E R Eastman

JANUARY 8, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Every One A ★ ★ ★ WINNER! ★ ★ ★

LAST FALL, the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, Massachusetts announced a letter-writing contest for rural people, with prizes totaling $2,500 in war bonds for the best letter in one hundred words or less on "Why I Buy War Bonds". Every contestant had to submit the serial number of a war bond purchased during September. Here are the prize winning letters:

MRS. STELLA F. MILLER, *Senior Contest.*

"I buy war bonds—

Because my Country needs every dollar I can spare to help 'carry on to Victory'.

Because it may help to save the life of some soldier or sailor—may keep one blue star in someone's window from turning to gold.

Because it is a debt I owe for the freedom and liberty I have enjoyed in the past; for the safety and security of the present, and for the hope of the future for all generations to come.

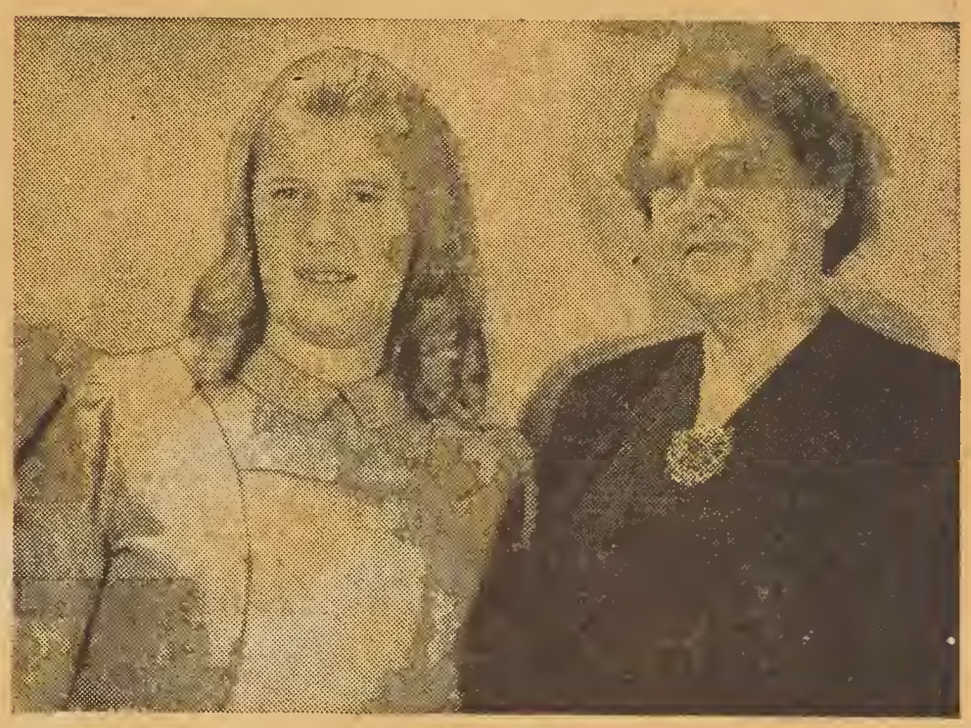
Because it is the only way I can do my part."

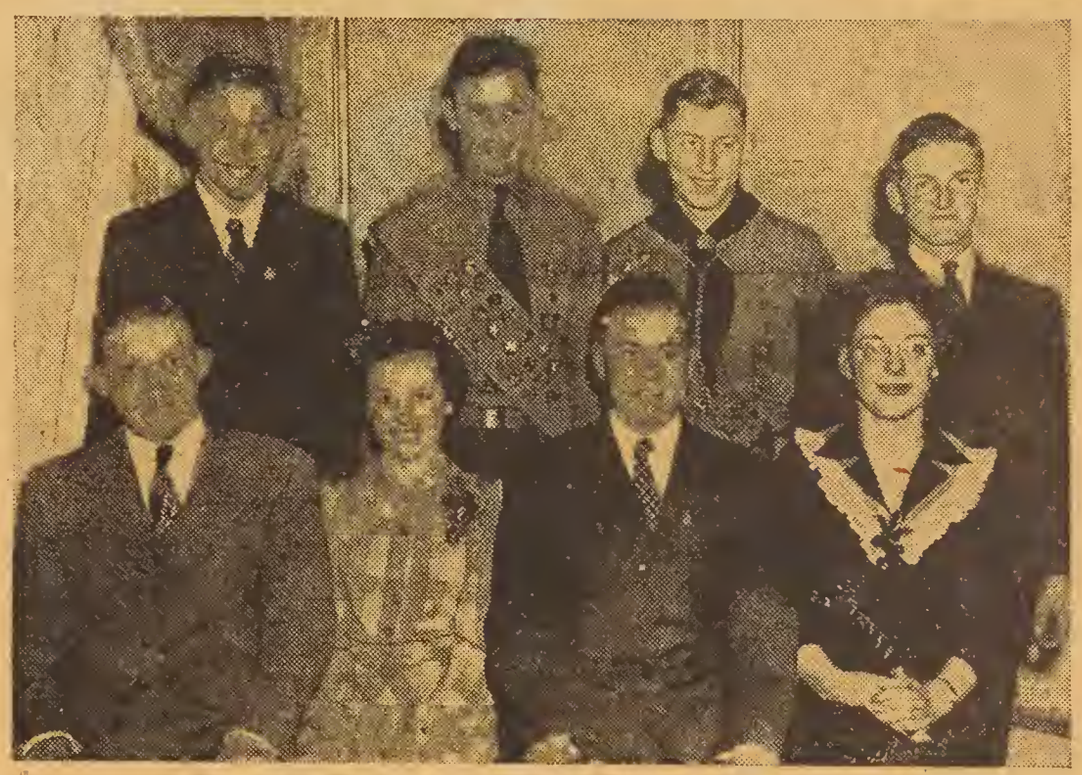
AGNES DOODY, *Junior Contest.*

"I seem to be too young for all regular war jobs, yet I want to do my bit for America. I can't wear a uniform, so I've put on overalls and worked on the farm. I've saved my money and bought six war bonds to help 'pass the ammunition' to the boys in the front lines. This is my country and I love it."

The Senior Contest second prize was won by Mrs. Bertha S. Ballou, Windsor, Vermont, and third prize by Miss Florence E. Shaver of Cobleskill, New York. The Junior Contest second prize was won by John Albert Stone of Binghamton, New York, and third prize, by Karin Anderson, of Preble, New York. A total of 90 prizes was given, and every letter is worth reading.

Agnes Doody of North Bradley, Connecticut, and Mrs. Stella Miller of West Chazy, New York, winners respectively of the Junior and Senior War Bond Contest conducted by the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Massachusetts.





4-A WINNERS.
Top row, left to right: Wayne Storie, Rodney Sellen, John Hollis, Clifford Cook.
Bottom row, left to right: Leslie Holden, Doris Shutt, Russell Swartz, Betty Rich. (See story below).

VEGETABLE GROWER—Nineteen year-old Emerson W. Hibbard of North Hadley, Massachusetts, was first in the Northeast in the Vegetable Production and Marketing Contest of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association. Emerson, who is a sophomore at the Massachusetts State College, won a $200 scholarship offered by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company at the Association's recent annual convention in Chicago. Other Association winners are: Gertrude Louise Jaquith and Shirley Jaquith of North Brookfield, Mass.; Germaine and Judson Seelye, of Wolcott, N. Y.; Lyla Mullen and Earl W. Mullen, Jr. of Stafford, N. Y.; Taylor Steeves of Weymouth, Mass.; Norma Schwab of Johnsonburg, N. Y.; Roger Gleason of Groton, N. Y.; Donald F. Sullivan of Potsdam, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Achievement Awards

FOR THE past thirteen years, *American Agriculturist* has recognized each year the outstanding achievements of eight members of four boys and girls' organizations. Until 1941, these awards were made at the annual New York State Master Farmer Banquet; then for two years, at a luncheon held during Farm and Home Week at Ithaca.

Because there is to be no Farm and Home Week at Cornell this year, the New York State Grange welcomed the opportunity to have the medals presented at the annual Grange Session at Syracuse, on December 14.

The *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award is given for outstanding accomplishments in the programs of the four organizations in New York State, with special emphasis on evidences of leadership. This year's winners are:

4-H CLUBS—Betty Rich, Canton, St. Lawrence County; Clifford Cook, Burke, Franklin County.

FUTURE FARMERS—Russell Swartz, Fort Plain, Montgomery County; Leslie Holden, Whitney Point, Broome County.

BOY SCOUTS—John Hollis, Lacona, Oswego County; Rodney Sellen, Homer, Cortland County.

JUVENILE GRANGERS — Doris Shutt, Dansville, Livingston County; Wayne Storie, Hammond, St. Lawrence County.

JAN. 8 **The G.L.F. Patron** 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Probably You Have Already Read This Message

Please Read It Again

TO G.L.F. MEMBERS: Your cooperative G.L.F. fertilizer division has the job of mixing, curing, bagging and shipping 80,000 to 90,000 tons of mixed fertilizer between now and July 1. To do this, fertilizer must move in volume during the winter months of January and February.

Labor in the plants is hard to get. Likewise, we cannot be sure of getting box cars and trucks just when we need them, as in ordinary times.

ORDER FERTILIZER NOW, TAKE DELIVERY EARLY

Unless farmers who are going to use G.L.F. fertilizer place their orders now and take at least 36,000 tons during January and February, it will be impossible to take care of the demand during the spring planting months.

Thousands of farmers are planning to use mixed fertilizers on small grains this spring, so as to increase their supply of home-grown feed as an insurance against a continued national feed shortage.

If you have not already done so, I urge you to take care of this important winter chore of ordering and taking delivery at the first opportunity.

J. Wm. McConnell
General Manager

In normal times with plenty of transportation facilities and manpower available, any G.L.F. member could get delivery on fertilizer any time he pleased. Usually most farmers waited until they were ready to use it before putting in their order.

Although this practice resulted in a peak season in fertilizer shipping and distribution in the spring, it worked well. Then it was just a simple matter of scheduling more box cars and hiring more men. Without the extra cars and men to call on, it might still be possible to handle the situation, if enough community warehousing facilities were available to store up members' needs until spring. Most communities, however, just don't have enough storage space to do this. The result is, that to be sure of enough fertilizer in 1944, G.L.F. members themselves provide their own storage.

What To Do

Every G.L.F. member has a double responsibility. The first part is *order now* so your G.L.F. Service Agency will know what you plan on; then, and this is even more important, *be ready and willing to take delivery* sometime in January or February.

Bulletin Board

STEEL RELEASED FOR BROODERS Enough steel to make 389,000 brooders has been released by the War Production Board for this purpose. If manpower were available to make this number of brooders quickly enough to be of use during the brooding season, poultrymen could mark this item off the list. However, the brooders will be built month by month throughout the entire year. Consequently, many of these brooders wont come off the production line until late 1944 and cannot be used before 1945. Even so, some commercial brooders will be available and the best way to get one is to place an order with your G.L.F. Service Agency now in order to get first call on those received.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION In weather like this the water in the poultry fountains is apt to freeze up solid in a few minutes time. This means that the chickens won't get the water they need to keep healthy and to keep laying eggs.

If you can, it's good business to keep the water at about fifty degrees all the time . . . so the chickens will drink it readily. For tests show that a good supply of warm water will result in about twelve extra eggs per layer during the winter months.

Another thing that will help keep up production when the temperature is down around zero is to feed a warm mash occasionally . . . and to make sure that the birds are getting plenty of grain. Many poultrymen follow the practice of scattering a little grain in the litter . . . to keep the birds active and to step up feed consumption.

ORDER AHEAD ON INSECTICIDES Like many other farm supplies, insecticides and fungicides are on the short side because of transportation, labor and storage difficulties and because of the lack of some raw materials. Also, chemicals that are normally used in insecticides and fungicides are being shipped to the four corners of the earth for war purposes. The only way farmers can protect themselves against a serious shortage next summer is to place orders now and take delivery when the sprays and dusts are available.

Many manufacturers are now working on next season's supply of insecticides. If these insecticides can keep moving from the factory to your G.L.F. Service Agency and on to the farm, it will prevent a serious bottleneck next spring. Right now is the time to figure up your requirements for next season's crops. Your G.L.F. Service Agency will place your order now . . . and make delivery whenever the insecticides arrive. The dusts and sprays can be stored safely in any weatherproof building which has a good floor.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM *and the* WAR

THE PICTURE on supplies that farmers need appears a little better than it did a year ago. The important thing now is to ORDER YOUR SUPPLIES EARLY and get them on your farm as soon as you can. Our transportation system cannot handle, in a week or two, farmers' needs for seasonal supplies, and some equipment not seasonal may not be immediately available.

Farm Machinery: The over-all farm machinery picture is much better than it was a year ago, but do not get the idea that every farmer who wants a tractor, or any one of a dozen farm tools, will get it. In some cases the bottleneck on tractors is in the supply of such equipment as carburetors and magnetos. However, it seems reasonable to expect improvement in the supply of farm machinery.

A request has been put in for a considerable increase in the New York State allotment of certain tools such as hay loaders and corn harvesters. Eighty per cent of the expected production has been allocated to states, with 20% kept as a reserve from which the additional tools for New York would come if the appeal is granted.

Steel: Some good quality poultry netting, originally made for war camouflaging, has been released. In general, there is considerable barbed wire, but the quality of much of it is away below pre-war. Steel roofing is available for repairs, but priorities will be needed for steel roofing for new buildings.

There is a good supply of milk cans, strainers and filter discs; a little better supply of milk pails is expected. Up to July 1 there will be about as many milking machines available as there were last year. Milking machinery repair parts are expected to meet needs, but order them early. Milk coolers and separators are scarce. Take care of them.

Feed: There are still a lot of people who doubt the seriousness of the feed situation, but in isolated spots farmers are already finding it difficult to buy the feed they need. Reports indicate that a lot of hens are being sold, and doubtless more flocks will be cleaned out. The egg-feed ratio is getting less favorable. Obviously, if enough livestock is liquidated early enough, there will be sufficient feed for the balance, but it is human nature to keep stock as long as they can be fed.

The increase in the price ceilings of corn has not resulted as yet in any big movement, and freezing the price of oats and barley has made it more difficult to get supplies of those grains into the Northeast. There is not enough feed in sight to feed the country's livestock at present feeding levels until 1944 crops are available.

Seeds: Ladino clover, sweet clover, Ontario variegated alfalfa, and adapted varieties of oats have short seed supplies. Among vegetables, cabbage seed seems to be short, as well as some varieties of other vegetables; otherwise, seed supplies seem to be reasonably ample. It looks also as if there would be enough material for seed treatment.

Fertilizers, Lime: While it will be impossible to ship farmers' fertilizer needs in a short space of time, fertilizers are expected to be reasonably ample if shipments are spread over the winter and spring. Potash supplies are expected to be about 10% below last year. Superphosphate is ample now, but is likely to be short at planting time. Nitrate of soda from Chile is expected to be about 75% of last year. All sulphate of ammonium will be used in mixed fertilizers. Little cyanamid is expected, but ammonium nitrate will be plentiful. There will be more total nitrogen available than there was last year.

Production of hydrated lime is down and the supply of ground limestone is spotty. Manufacturers are finding it difficult to keep their equipment repaired and to get help. Lime for spraying should be ordered right away.

Sprays, Dusts: It looks as though farmers will have enough spray materials, but there is a limited supply of sprayers and dusters. The principal shortage of material is pyrethrum, with little or none available. There will be some new mixed dusts on the market.

Containers: Boxes, barrels and crates are likely to be tight. Plan ahead, and get your supplies as soon as you can.

Miscellaneous: There is an extreme scarcity of the small tools used on farms. The situation on pipe is expected to improve, and some pumps are available. There is little rope and the quality is poor.

To emphasize the situation we repeat—DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED YOUR SUPPLIES. ORDER THEM NOW.

—A. A.—

"SEED POTATOES"

I have been a reader and ardent supporter of *American Agriculturist* for a number of years. I noted in the last issue that the O.P.A. had set the price of certified seed potatoes at $1.00 per cwt. over the ceiling price of eating potatoes. That is all fine and good, if we are to have a price ceiling at all, but here is where the rub comes in: bushels and bushels of so-called seed potatoes were sold last year for consumer use by the peck and bushel, which were never meant for seed potatoes by the farmer who sold them. I feel that seed potatoes that are sold as such should not be sold to the consuming public for eating purposes; but it does leave a loophole for the crooked dealer to get the extra $1.00 per cwt. over his regular and honest profit for handling. I am assuming that in a few weeks we of the consuming public will again, as last year, be paying seed potato prices for our eating potatoes. If the farmer who produced them with his hard work gets the benefit, I will say Amen to it all, but I do not approve of the above-mentioned practice.—*E. N. W., Pennsylvania.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: There is no question but that the sale of seed potatoes last spring was a mess which we hope will not be repeated this year. The situation is different in that there should be no shortage of potatoes this spring as there was a year ago.

There is no doubt that it costs money to produce certified seed, and that the grower is entitled to a premium above the table stock. It is true, likewise, that we do not have enough certified seed to plant our potato acreage. Therefore, some potatoes that are not certified must be used for seed. The "war-approved" seed with a ceiling of 50 cents a cwt. above table stock has certain definite standards which vary somewhat by states, but any retailer who puts a seed potato label on table stock potatoes, and who charges seed prices, is violating regulations. You cannot, of course, prohibit a consumer from eating seed potatoes if he wants to pay the price. The public was partly responsible for last year's mess. There is nothing that requires them to pay seed prices for eating potatoes.

He Will Make it Run Again

But Remember—He is Short Handed

MAYBE it's old, obsolete, worn . . . and worst of all . . . wasteful of time and labor. But until materials again are available for building enough new, modern machines you can count on your Case dealer to work wonders with old machines which normally should go to the junk yard.

For all Case implements and machines, including Emerson, E-B, Grand Detour and Rock Island, he can furnish genuine factory parts for correct fit and first class performance. For others . . . such as makes not sold in your locality, or even "orphans" . . . he may be able to find serviceable repair parts.

Either in his own repair department or in cooperation with specialty shops he can get broken wheels welded, malleable iron castings brazed, worn parts built up, over or under-size bushings made, and many kinds of machine-shop work done. He can save time and money for you, steel and other precious materials for war needs. All his experience and ingenuity are dedicated to helping you as you do your part in the battle of food.

All he asks is that you give him a chance. His skilled help . . . like yours . . . is limited. He must make every minute count. He will do his best to take care of you in rush-season emergencies, but overhaul jobs and other routine repair work must be done ahead of time. Renewal parts should be ordered weeks or months early, if possible.

Farmers Don't Hoard

Not how many repair parts they can get, but rather how few they can get along with, has always been the policy of farmers. Because every part a farmer buys is really needed, this company . . . and other farm machinery builders, too . . . will make every effort to provide plenty of renewal parts. But materials are difficult to secure, due to war limitations, and can be spared only for parts which are known to be needed. By arranging early for repairs you will help yourself, your dealer, and your country.

"Shortcuts in the Fight for Food" gives pointers on putting farm machines into shape and ways to get things done with limited manpower. Send today for your free copy. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE

IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war materiel such as shells, gun mounts, pontoons, bombs, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

1944

DURING the hard year that we face ahead, thousands of fathers and mothers and wives will answer a knock on the door to find there a messenger with a telegram from the War Department, which reads: *"We regret to inform you that your son or husband was killed in action";* or maybe it will say wounded, missing, or taken prisoner.

Altogether too many Americans seem to think that this war is about over, but this year will find us suffering more casualties than this nation has ever before experienced. So far as our own fighting is concerned, it is just starting. The large majority of troops in the "second front" invasion of Europe necessarily will be Americans. It will be a bitter and costly fight. It will be Americans, also, who must continue to take the brunt of things until the long hard war with the Japs is won.

I emphasize these bitter truths because if we do not recognize them and continue to do our part in this war, the casualties, the huge expense and all the other problems will be that much longer drawn out. While our young men give everything they have, we at home are engaged in great strikes which paralyze the industries that furnish our boys with what they must have to live and fight with. Many of our politicians are fiddling for some political advantage while Rome burns.

And while we on the Farm Front are critical of others on our common Home Front, let's not forget our own particular part. There are thousands of farms on which there are still great quantities of scrap iron, the lack of which is holding up the manufacture of munitions. Thousands of us still are indifferent, paying no attention to the need of saving waste paper, fats, and tin cans, and turning them in to a dealer. Thousands of us think that the war is about over. Few of us are continuing to buy the bonds necessary to finance our boys in the front lines. A War Bond campaign is on this month. What are YOU going to do about it?

Somebody asked me to write a hopeful New Year's editorial. Knowing the facts, I do not feel like wishing anyone a happy New Year until I know that more of us are doing our part to win this war and to insure that all of the years to come will be happier than those we are now living through.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

"He (Gracchus) brought forward and carried through, with enthusiastic clapping of every pair of hands in Rome that were hardened with labor, a proposal that there should be public granaries in the city maintained and filled at the cost of the state, and that corn should be sold at a rate artifically cheap to the poor, free citizens. Such a law was purely socialistic. The privilege was confined to Rome, because in Rome elections were held. The effect was to gather into the city a mob to clamor at the elections, available no doubt immediately to strengthen the hands of the popular Tribune and certainly in the long run to sell themselves to those who could bid highest for their voices. . . . . It was the deadliest blow which had yet been dealt to the Constitution. Party government turns on the majority at the polling-places, and it was difficult afterwards to recall a privilege which, once conceded, appeared to be a right."

—From a book on the history of ancient Rome by James Anthony Froude, published in 1881 by Harper & Bros.

THAT'S exactly what is happening in America right now. Leaders of consumers and of organized labor, many of whom are perfectly sincere, are bringing all kinds of pressure on Congress to continue subsidies, which they hope will result in cheap food. Many politicians are for subsidies because, like Gracchus in ancient Rome, they hope thus to win the votes of the people. Congress has postponed action on the bill until they return from a Christmas recess.

On the matter of cheap food, National Grange Master Albert Goss points out that since 1939 national income has increased over 100 per cent, the factory worker's income has increased 92.9 per cent, and the cost of living has increased 24.1 per cent.

"America," says Master Goss, "is reported to be the best fed nation on earth, and it is believed to spend the smallest percentage of its income for food. England, for example, is spending 60 per cent of its income for food."

There is a minority of our people who are hit by the rising cost of living, but laws and regulations have to be made for the large majority and these need no help out of the United States Treasury.

The biggest argument raised in favor of subsidies is that without them we will have inflation. As a matter of fact, subsidies will help to cause inflation, for every cent subsidies save people in low-priced food gives them that much more to spend for non-essentials.

This is a highly important question involving us all. Therefore, write or wire your Congressman right now telling him that you are opposed to subsidies.

STRIKES IN WARTIME

BETWEEN Christmas and New Year's the worries of the American people were further increased by a steel strike and by a threatened stoppage of all railroads by a strike of the employees. The steel men went back to work after a promise of increased wages, and the government took over the railroads.

A general strike in these two vital industries would just as definitely defeat our boys in the battlelines as would a set-back from the Germans or Japs. A strike in wartime is an enemy act.

And yet while in no way approving such a strike, farmers have some understanding of how industrial workers feel, because of the way the government bureaucrats handle both wages and farm prices. If government planners and busybodies would keep their hands off, the steel and railroad operators would get together with the workers and settle their own difficulties without any strike. As a matter of fact, in many instances the operators are ready to grant more wages but the government won't let them do it. This is followed by a strike, then the government ends up all of its fooling around by taking over the industry and granting the higher wages anyway.

It is to be hoped that the government will take its hands off the railroads as soon as possible. The railroad managers, who know their business, have done a gigantic job spendidly in transporting troops, supplies, and passengers during this war. It will be remembered that the government operated the railroads during the last war for about two years, and it took about twenty years following the restoration to private ownership for the railroads to recover from the government's two years of mismanagement.

BUYING A FARM? WATCH OUT

EVER since the beginning of this war, Governor Albert G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration has been warning the nation of the dangers of inflation in farm real estate. Recently he has pointed out, with proof, that farm real estate inflation is already here, and that on the average farms are selling much above what they did two years ago.

That makes a serious situation, for more than anything else, high farm real estate prices caused the hard times for farmers following the first World War. Farms, particularly in the Central West, were sold over and over by speculators till they were capitalized far beyond any chance of their paying returns on crops at reasonable prices. Here in the Northeast real estate prices are not so apt to run away. Nevertheless, when buying a farm remember that it must be paid for out of farm prices for the next twenty or thirty years, and those prices never will be high enough to pay the interest on a farm for which you have paid too much.

OATS AGAIN

AT A FORUM put on by the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency at their annual meeting a short time ago, one of the best farmers I know was most emphatic against raising oats. He said that a man having good alfalfa land was crazy to waste time on oats.

About the same time I had a letter from another farmer, just as emphatically defending the case for oats.

Both farmers are right. It depends on the type of land you have and the kind of farming you follow. Straw is almost as much of a necessity as hay on most farms where there is stock. If you cannot grow wheat, you need oats for the straw, and you need them as a nurse crop to seed with, although some are now claiming that it pays, on some soils anyway, to seed without a nurse crop. While oats may not figure large in actual dollars per acre, they are the best feed in the world for horses and are good for other stock.

As a matter of fact, farmers themselves find the answers to these problems. Whatever you find a large majority of farmers doing in any community or county you can generally conclude is the best practice for that section.

ORDER SUPPLIES NOW

SOME FARM supplies will be short this spring. All may be held up by transportation difficulties if farmers wait too long.

Right now is the time to get parts for your machinery, to get it repaired, and to figure out everything else you need—lime, fertilizer and seed—and get your order in.

MILK COWS FAST

I WORKED for a dairyman once who never would permit one of his hired men to do any milking because the man was so slow that after he had milked a cow for a time she became a "stripper" and reduced her production.

Recent experiments show that milk production is definitely increased by fast milking. With a machine, reducing the time from 6 to 4 minutes gets more milk. Leaving a milking machine on a cow too long not only reduces production but greatly increases the stripping by hand.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE HAD a lot of fun reading the "poor land" anecdotes that have come in, in answer to my recent request. I can't print them all, but here are a few:

"That land is so poor that a man has to prime his rake before he can begin raking."

"You couldn't even raise an umbrella on it."

"You can't raise a row."

"A man can't even raise his voice."

"A man was told that his forty-acre field was so poor that you couldn't even raise a sound, so he planted corn and in the fall used a large bass horn to call the scattered stalks together before he cut them for his silo."

"That piece of land is so poor that you couldn't raise two souls to the acre on the resurrection morn."

"My father once hired an old sea captain to plow a field for potatoes. After struggling for some time with the plow around the stony pasture, the old seaman stopped and said:

" 'Farmer Jones, I do believe that in all my life at sea I was never so far from the sight of land as right here!' "

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen is arrested, accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

Shortly before Allen's trial occurs, Helen Chittendon has a heart to heart talk with her father, in which he angrily denies having "framed" Allen.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AT LAST the summer had passed. It had been a long and weary one to Allen, full of worry about his coming trial. Even though his friends had rallied staunchly to his support, he suffered keenly from being the object of much unpleasant gossip in the county. So he was glad when October finally came, bringing with it the fall term of the county court.

As usual, there was plenty of work for the court, but all of it, in the minds of the local people anyway, sank into insignificance compared to the TB cattle cases. There were three of these: William Monroe Belcher, farmer and cattle dealer; John Jerome Tolley, another farmer and dealer; and Allen James Clinton.

Indictments of the two cattle dealers were the same. They were charged with buying cattle which the state had condemned as having TB, of disguising the TB brand, and then reselling the cows as sound and healthy. Clinton's indictment was similar. He was charged with knowingly buying and keeping a TB branded cow in his dairy for milk production purposes and with buying and selling condemned cows.

Belcher's case was tried first. It was a clear case. The state itself was so concerned about the slowing up of the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis that Attorney General George T. Harris was on hand to assist District Attorney Wood in the conduct of the cases. Wood had done a very thorough job in preparing his case, and he marshalled witness after witness. The defense was unable to shake their testimony or to furnish much in the way of rebuttal, with the result that first Belcher, and then Tolley was quickly tried and convicted on all counts.

The whole countryside seethed with gossip. It seemed to nearly everyone that the conviction of Clinton was almost a foregone conclusion. Allen's friends were badly worried. Even his lawyer, Fred Cooper, who had left no stone unturned to dig up evidence, was not very optimistic. He feared that the momentum of the first two convictions, plus the fact that he could get no outstanding break for Allen's defense, would lead to defeat in spite of everything he could do.

Al had refused to attend the trials of Belcher and Tolley, but Hank, Billy and Betty Clinton were there. Even Aunt Kate attended every session, and, judging by the crowd which stormed the doors of the old court house at the opening of every session, it seemed that everybody in the county attended the first two trials, or tried to.

Allen stayed home and worked. On the morning of the second trial, he thought of the small patch of potatoes yet to be dug by hand, but he wanted to work at something that he liked to do, something that would keep his mind off the trial. It was a little early to start fall plowing, but that wouldn't make any difference. He'd be darned if he'd work at any monotonous, drudgery job today. He loved to plow, and he decided he'd start with the tough old piece of sod in the meadow on the other side of the railroad that cut through his farm. To his certain knowledge that pasture hadn't been plowed in twenty years.

So, harnessing his best team to the stoneboat, Allen loaded on a walking plow with its shiny moldboard and drove up the lane, under the railroad culvert, to the old back pasture. There he worked for several minutes adjusting the whiffletrees and the colter to

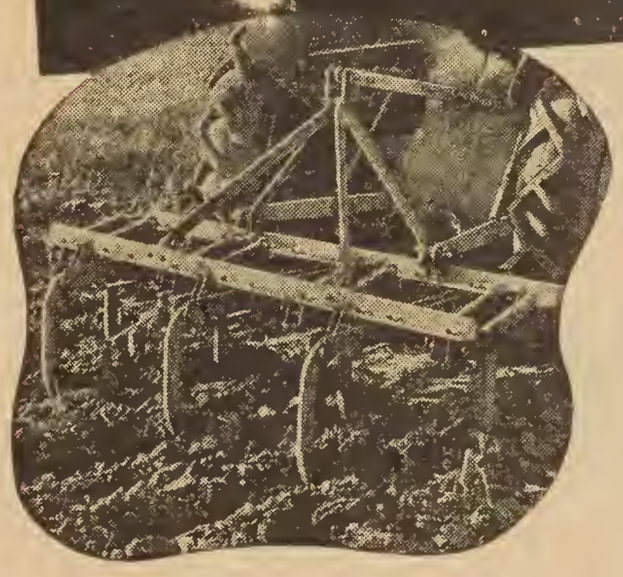
(*Continued on Page* 12)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

WITH BUTTER bein' scarce since fall, I ain't a-feelin' good at all, because I love them thick flap-jacks that Mother serves in heapin' stacks. No day starts right unless she makes a platter full of batter cakes, which I consume so quickly that it hardly melts the butterfat. There ain't no breakfast grub compares, to make me run downstairs and leave a warm and cozy bed to butter up my syrup spread. Right then I wish that I was twins so's I could hold more vitamins, which nature puts in griddle cakes as special treat for country jakes.

On rations tight from day to day I follow rules of OPA, but next to pancakes I'm forlorn when butter ain't on poppin' corn. For I am joyful when I place them buttered kernels in my face and reach for more with greasy paw, and gurgle gladly when I chaw. Oh, I can stand a longer war to stint myself on rations for, but most of all meal-time delights I'll miss popcorn and pancake bites, with butter which is treat of treats—for that I hanker more than meats. And so I won't know where to turn until they hurry up and churn!

HOW FERGUSON IMPLEMENTS Make Horsepower DO MORE WORK

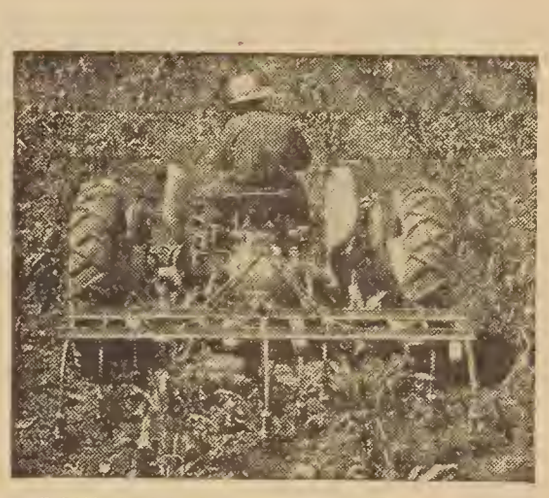


The Ford-Ferguson Tractor with Ferguson Implements *does more work* per horsepower than any other farm equipment.

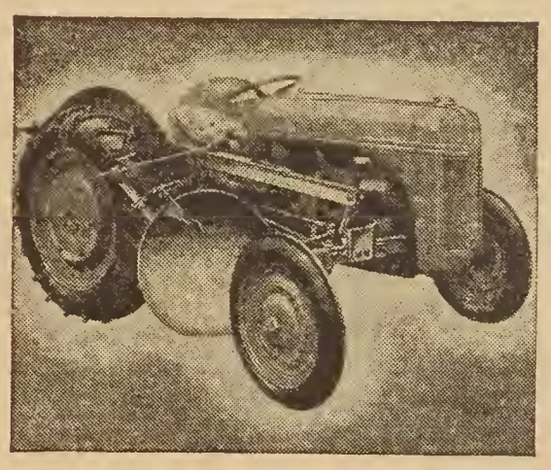
How can this be so? Ferguson Implements are more than horse-drawn implements adapted for a tractor. They are part of the tractor—*controlled* by the tractor, automatically and continuously. Together they make an entirely different farming machine.

Below are just a few of the complete line of Ferguson Implements. Ask your dealer for more information and see for yourself how *different*—and how much *easier* farming can be.

RIDGER. Designed for potatoes and vegetable row crops. There is ample clearance for all conditions. Bottoms are adjustable from 24″ to 30″ rows. Ridges may be made to any desired depth.



ROW CROP CULTIVATOR. For corn, vegetables and other row crops. Ample clearance. Two-way adjustable sweeps. Easy to operate—follows front tractor wheels like a shadow.



TERRACERS. Build more terrace, in less time at lower cost. Enthusiastically approved by soil conservation authorities. Both disc and blade types available.

HEAVY-DUTY MOWER. For highway and heavy-duty farm mowing. The cutter bar operates at any position between vertical and 45 degrees below level. Cutter bar is finger tip controlled. Injury to tractor or mower is prevented by safety release.

Keep 'em Running

Ford Tractor — FERGUSON SYSTEM

This year there won't be enough new implements to go around. So take care of the implements you have. If they need repair, see your Ford-Ferguson dealer *now.*

Write to Harry Ferguson, Inc., Dearborn, Mich., for your copy of "Flexible Farming" Booklet.

High Milk Production Promoted by This Mineral-Vitamin Supplement

The war effort needs peak production of dairy products to properly feed ourselves and our allies. And YOU need top yields and sustained cow-health to cash in on favorable markets . . . at a time when the season and sub-standard feeds seem to conspire to make the going hard. Definitely this is a winter when unusual feeding shortages must be met with special measures to fortify the digestive and assimilative functions of dairy cows . . . to help them produce, and reproduce, in spite of handicaps.

A supplement Tailored to Fit Feed Deficiencies

Kow-Kare, so easy and inexpensive to use as a feed supplement, adds mineral-vitamin-drug elements that are invaluable where winter housing, hard-to-digest feeds, and actual shortage of replacement elements threaten production and vigorous freshening. Barn feeding robs most cows of adequate sunshine-Vitamin D. Kow-Kare supplies it. Many war-time feeds are deficient in Iron, Iodine, and the quantities of Calcium and Phosphorus required for bone and body structure of the cow and her calf. Kow-Kare supplies it.

Specifically, Kow-Kare, with a daily intake of only two ozs., will supply the animal with: Calcium, 69.4 grams; Phosphorus, 35.8 grams; Iron, 44.0 grams; Iodine, 2.3 grams; and Vitamin D 750 U. S. P. units.

When cows are unthrifty, off-feed . . . and to keep them from becoming so, begin now to add Kow-Kare to the feed, as directed. Top-notch feed conversion and smooth, healthy freshening are worth planning for . . . and these days a bit of added aid may show wholly unexpected results in your milk income.

Kow-Kare is sold by most feed, drug and general stores . . . $1.25 and 65c sizes.

FREE COW BOOKLET

Send today for our new booklet on cow ills, "Home Aids to Cow Health." It tells you how to do what it's safe to do yourself to keep cows healthy and thrifty.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.

adding . . . . IRON
IODINE..CALCIUM..PHOSPHORUS
AND VITAMIN D

How to Handle Cows That Are Non-Breeders

By Dr. M. G. Fincher
New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

THIS is the season of the year when some of the factors that cause heifers and cows to fail to breed are most troublesome. All cattle in the northeastern states are forced to get along without green pasture grass from now until May. If the cows ran on a good highly fertilized fall pasture, they may have stored up some of the Vitamin A and other vitamins and minerals for a few weeks after they leave the pasture.

In general, most heifers are given hay of rather inferior quality about Nov. 1st and perhaps receive a little grain, and they may fail to breed well because of a lack of vitamins and phosphorus. The shortage of grain may, however, in some instances prevent excessive fatness which is common when heifers are given too much grain for too long a time before they become pregnant.

The cows will fare better because the highest quality green leafy hay that is obtainable will naturally be given to them in large amounts. This is a correct procedure in order to get maximum production and should help their reproductive ability. The limited amount of grain that will be available may not be sufficiently reinforced with steamed bone meal or some substitute, such as calcium phosphate or defluorinated ground phosphatic limestone. The cows may be better breeders with less grain, but they must be liberally supplied with minerals; and if they are to produce well, they must have up to 10-12 lbs. daily of a good dairy ration.

Mineral Mixtures

A chance to run in a yard where minerals in boxes can be licked at will should prove highly practical for both heifers and cows. One-third of the mineral mixture should be salt or stabilized iodized salt to make the cows eat the other minerals. This should be provided on most farms in addition to the one per cent or less of steamed bone meal and salt that are in the grains. It is important to prevent this lack of minerals particularly where home-mixed grains are used.

There are usually many heifers and cows and a few herd sires, however, that become sterile at all times of the year, regardless of the diet. Many more cases of this nature are seen by all of our men in practice between December 1 and May 15. This is natural because of the lack of direct sunlight on the cows and because of the lack of outdoor exercise and green feed.

Infections

The infectious agents that cause cows and bulls to become infertile are Brucella abortus, trichomonads, granules on the vulva and penis, associated perhaps with streptococci and many other organisms that gain entrance to the generative organs of either sex. All or several of these infections are present at the same time in some herds, and these herds usually, but not always, give an unduly large amount of breeding trouble. If Bang's disease is well under control and no other infection is present, the cattle may still fail to breed. We then are led to believe that the cause often lies with the diet as suggested above. Correction of the conditions resulting from the diet may, however, take a long time. Often a poor nutritional state favors the activity of the infections.

Quite often the owner of a herd that is in a great deal of trouble can solve his problem by having each cow carefully examined once or more by a veterinarian. Many practitioners are interested in the control of genital diseases. If they find something wrong that responds to treatment such as pus in the cervix or uterus, it may be advantageous to change the breeding program. It is often desirable to use different and more fertile sires, preferably employing artificial insemination until the herd returns to a normal breeding condition.

The program outlined in the box on this page may sound complicated, but it is really quite simple and is followed by many good breeders. It is cheaper to follow a system such as this than to rely upon luck and chance and find that you have gradually accumulated a herd composed of poor breeders. Late examination may reveal that many cows have been milked so long they are not worth trying to bring back to production.

TO PREVENT STERILITY IN A HERD

1. Eliminate Bang's disease and trichomonad disease.

2. Improve the quality of the roughage and include minerals in the diet.

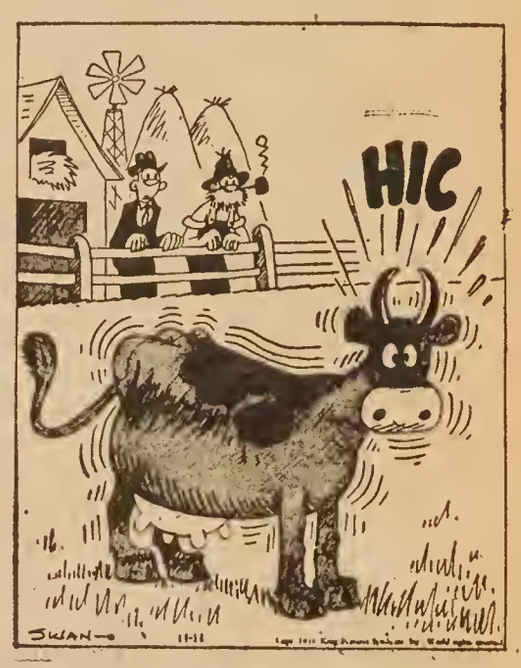
3. Have a veterinarian examine the whole herd every few months to see that each fresh cow becomes normal before an attempt is made to breed her. This is especially true if she is to be artificially inseminated by a layman who may be unable to determine whether or not the cow is fit to be bred. The cows should also be checked positively pregnant after they have been bred a few weeks.

4. Allow the veterinarian to carefully discard cows that are hopeless because of an inherited defect of the reproductive organs or other gross abnormality.

5. Treat all cases at the first sign of a pus-like discharge, continuous heat, or failure to show heat.

6. Breed no cow sooner than 60 days after normal calving, and wait another two months if the cow had trouble such as abortion or retained placenta.

7. A careful examination of all good cows 20 days after freshening and again 30 days later results in a higher rate of conception at first service, than if they are bred whether normal or not.



"That's no ordinary cow, Mister. She gets hiccoughs and churns her own butter."

1944

Fateful Year in the History of Organized

Dairy Farmers

WHATEVER the fortunes of war, 1944 is certain to be a fateful year in the lives of dairy farmers—probably the most fateful year that organized dairy farmers have ever seen.

If the enemy's resistance should stiffen as he shortens and strengthens his lines . . . or if for any other reason, the European decision should be long delayed . . . we shall be faced with increasingly serious difficulties:

1 **More and more demands for increased milk production as opposed to constantly decreasing yields.**

2 **More and more restrictions upon our individual freedom and enterprise in producing that increased milk.**

3 **Mounting economic disadvantages and disabilities in competing for labor against rich and powerful war factories.**

4 **Increasingly ineffective attempts to make outworn and overaged machinery do for another year without adequate replacements.**

IF THE EUROPEAN WAR SHOULD END . . .

If on the other hand, Hitler's European fortress be stormed and taken by swift sallies from the East and West, then as dairymen our future becomes even more uncertain and hazardous. For we may be faced then with disorganized and collapsing markets . . . with the problem of disposing of our forced-draft production in a world where the demand is largely from destitute peoples dependent upon America's charity.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

THE SUBSIDY ISSUE . . .

Most immediate and most certain of all, we will be faced by Congressional reconsideration of the subsidy measure—a measure that will decide our future status either as free and independent citizens entitled to the full fruits of our hard labor, or as wards of the Federal Government, subject to its whims, charity and capricious regulations.

ORGANIZATION ABOVE ALL, THIS YEAR . . .

Whichever of these fates overtakes us, we are certain to need *more than ever before,* the alertness, aggressiveness and decisive bargaining power of a large group of organized and united dairymen. We are certain to need the voice which such organization will give us in the councils of government. We are certain to need the representation which it will give us on the regulating boards of city markets. And we most certainly are going to need it in the rough-and-tumble, give-and-take with labor, consumer, dealer and other urban blocs. In short, 1944 is going to be a year when *every* dairy farmer in the milkshed is going to need the cooperative help and support of The Dairymen's League.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Germany made enemies by robbing conquered countries of essential food. America is making friends by producing food. The need for food and still more food gets greater.

On tens of thousands of farms Jamesway Barns and Equipment are helping to meet wartime food goals . . . and giving farmers extra income to buy more War Bonds.

For thirty-five years, more than 50,000 farmers have bought Jamesway Equipment and Housing each year to make farming easier, better, more profitable.

Today, in the barn, this same equipment is producing more milk, as much as 5 to 10% more . . . cutting chore time, often in half...making for healthier livestock. In the hoglot it is saving feed and time. In the hennery it saves work . . . enables you to feed more birds in less space . . . to have thriftier, higher producing flocks.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Your Jamesway dealer has Jamesway Equipment and Housing on hand. Furthermore, the Jamesway man will be glad to go over your problems with you and help you plan now for the modern, efficient layout you want when the war is over. Shall we have him call?

JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG -144
Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y. Oakland, Calif.

EQUIPMENT & HOUSING Jamesway MORE-MILK-EGGS-MEAT

ALL THE WAY...PLAN NOW
BARN, POULTRY AND HOG HOUSE EQUIPMENT, SELF FEEDERS AND VENTILATION.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT.
16 CANNON STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

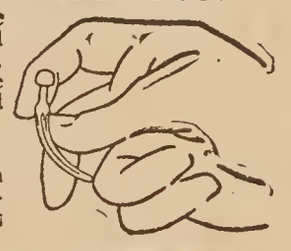
Just Off the Press!! A new Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book that tells how you can get more from your 1944 crops. Tells what to plant under different soil conditions, etc. Alfalfa, oats, corn, clover, pasture grasses, soy beans, potatoes, etc. Write today for FREE copy.
A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 41C, Landisville, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SMOOTH . . . FLEXIBLE

Scientifically SHAPED . . .
INSURES PROPER HEALING OF MILK DUCT

Teat injuries are critical. The cow's value may be destroyed unless the milk duct is held in correct shape during healing. Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours and will not dissolve, come apart or slip out.



CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION
or snag tender tissues. Fluted sides carry in soothing, healing ointment. Sterilized dilators, packed in antiseptic ointment, 60¢ at feed dealers, drug and general stores.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., DEPT. 12D-, LYNDONVILLE, VT.

BAG BALM DILATORS

Harris Quality Squash.

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR THE NORTH

Experience counts.

Generals on the battlefronts need seasoned troops.
Growers on the homefront need seasoned seeds.

That's why more and more growers are using Harris Seeds. Experience has proved that they produce crops of fine quality and high yield in localites where there s always a battle to mature crops in short seasons.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG TODAY.
If you grow for market, ask for the Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 21 MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880

1944 CATALOG *now ready*

H. D. Sherwood Elected to Head State Grange

By L. B. Sheffington

THE New York State Grange at its annual meeting in Syracuse pledged farmers to all-out production of food to aid the war effort, but warned that it opposes vigorously "unnecessary handicaps and needless political interference." Without a dissenting vote, the convention registered its opposition to subsidies as a substitute for fair prices and at the same time declared milk prices to be too low to encourage production. It asked that increased farm costs be met by a rise in price comparable to wage increases to industrial workers, rather than by the use of subsidies. Congress was asked to provide a new definition of parity for computing farm prices and was specifically asked to include farm wages as part of farm production costs in figuring parity.

OFFICERS

Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, overseer for the past four years, was advanced to the mastership of the Grange. William J. Rich of Salem, Washington County, retiring master, was elected to the executive committee in place of David C. Kidd of Dansville, Livingston County, who was given Sherwood's place as overseer. Mrs. Marietta Windecker of Mohawk, Herkimer County, was elected lecturer in place of Mrs. Helen Keller of Bergen, Genesee County.

Harold H. Stanley, secretary, John W. Kleis, treasurer, Rev. Robert C. Root, chaplain, and Mrs. Florence C. Pickett, lady assistant steward, were re-elected. Other new officers are: Steward, Glen B. Sheldon of Lisbon; assistant steward, Earl C. Watson of Perry; Flora, Mrs. Earl K. Stanton, Lowville; Pomona, Mrs. Leon Collins, Scio; Ceres, Mrs. C. Walter Goff, Lake Placid; gatekeeper, Ralph Young, Endicott.

The session was entirely harmonious and there was little debate on major issues affecting agriculture. The delegates indicated they were very much in accord with the master's annual address and with views expressed during the session by National Master Albert S. Goss. In fact, the only two issues that evoked sharp debate were resolutions to change the time of the annual meeting from December to October and life tenure for district school superintendents. The Grange delegates were overwhelmingly in favor of repeal of the law which "freezes" school superintendents in office and against shifting meeting time. Many of the delegates said that farmers were too busy to attend an October convention.

TOOLS AND WORKERS

In the national field, the Grange urged that there be no change in Selective Service rules which would interfere with deferment of necessary farm workers, and urged that the government do everything possible to provide additional farm machinery. It was pointed out that machinery offers the only hope of making up for shortages of farm labor, and that much of existing farm equipment is wearing out. The War Production Board was asked to rescind its ruling that farm tractors and other equipment be equipped with solid steel wheels. Farmers are permitted to change over to rubber if it is deemed vital to the war effort, but the Grange said time, labor and money could be saved by making the change at the factory.

It was asked that unnecessary regulation be terminated, and that all rules and regulations be announced far enough in advance so that farmers may plan their season's work accordingly.

CREDIT

Farm Credit Associations were given a pat on the back for the effective manner in which they have helped farmers to finance their operations. The Grange said these organizations should be protected and that the day of complete farmer ownership and control should be hastened. Campaigns to safeguard and maintain school busses were urged in the interests of the 250,000 rural school children who now ride the busses. The State Education Department was asked to allow farm boys deferred for farm work to claim state scholarships within 18 months after the war's end, the same as is now permitted for boys in the armed services.

Speakers at the meeting included Chester DuMond, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets; Dr. A. J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station; Mrs. Vera McCrea Searles, director of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League; Frank. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers; William D. White, secretary of the State War Council, and William H. Arnoldy, director of the State Salvage Committee.

Uninspected Western Cream Admitted

On page 8 of our December 18 issue we reported that the New York City Board of Health was considering an amendment to the New York City Sanitary Code which would permit the admission of cream and condensed milk for manufacturing purposes obtained from sources not under the inspection of the New York City Department of Health.

The Board of Health has now passed that resolution, and lifted the bars to this uninspected cream, and it will now come in to compete with cream from dairies in the New York milk shed which are inspected for the metropolitan market and which must adhere to the rigid controls of the New York Department.

It is a serious matter to dairymen selling milk in the New York market, for it will decrease milk prices to farmers several cents a hundred.

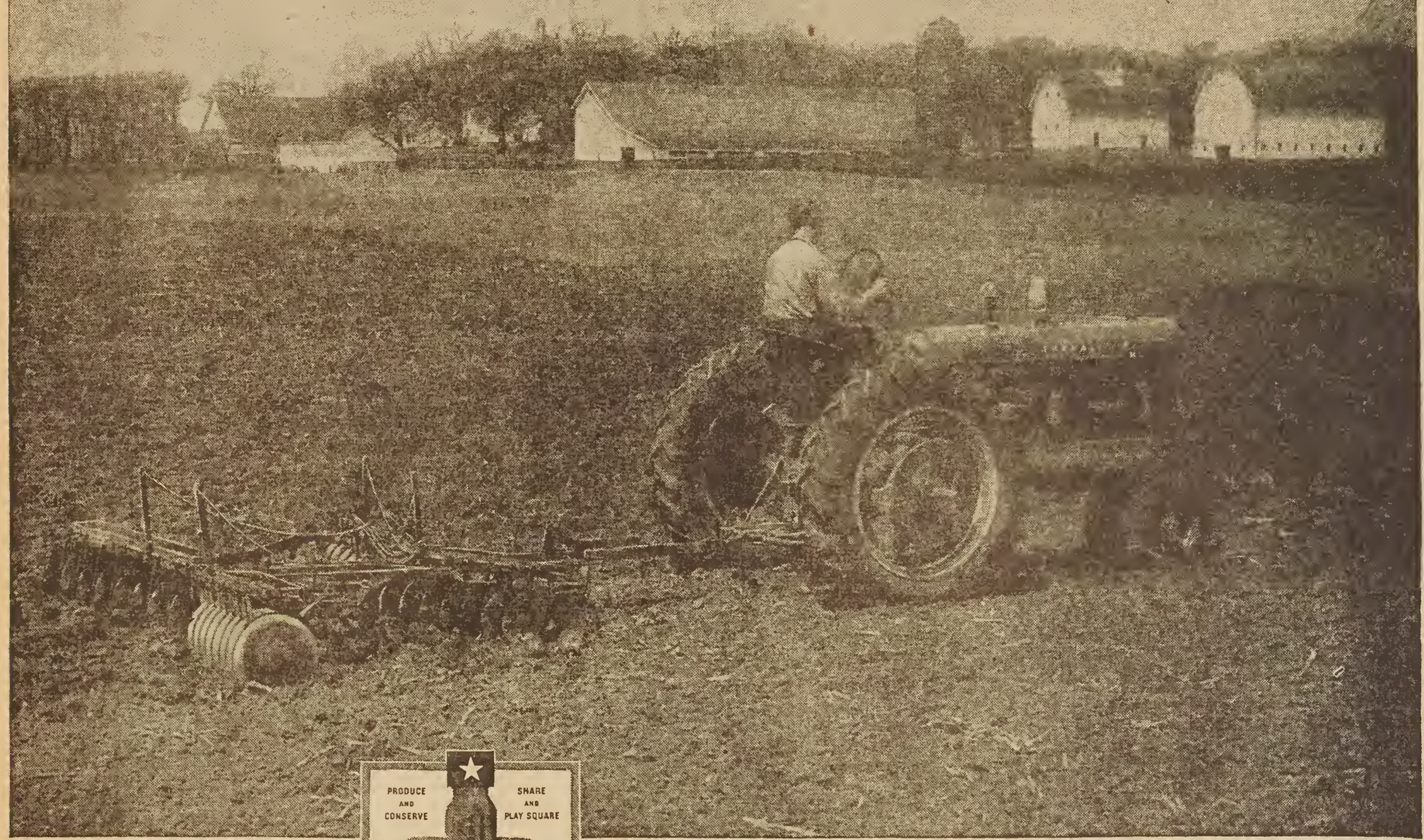
The executive committee of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency requested the Board of Health for the privilege of appearing before them on the 11th of January to explain the dairymen's objections against this uninspected cream. The Commissioner of Health refused the dairymen the opportunity of presenting their objections personally. The Metropolitan Agency then addressed an invitation to every dairy cooperative in the milk shed to attend a meeting at Syracuse on the 14th of January, when this whole question will be reviewed and its serious results pointed out. It has been pointed out that the way the milk order now stands, this extra cream will have to be made into butter, but we are not equipped to make butter. Therefore, it probably will be necessary to revise the order and put in a lower price or leave the cream markets open to competition. At this time when there is a shortage of milk and dairy products, and when dairymen are being urged to increase their production, this ruling is particularly unfortunate and discouraging.

FARMALL and HARVESTER

ARE PLEDGED TO SERVE

The Family Farm

...and so are the International Harvester Dealers as they celebrate
FARMALL'S 20TH BIRTHDAY



...AND THE FARMALL FIGHTS FOR FOOD!

THE FAMILY FARM is *Home Sweet Home.* It is home ground where every corner in the house, every turn in the lanes, every rise and fall in the fields, is part of the family's heart and soul.

The writer of this Harvester message grew up on the farm. His mother is nearly 80 and she has left the farm for a cottage in town, but her heart refused to come along. The farm is her home, and will be. Her youngest son is operating the homestead now. He is running it alone—with his Farmall tractor. In September he filled his silo, alone—a tough job, but he did it. In the house is Gladys, his wife, and the little daughter, Janet. There will be a new baby in February. "Maybe it will be a boy," they are saying.

Isn't the story much the same on a million farms today? Maybe it is like that on *your* farm.

Everywhere you go, FARMALL Power and hydraulic control of implements makes all the difference. The true all-purpose tractor, that can do so much for a man, is a blessing in times like these. Food is fighting for Freedom—and the Farmalls, with their many direct-attachable, pull-behind and belt machines, are fighting for food.

This is Farmall's 20th Year—the tractor that *started from the implement end*—the power that is dedicated to the prosperity of the family farm. When the boys come home, the FARMALL SYSTEM will lead the way to the Future!

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The food crisis was at every farm gate—and the FARMALL SYSTEM was ready.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary

what ONE ACRE can do

America's food and feed production goals for 1944 exceed all records. The question is being asked—"How many more acres must be put under the plow?" In the face of labor and machinery shortages, the question might better be—"How much more can be produced on every acre now being farmed?"

Experiment station results show that the intelligent use of potash, properly balanced with other essential plant foods, can greatly increase yield and quality. If you do not know just how much potash your soil needs to make every acre do its best, your official agricultural advisers will tell you.

Write us for free information and literature on the practical fertilization of crops.

American Potash means More Crops

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE
Incorporated
1155 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS AMERICAN POTASH

War Bonds have a double value. Buying them helps win the war, and your investment draws good interest and is SAFE.

Victory Gardeners make earlier larger yields. Use our field-grown vegetable plants. Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onions, Pepper, Potato and Tomato Plants. Catalog free. OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.

KILL ALL WEEDS WITH FIRE! AEROIL TORCHES burn parasites, split giant rocks, sprays, has 99 uses. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

The New Early North Star Sweet Corn

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR THE NORTH

We specialize in producing the best early strains for growers whose seasons are short.

SWEET CORN PEPPERS CAULIFLOWER
MUSKMELONS TOMATOES SQUASH

are only a few of the many vegetables that we have bred and selected for vigor, quality and early maturity.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG AND ORDER EARLY.

If you grow for market, ask for the Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 22 Moreton Farm ROCHESTER, 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880

1944 CATALOG now ready

Emil Johnson Leads N. H. Potato Growers

By Jay L. Haddock

ONE OF the greatest honors of this day is to be recognized as "a good farmer." Such a one is thirty-one year old Emil Johnson of Milan, New Hampshire. Although Emil has lived on a farm all his life, working with his father on the home place until his father's death in 1932, he has been on his own for only ten years. On July 26, 1942 the family barn with some farm equipment and hay burned. This made it necessary for Emil to sell the livestock and modify his farming program until the barn can be rebuilt. When this is done he plans to keep thirty milking cows and produce about twenty acres of potatoes. With the help of one man, Emil handles his 360 acre farm, 90 acres of which is tillable.

This year Emil constructed a 14,000 bushel potato storage in Milan. This is the first and only storage of this type in this vicinity. Emil firmly believes that he must control the time and manner of marketing his produce if he is to get a fair return for his labor.

One of the outstanding features on the Johnson Farm is the attractive frame house just west of Milan village. The external appearance is clean and neat but not unusually striking. But unusual care and consideration have been given to arrangement and conveniences inside. This can truly be called a lovely, modern farm home. Mrs. Johnson's skill as a homemaker must equal Mr. Johnson's skill as a farmer. This is an excellent environment for the Johnson children, a son of eleven and a daughter of nine years.

Emil made his first application for membership in New Hampshire's 300-Bushel Potato Club in 1941 and has been a member of the club since that time, maintaining an average yield of well over four hundred bushels of potatoes per acre. Although weather conditions have not been ideal for a bumper potato crop this year, good farming practices have given Emil 457 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre.

When the Food Production Administration requested New Hampshire farmers to produce 55 per cent more potatoes in 1943 than in 1942 Emil Johnson increased his acreage over 100 per cent, from 12 to 25 acres. His potatoes were planted on nearly level, valley, alluvial soil called Groveton very fine sandy loam. He used 16 bushel of certified Green Mountain seed per acre. These were planted in 38 inch rows with 14 inches between hills. In order to get 120 days from planting until harvest Emil figures he must plant his potatoes about May 15. They are then ready for harvest anytime after September 15. As a general practice, Emil plants potatoes two years on the same piece of land and then seeds it down to clover and grass for three or four years. He believes that one of the important things in producing a good potato crop is adequate fertilization. Twenty-five to thirty units of plant food are generally used. This year he applied 1400 pounds of 6-15-15 fertilizer per acre.

The dreaded late blight was prevalent in the vicinity of Milan during August of 1943. Although many of Emil's neighbors lost as much as half their potato crop by late blight rot, Emil was able to prevent injury from this disease by five well-timed sprays with his four row, power take-off sprayer. In addition to the work on his own farm Emil performs an outstanding service for many of his neighbors. This year he did the spraying on seventy-five acres of potatoes in addition to his own. This kind of service must be encouraged and extended in New Hampshire.

The potato storage house of Emil Johnson in process of construction.

As with most successful farmers Emil Johnson cannot cite this or that particular practice as spelling success. The art of doing the right things at the right time is the principal reason for successful farming. This is also the reason why successful farming is a highly skilled occupation. Farming is a complex business and few men have the ability to learn the science and acquire the art of correctly applying the facts of science to agricultural production. Emil Johnson is a young progressive and aggressive farmer doing an excellent job of producing food and can truly be called "a good farmer."

The following is a list of members in New Hampshire's 300-Bushel Potato Club for 1943 (figures in parenthesis represent yield per bushel):

Emil Johnson, Milan, (457); J. R. Jackson & Son, Colebrook, (453); Eldon J. Corbett, Colebrook, (415); R. N. Johnson, Walpole, (415); Colby Brothers, Manchester, (408); Lawrence Robie, Hill, (404); Hicks Brothers, Colebrook, (400); Robert E. Perkins, Pittsfield, R.F.D. No. 2, (394); Earl B. Keach, Colebrook, (390); Robert E. Perry, Westmoreland, (387); Hugh Townsend & Sons, Lebanon, (386); Burton A. Corbett, Colebrook, (384); Seldon Hannah, Franconia, (374); W. G. White, N. Haverhill, (373); C. T. Richardson, Marlboro, (365); Paul Dickinson, Lisbon, (365); Stuart Graves, Walpole, (356); E. C. Stiles & Son, Milan, (345); Glenn N. Bascom, Alstead, R.F.D., (336); Lloyd Fogg, Berlin, R.F.D. No. 1, (327); Dr. A. D. Pierce, Marlow, (325); Harry Davis, Franconia, (324); George A. Pray, Rochester, (313); J. F. Perkins, Marlow, (313); James Monahan, East Kingston, (310); Morrell Swain, Gilford, (309); Percy Johnson, N. Haverhill, (309); Frederick Fletcher, Mt. Vernon, (305); Maurice Young, N. Haverhill, (305); Helen P. Dane, Center Harbor, (302); Guy M. Smith, North Conway, (300).

Maloney's FRUIT TREES
NORTHERN GROWN

Buy your trees from an established Nursery. We grow the trees we sell and Guarantee Satisfaction. Our 60th Year Growing APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, PEACH TREES and SMALL FRUITS for the Orchard Planter. Write for Free illustrated Catalog in Color.

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO., INC.
132 Circle Road, Dansville, N. Y.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Fruit Trees

SEEDS • ROSES • SHRUBS
New 1944 DeLuxe Catalog shows all best varieties of FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, GRAPES, ROSES, SHRUBS and GARDEN SEEDS. Strong, upland-grown stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our 64th Year.
KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
216 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

Write for Free Catalog

HELPFUL
FARM FACTS
FOR WARTIME FARMERS

FREE
FOR THE ASKING
WRITE TODAY!

Want to know what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur? —what crops to plant under different conditions? Then send for a Free copy of this new combination seed catalog and Farm Facts Book. Every farmer should have a copy. It's filled with FACTS that will help you get better results from your farm acreage. Write for your FREE copy today.

Hoffman
FARM SEEDS
BOX 41 LANDISVILLE, PENNA.
(Lancaster County)

SAVE
Your Tin, Scrap Metal, Fats and Waste Paper!

Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.

GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
41 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N.Y.

USE
GROWMORE
SEEDS
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

Maule's Giant Asters 5 pkts. 10¢

Wilt-Resistant
Favorites all over America—Red, White, Blue, Pink, Purple—a 10c-Packet of each, all 5 postpaid for 10c. Send dime today.

Maule's Seed Book FREE
Tested, guaranteed seeds for best vegetables and flowers. Have a garden—help raise more food, enjoy flowers too.
WM. HENRY MAULE
Maule Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

NEW "SNOW BALL" TOMATO
IVORY WHITE FRUITS
ACID FREE FLESH

Write TODAY for your packet. Be first in your community to grow these large, white, delicious, acid-free tomatoes. Send 10c (stamps or coin) NOW for generous planting of this unique vegetable. Do not delay. Supply limited.
E. ANDREWS FREW, Sta. 150, PARADISE, PA.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG
of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.
P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

A Condensed Victory Garden

This is a picture of what we believe to be a remarkable growth and yield of two tomato plants, grown by Harry C. Smith, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., who is standing in the picture to indicate relative size of the plant growth. On May 30th of this year he bought two "John Baer" plants and set them out 3 feet apart in a space in a rose garden. The soil was very good, yet about three-quarter pounds of commercial fertilizer was mixed thoroughly into the soil where each plant was set out. The plants were well cultivated and given all the water they could use to advantage, and were kept free of insect pests.

Each plant was trimmed so that only three stems were allowed to develop. A stake five feet high was set by each plant. The plants grew very rapidly with especially heavy foliage as the picture indicates. The stems were tied rather closely to the stakes. The plants had grown to the tops of the stakes by the 4th of July, and to take care of further growth a stick was placed across the tops of, and fastened to the vertical stakes so that additional growth could be trained along this horizontal stick and attached to it. The total length of the vines averaged about seven feet. The fruit formed in large clusters and was quite hidden from view beneath the heavy foliage. There was such a heavy weight of fruit and foliage that it became necessary to guy the stakes with a small rope.

On August 17th the first fruit was picked, and once or twice a week thereafter up to October 17th when the final picking of green fruit was made. The plants were protected on frosty nights by two light blankets fastened together so as to make a complete covering. The pickings were weighed and counted with the following results:

94 ripe tomatoes weighing 57.6 lbs.; 54 green tomatoes weighing 17 lbs.; or a total of 148 tomatoes weighing 74.6 pounds.

The green tomatoes picked were of marketable size, and there was not a crack or blemish on any of the ripe ones.

It is interesting to note what an acre of land might produce with plants of this character. Spaced 3 feet each way, an acre would raise 4,840 plants, which at above rate would yield 180,532 lbs., or 90.3 tons. Of this 69.7 tons would have been ripe fruit. An average yield in commercial raising would be from 8 to 10 tons per acre.

At 3 cents a pound the fruit from an acre of ground would have sold for $5,416.00. (The ripe fruit of which $4,182.00).

One could afford to go to considerable expense to raise an acre of such tomatoes.

—A. A.—

Hickory, white oak, and white ash fuelwoods have nearly the same heating value green as when dried.

MORE MILK
TIME SAVING
PLEASES THE COW

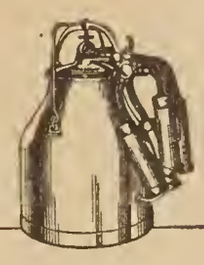
THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

LESS STRIPPINGS
HEALTHIER UDDERS
BETTER SANITATION

GREATEST ADVANCE IN MILKING SCIENCE SINCE INTRODUCTION OF THE MODERN MILKING MACHINE

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking is a simple and effective way of saving milking time, improving sanitation and udder health, and increasing milk production. Any dairyman, regardless of his present method of milking, can apply this method, but it is most effective with De Laval Milkers, which are designed for best, fastest and cleanest milking. The cow is first prepared by means of hot water udder manipulation. This induces rapid let-down of milk and cleans the udder. Next, the use of the strip cup also induces rapid let-down . . . removes foremilk, which is highest in bacteria count . . . and reveals any abnormal milk. Finally . . . immediate application of teat-cups and prompt removal at end of 3 to 4 minutes has proved to be conducive to best milking results.

The Speedway Method frequently saves one-half the time, or more, as compared with other methods of machine milking, and in addition assists in producing cleaner milk and helps maintain udder health. Stripping after milking is reduced to a minimum . . . and frequently eliminated. As a result of these steps . . . properly preparing the cow immediately before milking, foremilking, and faster milking . . . more milk is the natural and usual result.



THIS IS THE EASILY FOLLOWED DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. *Have everything in readiness* — avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. *Preparation of the cow* — Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in good warm water (120° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

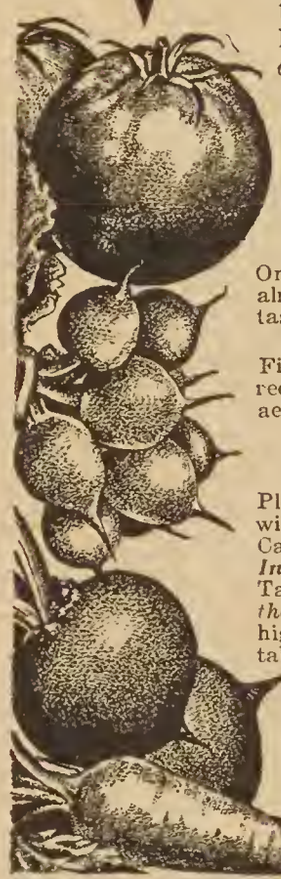
4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.* Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes.* Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 Broadway — CHICAGO 6, 427 Randolph St. — SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 Beale St.

Burpee's Finest VEGETABLE SEEDS
Special for Your Victory Garden



To get acquainted with the best seeds that grow, we'll send these 5 choice kinds, all postpaid, for just 10c—*send dime today!*

5 PACKETS ALL FOR 10¢

Marglobe Tomato
Burpee's special strain, the result of years of selection on our Fordhook Farms; will produce heavy crop of large, uniform, round, smooth, rich red, thick-meated, delicious fruits. 10c-Packet.

Scarlet Globe Radish
One of the very best! Bright scarlet, almost round, 1 in. across. Crisp, tasty, mild, early, 10c-Packet.

Crosby's Egyptian Beet
Fine-grained, tender, sweet, dark red, top-shaped, growing up to 3 in. across. Very early. 10c-Packet.

Grand Rapids Lettuce
The vitamin-rich, fringed and curled kind, tender, juicy, light green, delicious. Loose-leaf. 10c-Packet.

Chantenay Carrot
Beautifully smooth, rich orange, sweet, tender, fine-textured, half-long roots (5½ to 6 in.). 10c-Pkt.

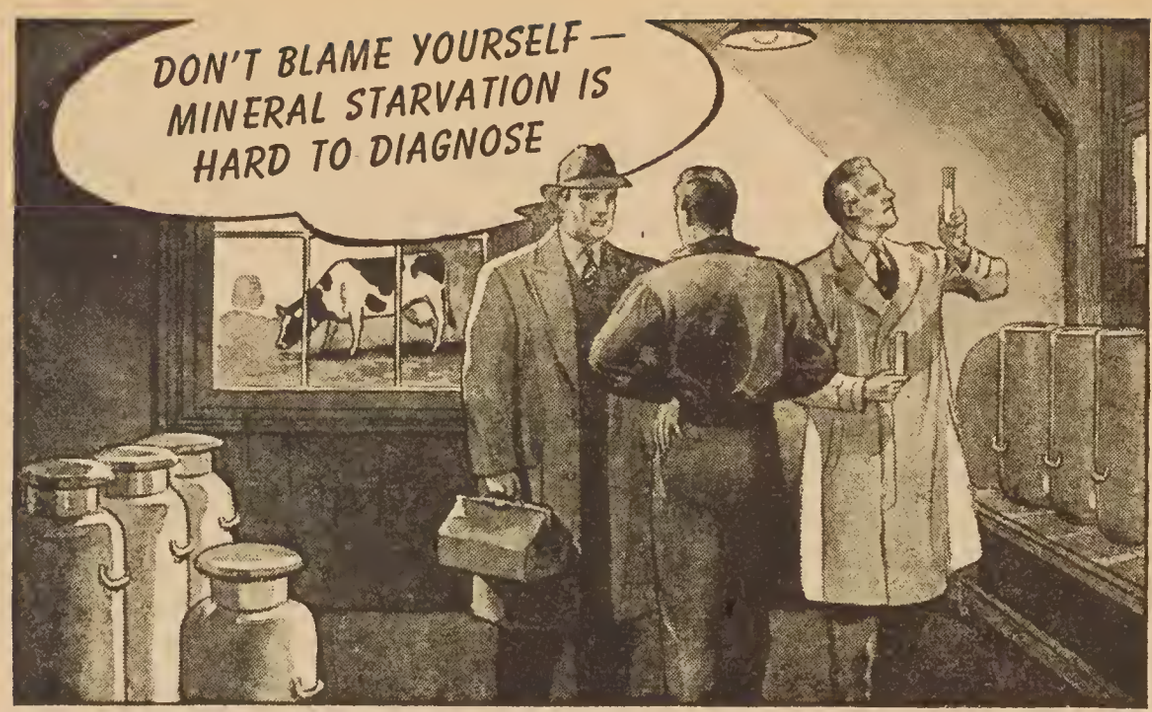
All Packets (value 50c) Postpaid for Just 10c!

Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE
Plan now for this year's Victory Garden—the need for home-grown Vegetables will be even greater! Be one of the first to get the new 1944 Burpee Seed Catalog—and be sure to order your seeds early, avoid the rush. *In natural color*, see the new Vegetable sensation—Burpee's Tampala from far-off China—*rich in food value, better than spinach, good all summer.* Also Jubilee Tomato, very high in vitamins A and C, all the best flowers and vegetables, many introduced by Burpee. *The leading American Seed Catalog*—send coupon below, or postcard.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW
If you live west of Ohio, write to Clinton, Iowa.

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
295 Burpee Building,
Philadelphia 32, Pa. or Clinton, Iowa

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 295 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa. (or) Clinton, Iowa
☐ Send 5 Pkts. Burpee's Vegetable Seeds. Enclosed is 10c. (Collection 7050).
Name .....
Address .....
☐ Send Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.



Ask the "Vet"—He Knows

Often the veterinarian finds the answer after slackening milk flow has baffled the dairyman for months. Then a chemist puts his finger on the cause—mineral depletion of soil, low mineral content of fodder and feed.

So pronounced is mineral deficiency in the soils of many sections that mineral starvation is rapidly becoming a basic problem of animal nutrition. Yet to many an alert dairyman, starvation in the midst of apparent plenty is hard to believe.

"Lime-Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 Supplies Necessary Minerals for Dairy Animals

All animals require minerals. Dairy cows in particular need them, especially calcium. "Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 contains adequate amounts of calcium, manganese, iodine and other "associated" minerals in trace amounts. This formula will help you get more milk, raise better calves and clear up certain troubles at calving and breeding time. If you feel that your cows should be doing better than they are, write for "Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."

"Back the Attack"—Buy War Bonds

Lime Crest TRADE MARK BRAND

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

IODINE

● The outlook for Iodine is good. The supply is ample and the price is low.

Demand for Iodine as a supplement to livestock and poultry feeds and for use in first-aid and as a germicide by our fighting forces, has grown steadily and substantially. Through 12 months ending June 30th, 1943, Iodine deliveries for these purposes were largest on record and indications are that in the next 12 months they will be still higher.

It is very gratifying, therefore, at a time when supplies of so many vital items are hard to get, to be able to report again that as far as can be seen now, there will continue to be enough Iodine on hand to take care of all requirements.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.

75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago
120 Broadway, New York

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

get them just right. Satisfied, he spoke gently to his horses. Long used to working with each other, the big team leaned into the collar, and the plow bit into the ground with a quiet, shearing sound, turning the heavy sod in a shining furrow and laying it straight as a taut string.

Stopping to rest, Al sat on the handlebars and watched a flock of birds hopping after worms in the burrow behind him. He smiled a little as a fat robin braced his feet and leaned backward to pull a worm out of the new earth. Listening to the varied sounds of a fall afternoon, all of which seemed far removed from the haunts of man, Allen thought that it could be a pretty good world if man himself would stop spoiling it. It didn't seem possible to him that two miles away in the county seat, a trial was going on which might deprive a man of his liberty, and that in a few days he himself would be the center of such a trial.

Well, life was like that, filled with problems and troubles and injustice. Tough, like this old sod. No, that was unfair to the sod. The man who knew how could rig a plow that would cut and turn the sod. Moreover, he could look back and count the furrows that showed what he'd done in a day. But human problems were something else again. It didn't seem to make much difference whether or not you tried to be a good citizen. "Damned if you do, damned if you don't."

As his thoughts ran on, Allen felt that he could almost understand how life or luck or fate, or whatever you call it, could keep shoving a fellow around till he had had all he could stand of it and finally did away with himself.

"Well, I came up here to keep from thinking. Try and do it!" exclaimed Allen, aloud.

He spoke to his horses and they leaned into their collars again, and without giving either the horses or himself another breathing spell, Allen kept them moving until it was time to quit and do the chores.

It was a glum family that gathered around the supper table after chores that night. Al asked no questions. He know from their looks that the trial had gone against the cattle dealer. But at the end of the meal, he laughed a little ruefully and said they all looked as if they had just gotten home from a funeral. "Tell me what happened," he demanded.

Hank answered.

"Jury wasn't out half an hour. Most of the crowd hung around like a lot of vultures. You know that gang that's always hanging around the courtroom. Old Gus Freeman, the foreman, announced the verdict, 'Guilty!'"

"Well, I guess they were," said Aunt Kate. "But you aren't, Allen. And that's what the jury's going to say when your case is tried."

A few days later Sheriff Tom Payne and his deputies were having their difficulties. On the calendar to start that morning was the case of The People against Allen James Clinton, the last and by far the most interesting of the now famous cattle fraud cases. The Sheriff had had plenty of trouble trying to control the crowds that had flocked to attend the trials of Belcher and Tolley, but never in his experience had he seen anything to beat the mob that now milled around outside the courtroom doors, waiting to get in.

"I wonder," he continued, "if folks in this county don't have anything to do. Seems as though every family up and down this whole darn county has turned out today for the Clinton trial. Wonder they didn't bring their dogs and cats!"

Finally throwing open the doors, he and his deputies let four or five hundred folks flow in until the old courtroom and the small gallery overhead were filled to capacity. Then the Sheriff closed the doors and let no one else get by unless he had a pass or some reason to be there. Two-thirds of the crowd were left milling up and down outside.

Beyond the guard rail that separated the crowd from the bar were two long tables for counsel. Above them, on a raised platform, was the clerk's desk, and to his left the witness chair. Towering over the clerk was the Judge's bench with its big pulpit-like stand and chair. To the left, against the wall, fenced off by a low partition, was the jury box with its two rows of six seats, the back row higher than the front one.

As the crowd rustled and whispered, a door at one side of the front of the courtroom opened and through it strode Attorney Frank Wood. Behind him followed an imposing-looking stranger. As Wood, self-conscious with the eyes of the crowd upon him, dumped his law books and brief case on the table and seated himself, the stranger took a place beside him. The whisper that ran through the crowd soon informed those who had been been present at the first two trials, and so did not already know who the man with Wood was, that he was no less than the Honorable George T. Harris, Attorney General for the state.

But Harris soon lost the limelight as everyone in the crowd turned to gape at two other men who appeared from the same side door and crossed to the other counsel table. One of them was known to nearly every person in the crowd, the chief actor in this somber drama, Allen Clinton. Beside him was Fred Cooper, Allen's counsel, carrying legal volumes and a brief case.

There was a pause, then the buzz of conversation in the crowd again crescendoed. Embarrassed at first, Allen looked straight down at the table, but as the crowd shifted their interest from him, he began to pick out individuals. The sight of Hank Clark in the back of the room somehow steadied him. Allen thought of how old Uncle Eb, who had been a Civil War veteran, used to say that the best way to size a man up was whether or not you'd like to have him beside you in the battle line. Well, Hank Clark could meet that test whether it was a battle line of peace or war. You always knew where you could find him. Bet right now, thought Allen, he's telling the gossips just where they head in.

Yes, there was Tom Mead and his wife. Never any doubt where they stood. And there were a dozen others, old friends he had known all of his life. Any one of them would go to bat for him any chance they got—and he for them.

Fact was, thought Allen, he was feeling more cheerful this morning. This waiting and waiting kills a fellow

(*Continued on Page* 19)

The Poet's Corner

FAITH

By Bianca Bradbury.

Stone by stone, and wall by wall,
They watch the homes and empires fall.
But still the old dreams rise again
Within the trusting hearts of men.

A house, a dooryard brave with bloom,
And children in a fire-lit room,
And love. And with the dying light,
The calm acceptance of the night.

And out of man's old, faithful dream,
Brick by brick, and beam by beam,
He raises when the storm is done
His frail houses in the sun.

The Question Box

SCOURS

What is the difference between common scours and white scours in calves?

Common scours is the sign of a digestive upset, and can usually be cured by reducing the feed by half, and by adding a pint of lime water to the milk. To make lime water, stir several pounds of hydrated lime into water in a porcelain crock. The excess lime will settle to the bottom, and the clear solution can be used as needed.

White scours is very infectious, and is often fatal. The best thing any dairyman can do in combating this trouble is to call his veterinarian.

—A. A.—

CLEANING TRACTORS

Is there any effective way to remove spray material from a tractor?

It has been found that if a tractor is sprayed with used crankcase oil before the orchard is sprayed, that any of the spray material on the tractor can be washed off with a spray gun.

—A. A.—

POLLINATION

Why is it that some apple trees will be full of bloom, but bear little fruit?

The first thing to suspect is a lack of cross-pollination. An emergency method of getting cross-pollination is to pick branches from trees in bloom and hang them, in pails containing water, in the trees you want pollinated. The long-time remedy is to top-work some of the trees with a desirable variety, or to take out some of the trees and set in some varieties that are good pollinators.

—A. A.—

CLUB ROOT

Last summer some of our cabbages did not head properly, and the roots seemed very much swollen. Can you tell me the cause of this?

This sounds like the disease called "Club Root," which is caused by a fungus. The disease can be controlled in the plant bed by pouring a solution of corrosive sublimate around the plants. An ounce of the powder is dissolved in hot water and diluted to 15 gallons. A pint of the solution will treat from 3 to 5 feet of a row of young plants. When the plants are put out in the field you can pour one-half pint of this solution in each hole when the plant is set. The disease can be partly controlled by crop rotation, or by adding lime to the soil where the cabbage is planted.

—A. A.—

PEACH TROUBLES

Is there any control for the disease of peaches known as "X" disease?

This disease seems to be spread to peaches from chokecherries. It has been found that if all chokecherry trees within 500 feet of the peaches are removed, the disease is not likely to spread.

—A. A.—

PLOWING

I have heard some talk of a book which discusses plowing and which seems to conclude that plowing is a waste of time. What is your opinion of the idea?

First I must confess that I haven't read "Plowman's Folly". I have read two reviews and have heard it discussed by a number of people. I'm willing to agree that farmers may be doing more plowing than is necessary. For example, I believe that an excellent seedbed may be made with a disc harrow on land that has grown corn or potatoes or some other cultivated crop, and which has been kept reasonably free of weeds. I do not believe that the plow will ever become obsolete. For one thing, experiments have shown excellent results from plowing under lime and fertilizer. It is my opinion that we do not generally appreciate the fact that growing plants get most of the plant food, not from the first inch or two of the soil, but from much greater depths. On certain types of soil, the plow may be less necessary than we have believed in the past. Perhaps the lessons we can learn in the book are to study the ideas advanced and perhaps change our practices after we've studied them thoroughly and are convinced that a change is needed.

—*H. L. C.*

—A. A.—

CLOVER FOR HORSES

Is legume hay suitable for horses?

Probably the old idea that timothy hay was the best horse hay comes from the fact that such hay is not dusty, and dusty hay is bad for any horse that has the heaves. Good clean alfalfa or clover hay is excellent for horses.

—A. A.—

RICKETS

Is rickets a common trouble with calves?

Recently, the opinion has been growing that rickets in calves is very common. There appears to be a distinct difference in the Vitamin D requirement of different calves. Bull calves seem to have a higher requirement than heifers. The larger breeds seem to have rickets more commonly than the smaller breeds. Calf starters are supplied with Vitamin D, but if a calf shows a tendency to rickets, such as an arching of the back, additional Vitamin D is called for.

—A. A.—

KILLING TREES WITH POISON

"I have heard somewhere about a material which one can put on trees to kill them and prevent sprouting. Will you please tell me what the material is and how it is used?"

Large trees can be killed in one season by girdling if a sodium arsenate solution is used on the cuts, and this usually will prevent the stumps from sprouting. The solution used is made by dissolving two pounds of commercial sodium arsenate powder in one gallon of warm water, or dilute one gallon of commercial liquid sodium arsenite with three gallons of water.

Apply the poison to continuous girdles between August 1 and October 1, using a one-gallon kerosene can with spout or similar container. Occasionally a second application may be needed to complete the kill. The solution is very poisonous and must be handled with great care. Livestock must be kept away from the area for some time. Consult your agricultural college for advice on special cases.

—*I. W. D.*

—A. A.—

HUMIDITY

What is meant by the term "relative humidity?"

At any given temperature, air will hold a certain amount of moisture. If, at a given temperature, air holds 80% as much moisture as it could hold, the relative humidity of the air is 80%. Air at a temperature of 40° F. might have a relative humidity of 60%. If the temperature rises to 65° F., the air could hold more moisture than at 40° F. Therefore, with the same moisture content, the relative humidity would drop. Products such as eggs, apples, potatoes, etc., lose moisture when stored in an atmosphere with a low relative humidity.

Making Better Beacon Feeds for *Growing* BETTER CHICKS

Beacon's 60-acre Poultry Research Farm. Here chicks are started in winter weather as well as in the milder months and reared under conditions normally met with in states where Beacon Feeds are sold.

Years of Research and Experimental Feeding

Develop Methods & Formulas to Meet Wartime Feed Restrictions . . .

★ You buy more than stated percentages of protein, fat, fibre and carbohydrates when you buy Beacon poultry feeds. You buy more than 20 carefully selected, tested and blended ingredients in Beacon Complete Starting Ration. For you buy the scientific perfection of years of experiment and research. You buy the down-to-earth know-how of practical poultry men who have spent years growing chicks under the same conditions of climate, shelter and care that *your* chicks must weather. And you buy feeds that have been adjusted to meet those conditions and to promote optimum health, growth, flesh and laying capacity in the environment of the *average* poultry farm.

★ That should mean a lot to you right now. For Beacon poultry feeds have kept pace with the times. They have been adjusted to meet wartime feed restrictions—not by guesswork, but by careful scientific analysis and actual feeding tests constantly carried on since 1939. That's why today's Beacon Complete Starting Ration is practically equal in biological efficiency to the pre-war Beacon starting ration, even though many feed ingredients are harder and harder to get.

Like all feed companies, we at Beacon are putting forth every effort to make the feeds you need to produce "food for Victory." Unfortunately we cannot keep up with the demand. So that you won't be disappointed, and possibly suffer financial loss, see your Beacon Dealer and find out how much feed he can sell you before you make plans for baby chicks.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.

SEND FOR YOUR COPY TODAY!

The How and Why of Home Freezing

An interesting Illustrated *48 Page Booklet*

MAIL CARD TO DEPT. A

Free!

HARDER Refrigerator Corporation
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

Build for Tomorrow BY BUYING WAR BONDS *Today*

Burpee's GIANT *Snapdragons* 3 PKTS. 10¢

Rust-Resistant! Huge, exquisite blooms, 2- to 3-ft. spikes; easy to grow. 3 finest colors, **Crimson, Yellow, Rose,** all 3, a 15c-Pkt. of each, for 10c.

Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE—all about the best flower and vegetable seeds that grow. Write today!

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Philadelphia, 32, Pa., *or* Clinton, Iowa

Starter mashes should be fortified with ample amounts of the B-G Complex and D vitamins to build up the vigor and stamina of the young chick. Chicks whose mashes are deficient in these essential nutritives will not grow properly and will have less resistance to many kinds of nutritional diseases.

Borden's Ration-ayd, a Supplement for Poultry Feeds, supplies vitamins and other essential nutritive factors from milk and fish sources. 1% of Ration-ayd in the mash is all that is needed to get the benefits of the B-G Complex and Vitamin D essential for growth and health.

Whether you buy your Feeds ready mixed or mixed to your orders you'll find Ration-ayd a contributing factor to feed efficiency and economy.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Write for FREE BOOKLET

Borden's Ration-ayd
POULTRY FEED SUPPLEMENT
Trade Marks Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

The Question Marks in Poultry

By J. C. Huttar

THE ONE thing that impresses me most as I read my mail and get around to see the folks who keep chickens is the confusion and hesitation which they feel. And no wonder. The feed situation is a long ways from being rosy, and the various statements of the so-called authorities don't clear it up much.

J. C. Huttar

Egg prices are below last year and slipping, as I write this near the close of 1943. Feed prices are still going up. The price of cull hens is still not too good.

Good farm help is still high priced and impossible to get.

Not being a crystal-gazer, I shall not try giving you all the answers to these. I'm just going to give the latest information I have on some of these things. You be sure to do some figuring, too. The chances are that your interpretation will fit your own farm situation better than mine will.

Feed Situation

Farmers know that a gradually growing feed shortage has come upon the land because we grew more animals than we could find feed for. After a wet start, the Almighty blessed the feed growing sections with perfect growing weather. If it had been otherwise, the picture would really have been bad.

Even the seventh consecutive large feed crop would not feed all the animals on farms. I don't know the hog and beef cattle situation too well, but market reports certainly say that lots and lots of them are going to market. I do have some figures on hens and here's what they show:

On August 1 there were 12 per cent more layers on farms in the United States. By October 1 this had dropped to 10 per cent, and on December 1, to six per cent. There is every evidence that the selling of hens continued heavy all through December so that the January 1 figures should be even more favorable.

Poultry in Storage

Another thing which shows how heavy the farm selling of hens has become is the storage holdings. The fall

(*Continued on opposite page*)

HEN FEED

I find it difficult to believe that the poultry feeds now on the market are as unsatisfactory as the comments of some poultrymen indicate. I have thirty-seven cross-bred pullets, hatched May 15, which on three recent days layed thirty eggs. They are not lighted, but I do take care to see that they get plenty of water, and that they eat at least as much mash as they do scratch grain. Perhaps they accept the feed because they have never had anything different.

I am not recommending this; I am just reporting it. These pullets very evidently enjoy being outdoors, and they have been allowed to run out except when it is stormy or when it is exceptionally cold.—*H. L. C.*

After debts are paid or part payments made as due, investment in War Bonds is one of the best uses for available cash.

Genuine Buckeye Coal Brooder, 600 chick, 60 lb. coal, 62 in. galv. canopy, 119-A, $27.90, 3-$82, 6-$160, cash with order, freight paid, immediate shipment. SINE EQUIPMENT, Since 1919, 376AS, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN in addition to EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS and PULLETS DAY-OLD or STARTED PUREBRED & CROSSBRED

It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION — especially, now, when War-Time America needs more eggs! FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE — any loss first 14 days replaced without extra charge.

ELMER H. WENE

FIRST CHOICE with Eastern Egg Auction & Co-op Members

These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

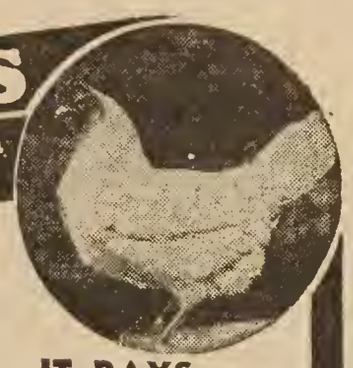
Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG

More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. sires than any other New Jersey plant. U. S. N. J. APPROVED. Blood-tested. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.

CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A-4, Vineland, N. J.

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS Tom Barron Strain



BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run sexed pullets or cockerels.

Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Golden Rule Chicks
HATCHED AND SOLD BY THE GOLDEN RULE
RAISE CHICKS OF DEPENDABLE QUALITY

This year especially, you will want money-making Golden Rule quality when you order chicks. Thousands of poultry raisers have found these healthy, better-bred chicks the quick way to egg and meat profits. Official Ohio-U. S. Pullorum Tested hatchery. 18 Popular breeds to choose from; sexed chicks available. All breeds carry 100% live delivery. 98% livability guarantees. Send for free catalog today.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY
BOX 52, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

REDBIRD FARM
SPECIALTY-BRED CHICKS
from Our Own 300-Acre Farm
All Breeders Blood-Tested.

Redbird Farm Chicks, hatched from eggs produced on our own 300-acre farm cost little more than you would pay for hatchery-run chicks. And right now, you can cut your chick cost through our

LIBERAL EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

RHODE ISLAND REDS — Our original strain, trapnested and pedigreed for many years. Official Test records up to 334 eggs.
NEW HAMPSHIRES — Bred for Meat and Eggs.
ROCK-RED CROSS — For BARRED meat birds.
RED-ROCK Sex-Link CROSS — For Dark Pullets; Barred Cockerels; Sex-Separated.
BARRED ROCKS — Up to 240-egg records.
WHITE LEGHORNS — Large Type, large eggs.
SEXED CHICKS — 95% Accuracy Guaranteed.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

Write for Free Folder, Price List and details of our Early Order Discount Offer.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

Pullorum Tested CHICKS FROM "THE CREAM OF THE NORTH COUNTRY FLOCKS"

This section of New York has long been famous for its hardy flocks, inured to subzero cold in winter and torrid heat in summer. Our system of blood-testing, selection and mating assures vigorous healthy chicks of sound breeding. Both egg and meat strains, some dual-purpose.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS Straight-run or Sexed

Write for Free Literature and Price List

STARTED CHICKS All Ages, All Breeds. State your requirements.

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AG-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS and SEXED PULLETS
R. O. P. SIRED
Leghorns - New Hampshires
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreds
Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders

Taylor Chicks are in heavy demand. We urge that you check your needs and place order at once, to assure delivery date wanted. Our liberal guarantee protects you. Now hatching.

Catalog and prices on request.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

ORDER YOUR REDS OR CROSSES EARLY
Earn Lower Prices—

surer delivery. Our chicks offer maximum egg or meat production, livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size. All Breeders Tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight run. Write for catalog and folder today.

DOUGLASTON
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N.Y.

REMEMBER MOUL Breeding Builds... A 20 Year Program With Just One Aim

NEW HAMPSHIRES

Buy direct from breeder whose program has built the qualities that meet today's demand for more and still more production. N. H.-U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean Chicks—bred for fast growth and quick maturity. Write for Free Catalog describing Moul's New Hampshires — also Crossbreeds.

MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry FARM
Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Write today for our New Catalog for full information regarding our 15 leading breeds to choose from.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

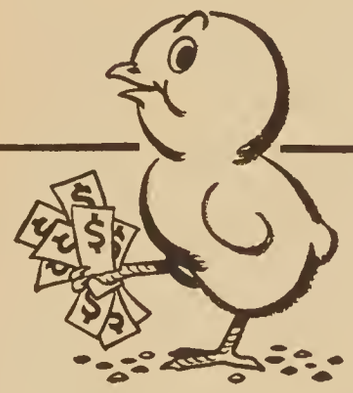
The better Chicks that mean better Profits. All leading breeds shipped by prepaid parcel post. Straight Run Pullets or Cockerels from Blood Tested Breeders. Sexing our specialty. Write for FREE CIRCULAR.

Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

COLONIAL IS FIRST
in total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE!
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"I'll bring you big profits!"



• Boasting? NO! Solid fact.

Kerr's Lively Chicks are bred to lay 30 to 50 more eggs a year than ordinary hens, and the broilers and roasters are ready for market earlier. This means less feed, more income—bigger profits.

120,000 breeders on 240-acre farm blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow-tube agglutination method. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

If you have tried Kerr Chicks, you will be back for more this year. If you have not had a Kerr flock, start one this year. Discount for early orders. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Kerr Chickeries

is the flush season of poultry marketing and the surplus over immediate consumption is stored against low supplies in the spring.

On September 1 the storage reserves of hens were 30 per cent below September 1, 1942, but on December 1 this year's holdings stood 15 per cent above last year.

Therefore, while the animal population of the country is not yet in adjustment with total feed stocks, there certainly is a bright ray of hope showing up. Good poultrymen should go no further in reducing numbers unless the ratio between egg and feed prices continues to go badly as it is doing at this writing.

But definitely, it would be a mistake to become so optimistic about this slight improvement in the feed picture that it brings on an expansion.

Corn

I can't quite leave the feed situation without saying something about that badly-messed-up corn situation. That's better, too.

Here again I'm giving the credit right where it belongs—to farmers. Individually and through their organizations, farmers have hammered at the policy makers in Washington to tell them that the corn price ceiling had to be raised. Low corn ceilings meant high oats and barley prices, they told Washington. And oats and barley are not as good feed as corn. Finally, the food planners in our powerful National Government yielded. They raised the ceiling first five cents and then nine cents a bushel. This is a victory for farmers over bureaucracy, but the war isn't over. The last raise loosened up some corn from the mid-West, but not enough. So keep up the fight.

I'm now leaving the feed picture with the definite caution that, "We're not out of the woods yet."

Egg Prices

Egg ceiling prices at the turn of the year were several cents below those established by the O.P.A. a year ago. With feed prices 30 per cent higher and all other costs up, this looks like the "Little Steel Formula" in reverse.

Of course, it is true that continued good production plus more meat available is depressing prices by the natural law of supply and demand anyway. But that was not true all through November and December.

My guess is, and it's only a guess, that poorer feed quality plus continued selling of hens will straighten out the demand and supply angle before the winter is over. We still have to fight the O.P.A. trend of cutting ceiling prices. Most farmers are patriotic citizens and don't want to go to the black market to get fair prices.

The Round-Up

Rounding out the situation as one man sees it (me), I would say that the feed picture has improved slightly, due to farmers' own actions. The toughest months are likely to be March and April, before cows go out on grass. Both over-pessimism and over-optimism are now out of style.

With heavy and growing storage holdings of poultry, the situation for broilers and other meat birds does not look too good this coming spring.

Egg prices are becoming less and less favorable and we must get the food planners in Washington to see this so that they don't keep them down with ceilings when they would otherwise get adjusted.

Finally, keep fighting on corn. The mid-West grower is ready to sell, but none of us should blame him for wanting a better price. We need the corn, not only to improve our feeds, but to keep down their cost as well. Somewhat higher corn prices will do this.

HALLCROSS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Your egg cost is feed, labor and housing through a long growing period. Every week represents a certain number of dollars. The quicker your pullets get into production the lower your cost. A week saved means dollars saved.

Hall's Rock-Red Cross will, as the result of combining selected stock through cross breeding, get into early production of market size eggs and give you a plus profit. In this selective breeding process, quality is combined with quality and the result joins the best of two dependable strains, plus added vitality. This has been proven over a long period of years by many of our customers who have had comparative experiences.

The value of cross breeding has been demonstrated beyond question, but a cross breed can be no better than the parent stock — on both sides. Quality must be added to quality. Cross breeding usually emphasizes the characteristics of the parent stock, good or *bad*.

For earlier egg production we recommend Hall's Rock-Red Cross and we emphasize that cross breeding has no value unless the quality is in the pure-bred strains from which the crosses are produced. In actual laying ability Hall's Crosses show greater productivity in number and size of eggs over pure-bred stock.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

There is a *PURPOSE* back of all *HALL* methods and that *PURPOSE* is to provide *HALL* customers with chicks that will show a *PROFIT — THE BIGGEST PROFIT POSSIBLE ON CHICK INVESTMENT.*

HALL'S Quality CHICKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

8 WEEK OLD RANGE SIZE PULLETS Little or No Brooding Necessary

CONNECTICUT VALLEY CHICKS

3½ MONTH OLD Almost Ready-To-Lay PULLETS $10.00 PER 100 FOR HEAVY MEAT COCKEREL CHICKS

LET OUR 7500 SUPERB BREEDERS Officially State Blood-Tested HELP SERVE YOU FREE CATALOG TELLS ALL

STARTED PULLETS

Baby Chicks, 8 wk. old range size Pullets or 3½ Mo. old nearly ready to lay Pullets, bred from 7,500 superb breeders on our own farm. Prices are down. Early Order Discounts too. All Pullets grown under brooders, not crowded in batteries. Sexing. Write for Catalog, Prices and Discounts.

Connecticut Valley Farm, 716F Burnside Ave. East Hartford 8, Conn. Phone 8-5098

R. I. REDS NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS WHITE ROCKS BARRED CROSS SEX-LINK CROSS

LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS NATHAN BREEDING FARM R. I. REDS CROSSES

Bred Especially for Production Profit

Pullorum Clean chicks with Pedigreed Ancestry.

Feed only the BEST this year. Feed stock that's BRED to insure better livability and production. With Nathan Chicks, even smaller flocks give excellent profits. 30 day livability guarantee. Chicks. Hatching eggs. Free Catalog. NATHAN BREEDING FARM, Box 400, Cuddebackville, N.Y.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.

Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y. Holland, Mich.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$16.00	$ 6.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

1 Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)

Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special Mated Large Type	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Black Minoreas	14.00	24.00	6.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY

F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & White Rocks	14.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	14.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar: 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$5.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	$5.00
B.&W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W.Wy.	14.00	17.00	14.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	17.00	14.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	14.00

H. Mix. $13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX. no sex guar., $12.00. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Post Pd. AMERICAN SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. Started HEAVY BREED Chicks.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A. McAlisterville, Pa.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves
FOR SALE. SIRED BY KING CONSTANCE ORMSBY IDEAL WHOSE DAM MADE OVER 600 LBS. FAT, 4.0%, AS AN AGED COW. HIS SEVEN NEAREST DAMS AVERAGE 934.32 LBS. FAT, 24,439.00 LBS. MILK, 3.9%, OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING, HIGH TESTING EXCELLENT TYPE DAMS. PRICED TO SELL.
PAUL STERUSKY & SON
SUNNYHILL DAIRY FARM, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: 15 Registered Holstein Cows. Age 3 to 7 Years.
Part fresh, rest due soon. Vaccinated for Bangs.
LEE C. WINSOR, GUILFORD, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
4 HEIFER CALVES—2 BRED HEIFERS
1 YEARLING BULL.
PAUL FISH, EAST FREETOWN, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms Smithville Flats, N.Y.

For Your Next Sire
why not consider a young bull from great production families—closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat, Junior 3-year-old, and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109.0 lbs. fat, Junior 4-year-old. Full information on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.

GUERNSEYS
WE HAVE VARIOUS AGES OF YOUNG BULLS ALL FROM TESTED DAMS. VERY REASONABLE.
Green Tree Farms, Town Line, N. Y.

JERSEY

For Sale: Line Bred Royalist Cows.
Due to overstocked barns we are offering twenty to twenty-five fresh and nearby cows, with good D.H.I.A. records. We combine production with type. Priced $275 up.
R. H. Leonard & Son, Westleigh Farm, WINDSOR, VT.

AYRSHIRE

For Sale: Two Pure Bred Ayrshire Bulls
One 13 months and the other 5 months old.
If you are interested in herd improvement here is a pair of bulls of the right type and breeding. For particulars write to: MARY DANA WELLS, STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONNECTICUT. Telephone 411-3.

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY CATTLE
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FALL COWS!
Yes, we believe you can find the kind you want at our sales Barn. Young, good size, high producers—every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed. Pay for purchases out of milk production.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34. Phone: Ithaca 2015.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CATTLE 200 Fresh and Close Springers. 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.
HORSES Fine Teams. Saddle Horses. Seconds.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.
Est. 1845 Hobart, New York

BARN FULL OF
Choice Dairy Cows and Heifers.
Just fresh and close up. Well bred individuals and good producers. Cash for reasonable price, or time with adequate down payment and sufficient security. Oswald J. Ward & Son, Phone 3H & 3Y, Candor, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

WANTED: ONE OR TWO SERVICEABLE
Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.
BEST BLOOD STRAINS. MUST BE REASONABLE.
West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

FIVE REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS,
READY FOR BREEDING.
West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

Wanted: Registered Aberdeen Angus Bull, Age 8 Months Up.
ALSO LINCOLN OR COTSWOLD RAM.
I. G. Woodworth, Lyndonville, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

Hereford Cattle For Sale
10 REGISTERED HEIFERS 2 YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.
Anxiety 4th breeding.
16 PUREBRED 5 yr. old Grade Cows Bred to Calve in Spring.
EUGENE P. FORRESTEL MEDINA, NEW YORK.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

MISC. LIVESTOCK

For Sale: For holiday meat or to breed
17 sheep, 6c lb.; 2 lambs, 10c lb—$3.00 to $6.00. 100 full blood Hereford and Angus cows, heifers, steers, calves, 12c to 14c lb. live; 23c to 28c dressed, all or quarter. 4 sows, 1½ years old, $25.00 each, 12c lb. live. 12 shoats, 50 to 75 lbs., 12c lb. live, 24c dressed. Your pick of 18 good horses, colts. Full blood Angus bulls, 2 years, 1200 lbs., $125.00 or 12c lb. live, 24c lb. dressed. 2 yearling Hereford bulls, at $75.00.
CHAS. L. NOBLE, CLYDE, N. Y.

SWINE

Dependable Pigs—All Breeds & Ages.
All are vaccinated. It is time to breed your sows. A bred sow is a fine investment. Boars for immediate and future service. CHESTER-WHITE, YORKSHIRES O.I.C.—ALL YOUNG AND SNAPPY.
Several Chester-Whites, Durocs, Poland Chinas, O.I.C. Hampshires, 4-4½ months old for spring service. Out of our most prolific sows.
Handsome shoats all ages. Buy now while available. One young handsome medium Yorkshire Boar. Has been bred to four sows. One sow has farrowed with 10 beautiful pigs. Boar weighs 250 lbs., Price $50.
CHAS. DAVIS, Singing Hills, CONCORD, MASS.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES
FOUR TRIED SOWS AND TEN VACCINATED BRED GILTS. DESCRIBE JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES.
BRED SOWS AND GILTS. FALL PIGS EITHER SEX. BEST OF BLOODLINES.
GEO. A. MILLER, Bellville, Ohio.

FOR SALE: Pure Bred Yorkshire Gilts and Boars. 3 Months Old.
PRICED TO SELL.
E. J. RUDD, MANNSVILLE, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE BOAR
A grandson of Prince Leader 8th and Cornell's Eventuation. First place senior boar at New Jersey State Fair. He is 18 months old and will weigh around 400 lbs.
Everett B. Thompson, Mickleton, N. J.

Registered Hampshires: Spring boars and open gilts or pigs sired by son of Century Hi Roller or son of The Mercury. If in need of a herd sire it will pay you to get one of these outstanding spring boars.
GEO. A. MILLER, Bellville, Ohio

FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China.
MOST HOG FOR THE MONEY.
FARMERS' PRICES.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DUROC JERSEY SERVICE BOARS.
Open and Bred Gilts, Fall Pigs special prices. Holstein Bull Calves. Woodmaster and Rag Apple Breeding. Write us your needs today.
LAUXMONT FARMS, Wrightsville, Pa.

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

POULTRY

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C. GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM
MATURE BREEDING MALES, SEED CORN AND CAYUGA SOY BEANS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, U. S. Pullorum Passed N. Y.-U. S. Approved. Family Testing.
NEW HAMPSHIRES. Write for Folder.
E. R. STONE & SON
BOX A, CLYDE, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
AND ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

MAPES
NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES AND OUR FAMOUS
RED-ROCK CROSS
Our Barred Rock Breeders and New Hampshires matod to Pedigreed N. H. Males make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED R.O.P.
R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM
and RED-ROCK CROSS
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY. ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

MASON POULTRY FARM
White Leghorns: Progeny Tested For Years
N. J.-U. S. R.O.P. TRAPNEST SUPERVISION.
Rigid breeding program retains only top-notch quality—consistent high producers—large eggs—best livability. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES.
Write for free folder.
MASON POULTRY FARM,
BOX 501, MILLTOWN, N. J.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY. 25 YEARS TRAPNESTING AND EGG LAYING TEST RECORDS BACK OF EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.
Please write for 1944 catalog and price list,
ELI H. BODINE
Box 28, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARMS
Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested Reds
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM
S. C. White Leghorns —50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE McGREGOR FARM, Box A. MAINE, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

15 Fine S.C. Black Minorca Cockerels
Heavy Laying Strain — $3.00 each.
G. BROCK, South Kortright, N. Y.

PEAFOWL

PEAFOWL, SWANS, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, WATERFOWL.
THIRTY VARIETIES PIGEONS.
JOHN HASS, BETTENDORF, IOWA

DOGS

ATTENTION POULTRYMEN!
GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS, light and dark wolf gray. Born Nov. 5. Can be shipped at 7 weeks. $30 each.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y.
R. D. 3.

Trained Collie-Shepherd Cattle Dogs
AND PUPS WITH HERDING INSTINCT. BEAUTIES. 20 YEARS RAISING CATTLE DOGS.
WILMOT, East Thetford, Vermont

MISCELLANEOUS

Rein's Processed Quality Products
SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS —SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—
IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS, CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS. CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.
E. B. Rein Lumber Company
BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION.
TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.
384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

FENCING FOR THE FARM.
HEAVY STOCK FENCE, BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE.
Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N.Y.

MUSHROOMS
EXCELLENT QUALITY—4 QUART BASKET—TRY SOME—$2.00 PREPAID.
N. Y. S. Mushroom Farm, W. COXSACKIE, NEW YORK.

RICH COLORED PHOTOS
of your Champion farm animals. Hand-tinted, super, enlargements, done in non-fade oils on rough paper, $1.50. Treasured remembrance of your top favorites. Send clear negatives. MRS. RICHARD WEBBER, WALNUT HILL FARMS, CHURCHVILLE, NEW YORK.

FARMS FOR SALE

Excellent Stocked & Eqpd. Farm
Buildings in fine repair—dwelling 10 rms., phone, beautiful view, 1500-ft. elevation, barns 30x50 and 40x60, housing for 800 hens; 3 miles to village, 45-min. drive to Albany; 100 fertile acres for crops, 20a wood, pasture as desired, springs & creek, 63 fruit trees; rare "buy" at $5600, 2 horses, 9 cows, one head young stock, 4 hogs, poultry, machinery, alfalfa and hay thrown in; terms; pg. 32 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.
STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo: Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

HAY

FOR SALE — HAY
FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING—ALFALFA, CLOVER, MIXED HAY. DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
Davis & March, Morrisville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

PLEASANT, RELIABLE, HEALTHY
YOUNG WOMAN WANTED
for work on large dairy farm. Purebred Jerseys. Write fully and state experience.
BOX 514-O, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

WANTED: At Once or March 1st
ORCHARD AND STOCK FARM MANAGERS.
5 good handy year men, privileges, house, etc. Good salary for good men or salary and bonus, or will let farms on shares. Send references, prefer man, wife and boys or girls old enough to work. Good wages, permanent jobs if good. Draft deferred, help the war effort — feed the starving World.
CHAS. L. NOBLE, CLYDE, N. Y.

WANTED: Cook for Small Private School.
LOCHLAND SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

WANTED—POULTRYMAN
Thoroughly experienced in incubator work, must have good references. Good steady position for right person.
Write Box 514-L, c/o American Agriculturist, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING RATES — *Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers* —
This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.
This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at $6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at $3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. Issue for first 3 months of 1944 are as follows: Jan. 8, 22; Feb. 5, 19; Mar. 4, 18.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

AS WE head into the New Year, what is the livestock situation? Any real summation will continue to be so circumscribed by government power and the use of that power that I am going to be forced to generalize a good deal, although I would really like to be specific.

There is an old livestock saying, "You never make any money on what the other fellow buys." There is another, "When all the other fellows are selling is the time to buy; when they are all buying is the time to sell." Like most sayings of this kind, they can be only partly right and then only part of the time. My reason for giving them here is that I feel that in the year 1944 they will both be right.

Livestock through the fall and winter season of 1943-44 has been oversold. In fact, sold in numbers never before even approached. Probably never again will those slaughter figures be reached, and surely not in the year 1944. Available supply can only be less than in 1943.

Demand for meats will be greater in 1944—in fact, it is increasing every day from civilians who never had the money before to buy as they can now, and from an ever increasing army both at home and abroad, as well as from stricken countries being recaptured and reestablished (this, aside from "lend-lease"). I never did like that two-word combination. If I should pull into your dooryard and ask for the lend-lease of your manure spreader or of a match, you would think I was crazy, and this type of outlet is just as crazy and can be shorter lived than seems to be the general opinion now. Without this lend-lease demand, livestock will still be in greater demand than for the past year.

All classes of livestock, then, will average to sell higher in 1944 than in 1943 in spite of anything the government can do about it. Nevertheless, this raise can be controlled out of proportion to the true value of our livestock as expressed by the supply and demand in 1944.

This picture of better prices is all inclusive. No species of livestock will go in the opposite direction, and there are other contributing factors which strengthen this point of view. Our meat storage space in jammed full. Yet this stored supply is not enough for our ten million man army, according to the army supply department. When this stored meat is forced out by the demand, then the activity to keep that supply up as a protection to our forces will be tremendous. Hogs will be well out within thirty or forty days at the present rate of marketing, cattle within that time, and sheep and lambs are already out as a supply. Breeding or feeding to meet this situation has been discouraged seemingly in every possible way. Lastly, livestock production was encouraged a year or so ago without a thought of the feed for those animals; now it is being discouraged without a thought of what is to be done with the feed and particularly our grass without livestock to consume it.

All this is not to encourage you to go into a great livestock expansion. Yet 1944 is going to be a good year to have some livestock growing, putting on weight, and for sale. After all, the farmer that never has anything much to sell, never has anything much.

May 1944 soon be a warless year, may our boys come home, and may we continue to furnish food and fats for them and for the world.

—A. A.—

NOVEMBER RAT CONTEST WINNERS

Prize	War Stamps
1—Evan Densmore, Horseheads, N. Y.	$10.00
2—Glenn Hardcastle, Jr. Constantia, N. Y.	5.00
3—G. Harden Gibson, Smith's Basin, N. Y.	1.00
4—Arthur Capewell, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	1.00
5—Genevieve Mumbulo, Edmeston, N. Y.	1.00
6—William Heitmann, Romulus, N. Y.	1.00
7—Bernard Rider, Arkport, N. Y.	1.00
8—Neil Bailey, Wheeler, N. Y.	1.00
9—Grace E. Stone, Lancaster, N. Y.	1.00
10—Mynor Soper, Central Square, N. Y.	1.00
11—Priscilla Kinney, Morrill, Maine.	1.00
12—Doris E. Mason, Vestal, N. Y.	1.00

HORSES NEED GOOD FEET

A well-illustrated booklet called "How to Care for the Feet of Your Horses and Mules" is available from the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Joliet, Illinois. They will send a copy to any subscriber of *American Agriculturist* who asks for it. The following, which is taken from the booklet, is typical of the excellent information it contains:

"Once we understand the sensitive structure of the feet of horses and mules, it is easy to see why proper foot care is necessary, starting when the animals are colts and continuing as long as they live.

Adequate nutrition is of first importance. Ample supplies of Vitamin A are essential. Fortunately, good green pasture grass on fertile land furnishes everything needed for proper growth of hoofs, and every effort should be made to supply such green pasturage for both colts and mature animals as much of the year as weather permits. Vitamin A deficiency is often accompanied by abnormal hoof growth. Normal growth can usually be restored by correcting the diet to include sufficient quantities of this important vitamin.

"When young colts (under 3 months old) run freely in pasture, the hoof tissue wears down about as fast as it grows. However, if they are confined to a stable, their hoofs will need to be leveled occasionally with a rasp.

"The permanent hoofs begin to develop when the colt is two or three months old. From then on, the hoofs should be kept properly trimmed to prevent them from causing faulty leg formations. Standing with legs too far forward indicates that the toe of the hoof is too long. Legs which incline too far under the body are a sign of excessively long heels. Either of these conditions can be corrected by cutting or rasping the hoofs.

"Great care must be exercised in those operations. Only the loose flakes should be removed from the soles and frogs, to avoid injury to these parts."

—A. A.—

HIGH-PRODUCING JERSEYS

The herd of Miss Ida Ogilvie of Germantown leads all Jersey herds in New York State in total butterfat production. Her herd averaged 521.7 pounds butterfat and 9401 pounds milk per cow. The herd was milked three times daily and there were 33 cows in the herd. This high production was no unusual event for this excellent herd, says Harry C. Andrews, president of the State Club, for Miss Ogilvie's herd produced 491.1 pounds of butterfat per cow in the preceding year. Miss Ogilvie will have her herd average engraved on the state club silver cup.

Second high herd in New York State for the year ending October 30 was that of Hugh Meeder of Warsaw. His herd of 10 cows averaged 9713 pounds of milk and 507 pounds butterfat. Third high herd is that of Ira Payne of East Schodak whose herd averaged 9785 pounds milk and 501 pounds of butterfat per cow. This is the fourth year that the herd of Mr. Payne produced over 500 pounds of butterfat and it was high herd for two consecutive years for New York State.

N. Y. Officers Elected

Breeders of Jersey cattle in New York State elected H. C. Andrews of Waterloo as president and A. C. Dahlberg of Ithaca as secretary of their state club for the sixth consecutive year at their meeting in Syracuse on December 4.

—A. A.—

DAIRY SHORT COURSE

An emergency short course in dairy plant and laboratory work for men and women will be held at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture at Amherst from January 17 through 22. Those who complete the course will be eligible for a Babcock tester's license. Applicants for the course must be at least 16 years of age. For further information write the Department of Dairy Industry or the Director of Short Courses, Massachusetts State College.

—A. A.—

NEW BOOK

With the great interest in food preservation, many readers will be glad to know of a new book on that subject. It's called "Home Food Preservation," by Dr. F. W. Fabian of the Michigan State College of Agriculture. The book covers salting, canning, drying and freezing. The price is $1.50 per copy, and the book is published by The Avi Publishing Company, Inc., 31 Union Square, New York City.

—A. A.—

COMING EVENTS

Jan. 6-7	Poultry Breeders' and Chick Producers' Conference. Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
Jan. 8	N. Y. Hereford Breeders' Assn. meeting, Hotel Syracuse, 12:30 P. M.
Jan. 8	New Brunswick, N. J., Annual meeting, N. J. Holstein-Friesian Association.
Jan. 12-14	Annual meeting New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 18-20	Annual meeting, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Assn., Harrisburg, Penna.
Jan. 19	112th Annual meeting, New York State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 19	Harrisburg, Pa., Annual meeting Pennsylvania Holstein Association.
Jan. 20	Cortland, N. Y., Annual meeting New York Holstein-Friesian Association.
Jan. 26-28	Eastern meeting, New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.

SCARCE!
Early order may secure for you one of the reliable Craine-built silos! But—don't wait—if you will need a silo this year—order *now*, while limited supply lasts!
Write for Prices.
CRAINE, Inc.
114 Pine St.
Norwich, N.Y.
CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

Quickly Attached
OTTAWA TRACTOR DRAG SAW
Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Direct drive. Long stroke. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low in Price.
Write for FREE Book and Prices
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D131 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

SALESMEN WANTED
Capable salesmen with good record and references wanted at once to call on farm supply dealers, feed stores, hardware stores representing SDS MASTITIS CONTROL AND DAIRY STERILIZER. New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New England territories. Salary and commission basis. We are also interested in salesmen operating in these territories now carrying other lines. If you qualify and can introduce this product to your dealers, write
John Wiley Jones Company,
DEPARTMENT A, CALEDONIA, NEW YORK.

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

Easy to Insert—
Stay in the Teat
The Dairyman's Standby for Treating
SCAB TEATS
CUT & BRUISED TEATS
OBSTRUCTIONS
Dr. Naylor's Dilators furnish soft, soothing protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.
Their deep, cushion surface of soft, absorbent cotton-down conforms comfortably to either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing, and carries the medication INSIDE the teat canal, directly to the seat of the trouble.
Other Dr. Naylor PRODUCTS
URALAX
DIRENE
LINITE
UDDER BALM
UDDER LINIMENT
The Only Soft Surface Dilators
Packed in Antiseptic Ointment. Large pkg. $1. Trial pkg. 50c. At dealers or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO. . . MORRIS, N. Y.
Dependable Veterinary Products

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae
Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus says about 90% respond to Strepto-Lac. Write for full details today.
Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines—serums and supplies.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19. Kansas City 15, Mo
STREPTO-LAC
(TYROTHRICIN)

FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN MILK & MEAT PRODUCTION
RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS!

All allied nations urgently need all milk and meat United States can produce. Great opportunity with Milking Shorthorns. 4 percent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. FREE literature on request. Read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept AA, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

BUY WINTER COWS NOW!
The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, *(Specialists in Livestock Financing)*, 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N. Y.

POST WAR SALESMEN WANTED
These vacancies will not occur until after the war. However, we are interested in making contact now with men who are interested in bettering their position after wartime employment restrictions have been lifted and who meet the following qualifications:
Age, twenty-five to thirty.
Agricultural College education or equivalent.
Some previous selling experience.
An aptitude for sales work.
A record of progress and growth.
These positions will pay a good salary and will offer unlimited opportunity for advancement.
Apply by letter only, enclosing snapshot and listing qualifications in detail. All replies will be treated as confidential.
BOX 514-PM
c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE
far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fencers.
DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"...and I often think of Elm Street"

"... I'm a long way from home out here, and when I'm alone at night, Dad, I often think of Elm Street with its big trees, its neat houses, the bells on a quiet Sunday morning—and all of us coming in town for church. It's the peace and freedom and decency of it all that gets under my skin—and it makes me a bit homesick now and then.

"There's nothing like Elm Street over here—and never will be till they change their system.

"The trouble lies with the men who rule—and with the people who let them get away with it.

"Over here the wrong men have been running things too long. They have been crazy with power. They gradually took over more and more, and when the people finally woke up—it was too late. These folks can't throw out their officials the way we can. They have to have a war to get rid of their so-called 'new order'.

"Thank God we can still put the men we want into office—and throw them out again—with ballots instead of bullets.

"This mess is a fine example of what dictatorship and regimentation can do when they really get going. And talk about bureaucrats—you ought to see what the ones over here are doing to farmers. You can't do anything on your own. You just take orders—and like it.

"We ordinary folks at home always had a feeling of independence and self respect. You and Mom were always looking ahead to *better* things—for yourselves and for us kids. That sort of thing is missing here, Dad—and I think it's the result of years of being pushed around. These folks have been told what to do and when and how to do it for so long that they don't know anything else. They've forgotten how to think for themselves.

"Don't let this system get a toe hold at home, Dad. It's bad stuff. And the trouble is, it sneaks up on you. You don't realize that it's got you till it's almost too late.

"I think most American farmers are just like us—plain, practical, hard working, thrifty people—blessed with a lot of good common sense. Most of us aren't very strong for fancy political theories. We know by experience that the American way of getting things done, even with its short-comings, has brought more real happiness, prosperity, progress, education, health and general good to more people than any other system in the world.

"And that's something to think about . . . . ."

Millions of American boys from farms and villages are doing a lot of thinking. They are writing home anxiously these days. Many of them are worried—wondering what is happening to America while they are away. They realize now, more than ever, what real freedom means—and we at home must guard it for them as well as for ourselves.

HELPFULNESS

One of the fine things about farm life in America is the way one neighbor helps another—and the whole community benefits. That's the way it's been since the days when everybody pitched in to help clear the land and build a log home for new settlers in the neighborhood. Your Republic Dealer is one of your most helpful neighbors. He knows you, knows your farm. He can help us make—and help you get—better steel products for your farm. With record food quotas to meet and farm help of all kinds harder to get, work closely with your Republic Dealer. He can be more helpful now than ever.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

REPUBLIC STEEL PRODUCTION FOR VICTORY

REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS — TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW!

A NEW YEAR PRAYER

By Margaret Woodruff.

The white, still earth speaks peace,
The clouds are soft and gray.
No sound is heard except
The caw of flapping crows,
Or now a child at play.

O, may no screaming bomb
This countryside destroy!
May this white earth remain
Untorn by shell, a place
Where children play in joy.

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 12)

off. Now that the show was about to begin he felt better.

And then, still running his eye over the crowd, Al saw Willard Green and with him Betty Tyler. Immediately some of his newly gained optimism began to fade. What about Green? Was he thinking more about Allen's plight, the outcome of the trial so far as it affected Allen or as it affected the Farm Bureau and Green's job?

And Betty. Where was her chief interest? Then, a little ashamed, Allen realized that he was not quite fair, that Green had never given him any reason to think he wasn't loyal, nor Betty either, except that she seemed to like Green pretty well and was always with him. With something of a shock, it struck him that that was no reason at all, that maybe it was just jealousy that made him feel that way. Oh well, everything was all mixed up anyway. No use trying to think anything out now.

Suddenly the buzzing and whispering in the crowd stopped. Allen turned to see a door back of the judge's seat open, and through it, dressed in his black robe, marched His Honor, the County Judge, Roy W. Hanford.

The clerk whacked the stand in front of the bench and at his order the crowd got to their feet to stand until the Judge had seated himself and spread his black robe around him.

Judge Hanford, who was both the county judge and the boss of the leading political party, was an example of a small man who had been too long in a large place. Never a kindly man, his position of authority had made something of a despot of him. Lawyers who practiced in his court hated and feared him, and his sentences were so severe that he was known throughout the state as "the hanging judge." Like Ezra Chittendon, Judge Hanford was of the old order, hating change and innovation, realizing instinctively that change and progress once started would roll him and his kind out of power.

Heavy of person, with fat jowls, small beady eyes, the corners of his mouth perpetually turned down, Judge Roy Hanford, famed for ruthless and not always fair decisions, was indeed a formidable figure, as he took his seat that morning.

Allen and Fred Cooper well knew what they were up against so far as the Judge was concerned. In addition to Hanford's usual cantankerousness was the fact that undoubtedly he started the trial deeply prejudiced, for Al belonged to the growing number of the progressive younger generation who stood for such things as farm organizations, TB testing, etc., and who refused to be awed by the local political and economic bosses.

The preliminaries of the court out of the way, the lawyers immediately plunged into the job of selecting a jury. This job had progressed for only a few moments before everyone knew that it would be hours before the jury box could be filled. It seemed that nearly everyone on the panel was acquainted with either the defendant or with one or the other of the local lawyers, or else they knew too much about the case and frankly admitted on questioning that they had formed an opinion. But finally, after a long day filled with examining and excusing one after another from the panel, the two rows in the jury box were filled, and as Allen noted the jurors' self-conscious but earnest faces, he inwardly agreed with Fred Cooper, who had just remarked to him with a sigh of relief that the jury averaged up well and probably was as good as they could expect. (*To be continued*)

—A. A.—

"Casey O'Malley! Just you wait 'til Junior sees you!"

A READER LOOKS TOWARD POST-WAR

"There is a lot about post war planning on radio programs. Some of it is good, some not so good. If the man among the hills is to participate effectively without disaster to agriculture, we must have well thought plans. We are apt to find a decreased demand for our products in a year or so at most. There is always the specter of foreign competition and dumping.

"There should be a national clear-cut policy. Most farmers in the Northeast are older than is generally realized; the average is above 55 years and may be nearly 60 years before this is over.

"Recently there has been a drift toward grass farming. That doesn't look like more employment in agricultural production.

"Since so many farmers must retire because of age, it might be well to give employment in improving the appearance of farms so that they are more salable.

"Perhaps it would be a good thing to inform railroad men and others retiring on a pension that the small village or hamlet is a place where a small pension will suffice to support a pensioner like a king. Many of the retiring workers could retire to "the old home town." In most cases, however, they would find only strange faces.

"Maybe *American Agriculturist* might do worse than spring the idea on the radio at the right time."—*R. C. J., New York.*

—A. A.—

SUBSIDY FALLACIES

"Joe American Looks At Inflation and Subsidies" is the title of a booklet prepared for the National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives of Washington, D. C., by *Agricultural Advertising and Research, Inc.* of Ithaca, N. Y.

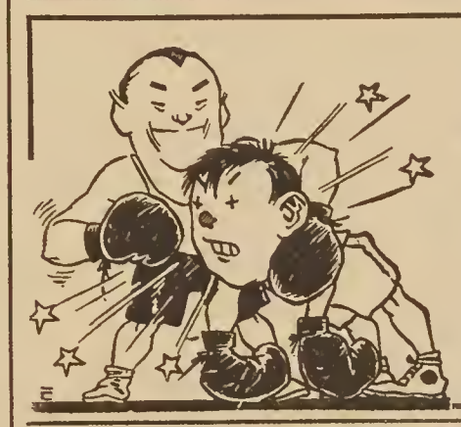
At a time when there is so much confusion and misunderstanding about this subject in the minds of consumers, it is a real contribution toward public understanding of this problem. Containing as it does a maximum of pictures and a minimum of words, it points out in unerring fashion the fundamental fallacy in the use of subsidies to lower food costs.

EVEN in the years when all feedstuffs were plentiful it wasn't easy to get consistent winter production. Now, with a scarcity of many vital ingredients, particularly those in the protein group, winter egg production is a real problem on many poultry farms.

Feed a good laying mash as liberally as you can to productive hens only, not to unproductive hens or to rats and mice; utilize all available green feed; keep poultry houses and hoppers clean and don't overcrowd them.

Thanks to research in poultry nutrition, manufacturers of mixed feeds are able to put out reliable laying mashes despite the scarcity of some ingredients. Many of these mashes contain Corn Gluten Meal for its high protein (41%) and vitamin A potency (much higher than whole yellow corn). Feeding such a mash is an important step toward good egg production in this 3rd winter of the war.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO
DISTRIBUTORS OF
DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF
CORN GLUTEN MEAL



Wanna Fight?
O. K. — THEN BUY WAR BONDS

Maule's
The "Old Reliable" Seed House
Send postcard or letter today; order early! Maule's Seed Book gives complete descriptions; tells best kinds, Vegetables and Flowers.
WM. HENRY MAULE
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

Good Meals from your Storeroom

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WHY NOT play a game with all those wonderful food supplies you have canned, dried and stored? Just approach them as if they were something entirely new and see how much variety you can inject into the menu. See how many tricks you can add to this list of suggestions:

Juices:

TOMATO: use plain for breakfast; vary the seasonings for other meals—horseradish, a dash of lemon juice, a bit of cayenne, minced parsley or similar enlivener.

FRUIT: Save every drop of juice from cans; combine for beverages; thicken for dessert sauce; use as liquid in gelatine salads and desserts.

Meats:

Use in salads, pies, stews, with sauces or gravies made with the stock or with bouillon cubes; give fresh taste occasionally by rolling pieces in salted flour, sauteing and steaming. Make free use of parsley, pickles and garnishes to add interest.

Vegetables:

CANNED: Stretch by making combination platters, such as canned green vegetables with stored carrots or potatoes; also stretch by combining with sauces, bread crumbs or cereal filler in casserole dishes; use liberally in salads; white or cheese sauce or a spoonful of browned crumbs add interest when served. Vary potatoes often, bake, hash-brown with onion, sprinkle boiled with parsley, fry or bake potato cakes.

STORED: Feature their crispness in salads or as vegetable sticks, carrots, rutabagas etc.; cabbage with carrot and apple, celery or Chinese cabbage; keep some boiled salad dressing on hand for both raw and cooked vegetable salads.

Fruits:

Serve as sauce with soft custard; stretch by making into cobblers, rolls, steamed puddings, turnovers or by serving as shortcake. Applesauce hints: serve in center of baked gingerbread mold; fold into whipped cream to freeze in refrigerator; put between soft ginger cookies and let stand a few hours in refrigerator before serving.

Refrigerator Pudding

Line a greased casserole with slices of buttered bread, pour in a layer of slightly thickened hot berry sauce, then a layer of buttered bread etc., having bread on top. Set a heavy object on top to weight down and let stand overnight in refrigerator. Unmold and serve with milk or cream. 10 slices of bread and 2 cups of fruit sauce are enough for 8 servings.

Fruit Roll

Not too liquid fruits or berries are best for this purpose. Use apples, rhubarb, strawberries, etc:

- 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water OR (1½ cups light corn syrup and ½ cup water)
- rich biscuit dough
- 2 cups finely cut fruit
- 1 tablespoon butter
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon

Heat the corn syrup and water to boiling in an 8-inch-square pan. Make a rich biscuit dough and roll out ⅓ inch thick into a 6-by-12 inch oblong. Spread it with the fruit, dot with butter and sprinkle with cinnamon. Roll up, seal well. Cut into 1 to 1½ inch slices. Quickly place slices, cut side down, in pan of boiling hot syrup. Bake about 25 minutes in hot oven (450°). 10 servings.

Dried Fruits

Dried fruits after soaking are prepared much the same as fresh fruits. They should always be washed in hot water before soaking and then the soaking water used for cooking in order to keep all of the good flavor and to avoid loss of minerals.

Most dried apricots need no soaking; just put them directly in boiling water and simmer for 30 minutes. Start figs in cold water, simmer 20 to 30 minutes. Dried peaches are best if soaked in cold water for ½ hour, then cooked from 15 to 20 minutes. Prunes generally are best dropped in boiling water, left there for an hour to become plump, then simmered for ½ hour until they are tender. Add towards end of cooking just enough sugar to make fruit palatable.

A good way to use fresh or dried fruits is in steamed puddings made with your favorite butter cake recipe as a foundation. Dried apricots and cranberries are tart enough to flavor such a cake mixture. Chop the apricots but leave the cranberries whole; roll the fruit in flour and add at the very last.

Now that meat is short, baked beans are more than just a pleasant Saturday night dish.

Boston Baked Beans

Now that meat is short, beans are more than just a pleasant Saturday night addition to the menu. Long soaking and slow cooking bring out their best qualities. Here is the time-honored way of preparing baked beans:

- 1 pint pea beans
- ¼ lb. fat bacon or salt pork
- ⅓ cup New Orleans molasses
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- ½ cup boiling water
- 1 teaspoon mustard

Wash beans and soak in water overnight. In the morning, drain them, cover with fresh water and simmer until tender. Parboil salt pork or bacon for five minutes in water to cover, drain and score the rind making deep cuts. Drain beans and rinse with cold water. Put in a 2-quart bean pot, and bury the pork with scored top showing. Mix together salt, mustard and molasses with boiling water and add to pork and beans, then add more water until beans are covered. Cover and bake in a slow oven (300° F.) 6 to 8 hours, uncovering during last hour. Add water as needed during baking. 6 to 8 servings.

Lima beans, kidney beans and soybeans may be prepared in many of the same ways as the navy or pea beans. A quick way to flavor them is to fry out small pieces of salt pork until crisp, then add a little chopped onion, celery, green pepper or other seasonings and fry until the mixture is lightly browned. Add some liquid, such as canned tomatoes or molasses, to plain boiled beans and bake until the flavors are blended and the beans have absorbed most of the moisture. Catsup, mustard, chile powder or chile sauce and minced parsley are other seasonings which help to make the beans tasty. Brown slices of onion in bacon drippings, heat canned limas in it, sometimes adding canned tomatoes for variety.

Dried Vegetables

Dried spinach and onions require no previous soaking; they are started in cold water, 2-2½ cups to each 2 ounces of the dried vegetable. Spinach is boiled 1 to 3 minutes, onions 15 to 20 minutes. The more solid vegetables, beets, rutabagas, carrots and peas, should be soaked about 20 minutes in water to cover, with a little to spare. Cook in this water from 20 to 40 minutes; at the end, the vegetables are barely covered. Corn requires an hour to cook after having soaked 12 minutes. Too much water wastes flavors and nutrients. The cooked vegetables then are used in much the same ways as if they were fresh—Harvard beets, scalloped corn or succotash, onion soup, etc.

Strawberry Apples

Core tart apples and place in a baking dish: fill cavities with strawberry jam. Pour a little water into the pan to keep from sticking. Bake until almost soft, basting frequently. Remove from oven. On the top of each apple place a meringue. Brown in a moderate oven for 8 minutes. To make the meringue, beat white of one egg until stiff, add 1 tablespoon sugar gradually and ¼ teaspoon lemon juice.

Salt Pork

Lean salt pork may be baked satisfactorily; first soak it overnight; in the morning change the water and simmer the meat slowly for about an hour. Drain it and then bake until tender in open pan in slow oven. Salt pork drippings are good for frying apples or carrots or as the shortening in hot breads and griddle cakes.

Chopped, baked salt pork makes a good sandwich filling when seasoned with catsup, mustard or horseradish or mixed with hard-cooked egg, raw cabbage, onion or cottage cheese.

A streak-of-lean and streak-of-fat salt pork makes a good "bacon" if slices are soaked in warm water or buttermilk for 20 minutes, drained, rolled in corn meal and fried over a low flame, draining off fat as it accumulates. Make a cream gravy by using 2 tablespoons drippings, 2 tablespoons flour and 1 cup milk.

Leftover fried salt pork crumbled into bits can be sprinkled over or mixed into scalloped dishes or mixed into muffins. The flavor is a wonderful picker-upper for some of the less flavorful dried or canned vegetables.

Sausage, because of its seasonings, is another fine addition to meals.

Pork Sausage Casserole

- 1 lb. sausage meat
- 1 cup canned green lima beans
- 2½ cups whole kernel corn
- 2 cups milk
- ¼ cup sausage drippings
- ¼ cup flour
- ½ cup fine cracker crumbs
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Pepper

Make 8 small cakes of the sausage meat and fry over slow heat for 8 to 10 minutes or until lightly brown.

Make white sauce of the sausage drippings with flour and milk. Season. In a casserole, place lima beans, a layer of sauce, half the sausage patties, the corn, the rest of the sauce and a layer of cracker crumbs moistened with 2 tablespoons of the sausage drippings. Arrange the rest of the sausage cakes on top and bake in a moderate oven at 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 4.

Ham and Vegetable Timbale

- 1 cup cooked string beans
- 1 cup canned corn
- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 1 cup diced cooked carrot
- 1 cup cold cooked ham ground
- 1½ cups medium white sauce
- 1 egg
- salt and pepper

Mix ingredients thoroughly, pour mixture into greased molds and bake in a pan of hot water in a slow oven (250° to 350° F.) until firm, from 25 to 35 minutes. Serve on a hot platter.

Vegetable Chowder

- 4 tablespoons salt pork or drippings
- 1 onion
- ½ cup rice or barley OR
- 4 medium potatoes cut in ½ inch pieces
- 2 cupfuls vegetables
- salt and pepper
- Green pepper if desired
- 3 cups milk
- 8 soda crackers

Dice pork, fry out in kettle large enough for the chowder. Brown sliced onion in fat cut in ½ inch cubes; add vegetables and potatoes, rice or barley with enough boiling water to cook them. If the vegetable requires long cooking, do not add potatoes or rice until half hour before vegetables will be done. When vegetables are tender add milk; when hot through add broken crackers and serve.

Suitable vegetables for chowder are: canned or fresh corn, potato and green pepper if desired; salsify and potato or barley; lima beans, carrot and rice; tomato, potato, carrot alone or with green peppers and celery; any combination of leftover vegetables.

Chicken Pie

- ¾ lb. canned chicken
- 1 cup cooked potatoes cubed
- 1 cup canned sliced carrots
- 3 to 4 small onions parboiled
- 1 cup chicken stock or (1 bouillon cube and 1 cup boiling water)
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper

Arrange half of chicken in bottom of casserole, cover with potatoes, and the remaining chicken with carrots and onions. Melt butter and blend flour thoroughly into it. Add chicken stock or the dissolved bouillon cube; cook until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Add salt and pepper, pour over chicken mixture. Cover casserole with pastry, pinching it tightly to edge; bake in hot oven at 475° about 15 to 20 minutes until crust is delicately brown. Make according to the following recipe:

- 1¼ cups flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 6 tablespoons shortening
- 4 tablespoons cold water

Sift flour and salt, blend in shortening. Add water a little at a time to make stiff dough. Roll out on floured board to ⅛ inch thickness; cut several slits in pastry to allow steam to escape.

GET GOOD LINES

No. **3627** gives you a tailored suit-dress that can be dressed up or dressed down. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3624.** You can never have too *many* suits—they're perfect wardrobe stretchers and go everywhere! Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 2⅝ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. **3632.** What a smart and oh, so practical jumper! Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, jumper, 2½ yards 39-inch fabric; blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3669** presents a dressed-up version of that timeless favorite, the shirtwaist dress! Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch fabric; ⅝ yard ruffling.

No. **3439** will work wonders for your midriff with its tiny-wasted effect. Also its sweetheart neckline makes a perfect foil for your jewelry. Pattern sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 3 yards 39-inch fabric. Applique included.

No. **3683** interprets that crisp, tubbable frock for your active little girl. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅜ yards 35-inch fabric; ⅜ yard contrasting; 1¼ yards edging.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The new Spring Fashion Book has over 175 delightfully illustrated all-occasion patterns for you and the family. Price 12 cents, or send 25 cents for the Fashion Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

IRONS AND IRONING

A clean iron does a better job than one with a rough surface. The iron should be kept dusted, the surface clean and smooth. Starch may be removed simply by wiping the spots with a cloth wrung from soapsuds, or, in aggravated cases, by scouring with a mild scouring powder or a light rubbing with grade 00 steel wool. Then wipe with a dampened cloth and rub dry. Simple devices while working are to rub the iron with a little salt, sprinkled on paper, or with paraffin or beeswax. Carefully remove all excess wax from the iron. A pinch of salt in the starch also helps keep starched clothes from sticking.

Old style flat-irons must be protected against rust; a dry storage place is best, of course. A protective covering of wax or paraffin is a help. In a damp atmosphere even the electric irons are better dried carefully after cooling. Never put an electric iron in water; it might damage the heating element or rust the metal.

Precautions which help to preserve the life of an electric iron are: use only on current which is the right type; use a wall outlet, if possible, not a light socket; don't overheat; don't drop; turn off current when not using, if only for a few minutes.

Make the ironing job easier by sorting together: (1) those articles which require no ironing—seersucker, knitted or terry-cloth articles; (2) those which require a somewhat cooler iron; (3) those which require a hot iron. Fold things evenly over the wringer, hang straight on the line—this prevents unnecessary wrinkles. Sprinkle clothes evenly and not too wet, dampening less for an ironer than for hand ironing. Start with things that require less heat.

Have ironing board at right height, well padded and in a comfortable light; sit to iron as much as possible, with a clothes-rack handy for ironed pieces. Start with sleeves, collars, ties and other dangling parts, iron with lengthwise thread of the goods when possible, and iron dry before going on to another part.

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

Liver and Bacon Patties

LIVER is a "must" in the weekly diet. Here is a way to make a pound go further besides making it more attractive to those members of the family who need a little coaxing.

1 pound pork liver
2 tablespoons catsup
¼ teaspoon salt
1 large onion
4 slices bacon

Scald liver, grind, and combine with catsup and salt. Shape into 4 large patties. Cut onions in half-inch slices. Wrap bacon around patty and onion; fasten with toothpick. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 30 minutes. Serves four.

FLASH!
MACA YEAST IS BACK ON THE HOME FRONT

It's the biggest news we've had in months for home bakers! Production of Maca Yeast—the original fast, granular dry yeast—is now great enough to go around! Now there's enough for your normal needs as well as for the war effort!

So, once again, you can get Maca Yeast at your grocer's! Once again, you can make delicious, golden-brown bread and rolls *without* old-fashioned fuss or bother. No special methods needed—be through with your whole baking in just a few hours. Remember, too—high-speed Maca Yeast is *all* yeast—no water, no filler of any kind . . . and it keeps without refrigeration. Get a supply at your grocer's today!

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY
1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago 22, Illinois

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Saving.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, and in just a moment, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but for real results, it can't be beaten.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you sleep. Try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

Now Under the Ownership and Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Large comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from ..... $3 *per day.*

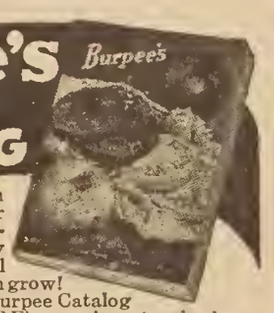
118 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK
J. A. MacDONALD, Mgr.

BE SATISFIED

In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

DOUBLE DUTY!
Get in the Scrap and **Buy Bonds!**

New **Burpee's SEED CATALOG**



Plan now for your Victory Garden; our Country needs 22,000,000--all the Vegetables you can grow! Write at once for 1944 Burpee Catalog with new Vegetables and Flowers in natural color. Then order early, avoid the rush. Leading American Seed Catalog--describes the best vegetables to make your garden produce the most food; also flowers to make it colorful. Send postcard or coupon below.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

FREE

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
Philadelphia 32, Pa.
or **Clinton, Iowa**

☐ Send Burpee's Seed Catalog free.

Name.....

Address.....

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

JUST ABOUT a year ago, I urged in this column that farmers in the Northeast plan to handle their pastures during 1943 in such a way as to get every possible ounce of good feed off them for both poultry and livestock. *I predicted that the quality of purchased feeds would decline and that the feeds themselves might become difficult if not impossible to get.*

Warning Repeated

Looking ahead to 1944, I cannot do better than to repeat the warning I gave a year ago. Of course, sooner or later livestock numbers will be liquidated and more feed will become available per animal unit. Indeed, such liquidation is taking place quite rapidly right now.

However, it must be borne in mind that the weather and all the laws of chance are against raising as good crops in 1944 as we were fortunate enough to grow in 1942 and 1943. This means that even if poultry and livestock are liquidated, the liquidation can be cancelled out by decline in feed crop yields in 1944.

Better Pastures Possible

On the other hand, discounting only an early spring drought which of course can happen, if plans are made now for adequate liming, fertilization, manuring and seeding of northeastern pastures, we can be almost sure of increasing the yield of our pastures over 1943. *Surely they offer the safest bet for an adequate feed supply in 1944 that we can make.*

New Plants Promising

In my own experience, Ladino clover, Brome grass and Reed's Canary are giving me an entirely new standard for pastures. The Northeast will do well to get more experience with these pasture plants.

—A. A.—

NEW MEXICO AND NEW YORK

From this date on, the agricultural part of Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff will be based on two farming operations, both of which will be referred to frequently.

In the Pecos Valley in the State of New Mexico, H. E. Babcock, Jr., has personally bought from the corporation which owned it, the old Chisum Ranch headquarters. This consists roughly of 1300 acres of land, about 700 of which are under deep well irrigation. On this famous old ranch headquarters he will grow principally cotton, maize and alfalfa. For livestock he will at times produce hogs, feed purchased lambs or ewes and sometimes cattle. He may occasionally collect and shape up for shipment, carloads of feeder calves for Sunnygables in New York State.

The section in which H. E. Babcock, Jr., however, will be operating and the practices he will be following are as different from New York State as day is from night.

At Ithaca I shall continue to run Sunnygables. Larchmont farm has been sold. Sunnygables now consists of about 700 acres of land of which roughly 200 are in woodlots and the balance largely in pasture. For the past few years the main enterprises at Sunnygables have been hogs and beef cattle. Foreseeing the changes in livestock population and feed supply which are now upon us, I began six months ago to cut down on these two enterprises and to build a dairy herd and to go back into poultry. In normal times, operations will include hogs, beef cattle, poultry, and a dairy.

Until a free economy returns, however, the agricultural practices at Sunnygables will be determined first by the country's needs, which are the reason for going back into fresh milk and fresh egg production, and by government rules and regulations. The latter of course will require some fast stepping around and adjustments at times.

The big object at Sunnygables will be to have an operation on which the hired men who have stayed out of the war to run the farm can depend for a livelihood after the war and an operation to which son John, who is in the army, and some of the boys in the neighborhood who are in the army can return for a base when the war is over.

In my judgment both sets of youth, those who have stayed home and produced food and those who have fought in the armed forces, deserve a break when the war is over and old fellows like myself and some of you who read this page can do no better than to plan and set up such breaks for them.

* * *

FEEDER LAMBS

This year, just to keep our hand in, we are feeding 60 Montana lambs. Because the bunch is so small, the boys are keeping very accurate records on the amounts of feed and bedding used and on the time they put on the lambs. We bought the lambs as part of a carload purchased by the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell University. They cost $10.50 per cwt. in Montana.

The University received them and kept them from November 6 to November 17. During this period they were dipped and treated for worms, and the cost of feed they consumed was added to the cost of the lambs.

When delivered to us on November 17, the 60 lambs averaged 57.67 pounds. The freight and commissions on them and the feed they had eaten, added to their original cost, had brought their cost up to 12.9 cents per pound, or an average price of $7.41 per head.

The lambs are of good average quality and seem to be doing better than any lambs we have yet fed. Possibly this is because there is such a small flock of them.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

We are in the process of passing through one of the worst storms this country has experienced since I came down here three and a half years ago. Following a night of steady rainfall, a norther blew in with frost on its breath and snow in its arms. For twenty-four hours we had a blizzard that piled snow 18 inches deep in the northern part of the state.

On the open range it became immediately necessary to feed cottonseed and soy bean cake — both feeds are practically unobtainable. Many pounds of beef will be lost as a result of death and semi-starvation.

In our valley, where there are some 130,000 lambs on feed, the situation is also serious. Most of the lambs were shorn at delivery time. While only a very few have been lost, the lambs are not doing at all well. Every feedlot I have seen is six inches deep in mud and water which only sunshine and warm, dry winds can remove. The lambs look and no doubt feel miserable, especially in the morning when temperature drops to a little above twenty degrees.

Farming came to a stop with the storm's arrival and it is still so wet that we can only work in limited areas. This is unusual here, for generally the surface effects of even a two-inch rainfall quickly disappear. This time the ground has remained too slick and muddy to attempt plowing or discing. This condition no doubt comes from the extremely dry condition of the soil prior to the storm. I have never seen ground fluff up and receive moisture like it has this time.

Despite the wet ground we have been able to keep busy. Our orchard, torn out this fall, has yielded nearly 200 tons of wood of which we have nearly 50 tons yet to buzz. Between buzzing wood and shelling some 50 tons of corn the boys have all been busy. On the side, we have been repairing and rebuilding all of our farm tools preparatory to really getting on the job when the ground is ready. Our most immediate job is plowing and leveling the orchard so that it will water properly under row crops. After thirty years of being in orchard, the field has become quite rough, and while the orchard still watered all right as such, it will be impossible to make water run to row crops without a lot of leveling.

Following the orchard job we will in January get 100 acres ready for February 1 planting of oats. While this is not an early planting date for oats, it is earlier than we normally plant. Our object is to get the oats for pasture in March. From the first to the fifteenth of March we hope to have this 100 acres and 80 acres of volunteer oats available to finish off 900 of the old ewes we are running this winter.

On January 15 we will ship 500 old ewes which were shorn December first. This group of the better conditioned ewes were picked out December first for shearing and January 15 shipment because we don't want to feed them longer than necessary. We hope that the ewe market will strengthen by that time.

Bag Balm

SPREADS RIGHT
for correct massage
STAYS ON . . .
for quick results

When even a scratch may breed infection, it pays to watch the end of the production line where you cash in on all your cost and care in breeding and feeding.

Udder and teat irritations, cuts, chaps, injuries that may hold up the milk flow call for the bland, soothing medication of Bag Balm. It's antiseptic on contact, economical to use, a dependable treatment when trouble threatens—for quick relief and healing aid, and beneficial massage in treating caked bag. At most stores—still 60¢, still 10 ounces in handy wartime package.

DAIRY ASSN. CO., Inc.
Dept. 12-B, Lyndonville, Vt.

INSIST ON Bag Balm TO PROMOTE RAPID HEALING

Sales Service

Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

CONTRACTS

There is a great deal of misunderstanding about contracts. As defined by the Farm Credit Administration in the bulletin, "Using Credit Instruments", a contract is "an agreement between two or more parties to do or not to do a particular thing."

There are four essential elements in a valid contract, as follows:

1. *Competent parties*—persons having ability to enter into contracts.
2. *An offer*—by one party to another—and an acceptance by the party to whom the offer is made.
3. *A legal object*—the contract must seek to accomplish something that is not contrary to law.
4. *Consideration*—money paid, goods furnished, doing or refraining from doing an act.

A competent party is someone of legal age capable of carrying on business, and excludes minors and insane or feeble minded people. It is not necessary that a contract be in writing if the fact that there was a contract can be established. A contract to perform something illegal cannot be enforced, neither can you enforce a promise to do something, for example, a promise to make a gift, if no "consideration" or payment was received.

It is, of course, advisable to put important contracts in writing, and to be sure that the obligation of each party is stated clearly. It is well to remember, also, that verbal agreements do not change the terms of a written contract.

A copy of the bulletin to which we referred can be secured from the Farm Credit Administration, Director of Information, Washington, D. C.

—A. A.—

EYE TROUBLE

"Can you tell me anything about the Cross Eye Clinic of Cleveland? They have advertised to correct crossed eyes without surgery."

The American Medical Association reports to us that a Dr. Mitchell was connected with it. We are told that Dr. Mitchell is now dead, but that at one time his license to practice medicine was revoked. The Association advises that there are any number of reputable and competent physicians who can do better work, sometimes at less cost, than a clinic such as the one reported by our subscriber.

—A. A.—

SLOW PAY

"Can you collect for some eggs I shipped to .....? At first, he paid the week after they were received, but I did not get paid for the last shipment. He has promised to pay, but he has not made good."

The man to whom these eggs were shipped is not listed in our market guide. There are two possibilities; the man may be honest, but in bad financial condition, or he may deliberately intend to profit from non-payment. In either case, the results are the same to the shipper. It pays to ship eggs only to men who have an established credit rating.

—A. A.—

NO PAY

"I shipped 34 rabbits to the Hygrade Rabbit Breeders but have not received any pay. I wrote to them, but the letters were sent back marked unclaimed."

We are trying to get in touch with the company. If anyone knows their present address, we will appreciate having it.

—A. A.—

RENEWING REVOKED LICENSE

"On January 1, 1943, I had an automobile accident. I am a New York State resident. The other fellow was injured, but I refused to settle because I felt I was not responsible. However, my license was revoked, but I understand that if I am not sued by the man who was injured in the accident within a year, I can get my license renewed."

There is a form available from the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles known as SR49, which can be filled in and signed by you, and which serves as a request that you be relieved of the financial responsibility provision as required by State Motor Vehicle law. On the blank is a statement that you have not paid or agreed to pay for any damage resulting from the accident, and that you have not been sued as a result of the accident.

Favorable action on this application will result in renewal of your license. The blank can be secured from the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles at Albany.

—A. A.—

A subscriber is very anxious to get in touch with Miss Bessie May Brant who lived at R. No. 1 Norwich, New York. If she happens to read this, will she get in touch with us? Or if any reader knows her address, we would very much appreciate the information.

* * *

"We would like to get in touch with Mr. William LeMaster, who lived in Huntington, L. I., New York. If any subscriber knows of his whereabouts, we would appreciate the information.

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mr. Frank Tompkins, Afton (Return of money on order not filled)	$ 5.00
Mr. Alfred Delul, Massena (Refund on mail order)	1.39
Mr. A. E. Sanderson, Freeville (Refund on plants bought)	2.85
Mr. Ward Loomis, Bainbridge (Adjustment on mail order)	3.00
Mrs. Fred Daniels, Albion (Refund on baby chicks)	25.00
Mr. John Porvaznik, Canaan (Settlement on mail order)	7.01
Mr. S. P. Cox, Wyoming (Claim settled)	121.37
Mrs. Ray Swift, Clarence Center (Pay for sheep)	175.00
Mr. Edward Auten, Ovid (Refund on mail order)	5.00
Mr. Walter Goodell, Ellenburg Center (Settlement on chicks)	13.65
Mr. Leon Hill, Hermon (Refund on mail order)	36.95
NEW JERSEY	
Mr. George McIntire, Burlington (Settlement on plants ordered)	5.00
Mrs. D. F. Crisman, Vineland (Claim settled)	3.95
Mr. Clarence Cline, Blairstown (Refund on mail order)	13.65
VERMONT	
Mrs. Raymond Bovat, Milton (Settlement on mail order)	5.55

He Got Money—*when he needed it*

—Picture by Sgt. Leo McGlynn, Police Dept., Oneida, N. Y.

RIGHT in the midst of haying when help was short, Herman Schader of Verona, N. Y., had the misfortune of being thrown off a load of hay. He strained the ligaments in his left heel. The next day he couldn't step on his foot. Unfortunately treatment after treatment by the doctor didn't help him.

He couldn't get extra help and at last had to have an auction and sell the cows. This was a hard blow to Mr. Schader because he is the third generation living on the farm and he wanted to keep the farm producing to help win the war.

DOUBLE DUTY PROTECTION
SICKNESS & ACCIDENTS

THE POLICY PAYS

$1000.00—for loss of life in all common accidents, also $1000 for loss of both hands, both feet or sight of both eyes; or $500.00 for the loss of a hand, foot or sight of an eye.

$25.00 WEEKLY BENEFIT—paid for as many as 10 weeks while totally disabled by common accidents or sickness as stated in the policy. Pays from the first day on accidents—after the first 7 days of confinement on sickness.

$100.00 FOR HOSPITALIZATION—at the rate of $25.00 a week up to four weeks while confined within the hospital because of any common accident.

$25.00 DOCTOR BILLS—paid at the rate of $3.00 per treatment for accidental injury where no other benefit is paid.

POLICY COSTS $12.00 PER YEAR *between the ages of 16 and 69—between 69 and 75 the cost is $15.00.*

Full benefits paid up to age 60 ⅔ benefits paid after age 60.

After Receiving a $250 Check from North American, Mr. Schader Wrote:

"Thanks for the check of $250.00 which has just been delivered to me by your agent, John Pryor of Chadwicks, N. Y.

"This check will be very helpful in meeting doctor bills and other expenses in connection with my accident for I have been laid up for a long time.

"I recommend this sickness and accident policy to any one because its coverage is so complete and the yearly cost is low."

Herman Schader

SEND TODAY FOR DESCRIPTION OF POLICY

When you are sick or have an accident you need extra money. The North American will help providing you get a policy now.

North American Accident Insurance Co., of Chicago.
Appreciation Dept., Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me description of your sickness and accident policy which costs $12.00 a year:—

Name..... Age.....

P. O. .....

Street or R. D..... State.....

One Every 4 Minutes!

Every four minutes of every working day a shining bright new Surge rolls off our production lines.....

Beautifully Built...

Your neighbor will tell you that the Surge is fast, safe and durable.

Even though it is used twice a day every day it will outlast most of your other farm machinery.

But it *is* a machine... some day it will need attention.

That's why we have a nationwide organization. That's why, even in these times, we are still able to say

"No matter who you are or where you live Surge Service is still available at a reasonable cost."

That is an important point to remember about anything so absolutely essential as a milking machine.

If YOU have had to wait a long time for YOUR new Surge it is not because we are not making a lot of them, but because so many of your neighbors also like the Surge Milker and the Surge Service that makes it keep right on being a good milker.

Babson Bros. Co. of N.Y.

842 West Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHICAGO · SEATTLE · MINNEAPOLIS · KANSAS CITY · HOUSTON · LOS ANGELES

JANUARY 22, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"It's GOOD-AND HOT!"

Prize Winning Letters in School Lunch Contest

TIME TO EAT!

All ready to enjoy a nourishing hot meal of vegetable soup, whole wheat bread and peanut butter sandwiches, fruit gelatin, and milk are these pupils of Brentwood Union Free School of Brentwood, Long Island, N. Y. Details of this school's excellent school lunch program were printed in the November 6 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, on page 23. How about your children? Are they getting a good school lunch? Read the interesting prize winning letters printed here.

MOST farm boys and girls still carry a lunch box to school, but the contents of that box are changing and are being supplemented in more and more schools by a "hot dish." To get first-hand information about this change and the effect it is having on rural school children in better work and better health, we recently offered cash prizes for the best letters on this subject from teachers, mothers, and school children. We are sorry we do not have space to print every one that we received, for each was interesting and helpful. But here are the winners, and if you have school children you will want to read every word in these letters:

First Prize Winner,

DOROTHY M. STANTON, *St. Johnsbury, Vermont:*

"I am a teacher in a one room rural school in northeastern Vermont and have always felt that the hot lunch was a vital part of any school program.

"The pupils and I plan the menus, with much thought as to their food value and variety. Each family contributes a certain item toward the daily hot dish. For example, if we are having corn chowder, one family will be asked to send potatoes, another corn, another onions, and a fourth salt pork. In addition, each child brings his lunch box with foods to supplement the school hot dish.

"We have a 'duty chart' which rotates the duties so that each pupil has a turn at cooking, serving, table setting, cleaning up the kitchen, washing and drying the dishes. One child acts as host or hostess each day, and we sing a grace song. Table manners are taught—how to ask for second servings, not to leave the table without being excused, how to behave when we don't especially like the dish, etc. Very little complaining has been heard, since children might be calling for this very food in Europe.

"Each pupil has made a doily with napkin to match for his or her place at table, and we often have a pretty centerpiece. At present we have a well equipped kitchen with an oil stove, small oven, and dishes, but I had to start from nothing and cook the lunch on an old box stove.

"In connection with our school lunch program, we have developed interest in Victory Gardens and the canning of vegetables. About 50 quarts were canned this year for the benefit of the school.

"I feel that a hot school lunch is necessary, not only to give children good wholesome food for the long winter, but also to teach them to live and work together in harmony, one of the great problems of the world today. Also, school work is more easily accomplished, marks are better, energy is keener, and a steady gain in weight is noted. Many homes supply enough food, but not the proper kinds, not enough fruits and vegetables. These are supplied in the school lunch whenever possible.

"I notice also that hot school lunches are aids in preventing common colds and help to make a better attendance record."

2nd Prize Winner,

MRS. A. S. KINNEY, *Morrill, Maine:*

"I have always believed that children should have a hot dish at noon, and during the fall term I have used the thermos bottle for different kinds of hot soups, baked beans, creamed carrots, green peas, spaghetti, chop suey, as well as hot chocolate and cocomalt. With soup I send crackers which makes a change from sandwiches. For beans, etc., which do not pour readily from the bottle, I send along a small, long-handled spoon.

"Here at our country school we have two rooms, with four grades for each teacher. At the beginning of the winter term, the teachers take the responsibility of "hot lunches." They ask each pupil to bring a list of things they would like to furnish, so that they know which families can send milk without having to buy it, which have vegetables, etc. They take turns in providing for the lunches so that each child does not have to carry something every day, only as their turn comes.

"A few years ago the Farm Bureau provided the necessary dishes and kettles for the school as a community project, but many of the children now carry their own dish and spoon from home in their lunch box. The girls in the four upper grades take turns at cooking, serving, and doing the dishes. It is a problem to cook on an old-fashioned 'barrel heater' that burns wood, but they seem to manage very nicely."

Pupils Learn Best Foods To Eat

A Concord, N. H., teacher writes:

"When 50 children or more bring their lunches to school every day, something should be done to see that these meals stand as nutritionally high as possible. We of the teaching staff here felt that results could be obtained through a sort of publicity campaign. Short classroom talks were given on the value and importance of good food and its influence on good health. Various posters were made picturing the seven basic foods. Then a room with tables and chairs was set apart for the lunch period. The children were encouraged to order milk, which is delivered at the building daily.

"In the short space of a year we have all noticed an improvement in the type of lunch brought from home. There are more whole grain breads, more eggs and cheese, and almost every child now has either a piece of raw carrot, raw turnip or lettuce, each kept fresh and appetizing in its wax-paper wrapper. Practically no child now refuses milk unless he has a thermos filled either with milk or a thin cream soup of some sort. And in place of the inevitable hunk of cake or soggy pie we see custards, fruits and sometimes the "good health candy" made of raisins, prunes, and nuts."

Pay Ten Cents a Day

MRS. LIDA BECKWITH, *Sherman, Conn.,* says:

"Sherman is a small country town. We have a new consolidated school, fitted with a small convenient kitchen, with hot and cold water; electric stove and refrigerator.

"Last year the W. P. A. started the School Lunch Program, then (*Please Turn to Page 20*)

JAN. 22 **The G.L.F. Patron** 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

114 DAYS TO GO...

Until New Grass Comes to Add to the Feed Supplies of the Northeast

Although the days are beginning to lengthen, it will still be almost a third of a year before home-grown feed can take over part of the job of feeding northeastern cows and hens. There are three things G.L.F. farmers can do to get themselves through this period.

1. **Keep Feed on Hand.** The feed shortage is still severe. Although some hopeful signs are beginning to appear, the most critical period is still ahead. Continue to carry as much feed as you can get and store.

2. **Conserve Feed.** In the dairy herd, this means principally keeping a close check on production, so the real producers get the lion's share of the feed. In the hen house, it means close, continuous culling.

3. **Speed the Pasture Season.** By using nitrogen fertilizer on good grass pasture, you can get more early green feed.

These three points are covered in greater detail below.

1. Keep Feed on Hand

Supply Situation. Supplies of oil meals and other proteins will probably be just adequate to meet the needs of both cows and hens. Phosphorus production is increasing. Dicalcium phosphate now available for dairy feeds. Other minerals and vitamins are adequate. Grain supplies, on the other hand, are running low. Corn is still moving very slowly.

Transportation. Rail shipments of grain from the West and Northwest must be regular and substantial to prevent a serious shortage in March or April, when transportation demands are at their peak. Any slowing down of transportation will result in less feed for cows and hens.

Livestock Population. There are still more animals on farms than there is feed for. Sooner or later, the livestock population and the feed supply must come into balance. This is beginning to happen. Some hogs and chickens have been killed off. Hatching is running behind last year's record. Even so, there is every reason to believe that some farmers will be short of feed before grass. Farmers who have feed on hand will get through all right.

2. Conserve Feed

Cows. There never was a time when it was more important to "weigh the milk and weigh the feed." Cows giving more than 20 pounds of 3.5% milk or 15 pounds of 4% milk should not get less than a pound of grain for each 3 to 4 pounds of milk they produce. If it is necessary to take the grain away from the cows producing less than these amounts, in order to provide the heavier producers with all they need, be sure to feed these lower producers all the hay and ensilage they will clean up.

Laying Hens. The War Food Administration, together with the Feed Industry Council and several poultry organizations, is sponsoring a culling drive this month. The aim is to cull the old, poor-producing hens and the slow-maturing pullets, in order to save feed for the good layers. With egg prices low and feed scarce and high, this is good business.

3. Speed the Pasture Season

Better Early Grazing. Nitrogen stimulates the early growth of grass. This doesn't always mean that you can turn out earlier on nitrogen-fertilized pasture; the ground may not be in shape. But you definitely get more green feed in the early pasture season, so that the need for grain drops off more quickly.

What to Use. Nitrogen materials will be available this year for farmers to use on pastures. Apply 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Fertilize one acre for every three cows. Applications of nitrogen should be made before the grass first shows signs of growth—the earlier the better. According to Professor Worthen of Cornell University, extensive tests have shown that even when nitrogen fertilizer is applied on frozen sod there is little loss of nitrogen from leaching. Remember, however, that nitrogen stimulates the growth of grasses primarily; it is rarely economical to use where clover or other legumes predominate.

Western Cream Order Postponed

In the December 18 issue and again in the January 8 issue we reported the action of the New York City Board of Health in admitting, on a permanent basis, uninspected western cream. Due to the effective work of dairymen's organizations, this order on western cream has been postponed, and a dairymen's committee will meet with New York City Health Commissioner Stebbins on January 19 to go over the entire situation.

As soon as the announcement that uninspected cream would be admitted to the New York City metropolitan market, a committee was set up to confer with Health Commissioner Stebbins. Chairman of the committee was Dr. Everett Case, President of Colgate University, and other members were Frank Smith of Springfield Center, chairman of the Conference Board; Leon Chapin of North Bangor, Treasurer of the Dairymen's League; Kenneth Shaul of Cobleskill, President of the Schoharie Valley Cooperative Dairies; Homer Rolfe of Ogdensburg, Secretary of the Eastern Producers' Cooperative; and James W. Beiermeister of Troy, representing the milk committee of the State Holstein Association. This committee secured an appointment with Dr. Stebbins on Jan. 8, presented certain facts to him, and obtained his promise to postpone action.

The committee reported their success at a meeting of dairymen from all groups, which was called at Syracuse on January 14. They asked that a committee be appointed to meet with Commissioner Stebbins on January 19, and the representatives at the meeting promptly reappointed the original committee which had already done such an excellent job.

When you consider that admission of uninspected western cream would certainly reduce the returns of all dairymen shipping to the metropolitan market by about 4½ cents a hundred, and perhaps a far greater amount due to market demoralization, it is easy to see how great a service this committee has already done in presenting the producers' side of this matter. Watch the next issue for the report of the meeting of the committee with Commissioner Stebbins on January 19.

* * *

CONTAINERS

In 1943, partly due to a short fruit crop, fruit and vegetable growers experienced less trouble in getting packages than had been anticipated, but the outlook for packages in 1944 is definitely worse. The War Production Board has ruled that after April 1, 1944, new wooden containers may not be used for cabbage, green corn, dry onions, white potatoes, rutabagas and root turnips. For other products the order will limit the use of new wood to the following percentages of 1942 shipments: table grapes and carrots, 100%; cantaloupes, melons, cauliflower, celery and lettuce, 80%; juice grapes, cucumbers and radishes, 50%. There is no restriction on the use of new wood for fruit packages.

These figures indicate the importance of conserving used containers and of getting the containers you will need right on the farm as soon as you can.

* * *

SAVE TIRES

It appears to the casual observer that the average speed of cars on the highways has increased in the past months. A reminder that the outlook for tires is still dark is timely. Astonishing progress has been made in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, but the needs of the armed forces are tremendous, and tire manufacturers do

(*Continued on Page* 11)

TAKE A GOOD LOOK

—and you'll see why this is the finest tractor tire made

THE tractor tire you see pictured here is the great Goodyear Sure-Grip with its famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread design. One good look at that tread tells you why this tire works better in all kinds of soil, why it saves time and fuel.

First, there's the O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R. Because the lugs are *not joined,* this tire has no corners or "pockets" to fill up with earth and cause slippage.

Second, there's the *even-spacing* between those lugs. This lets the tire roll smoothly — without jerking the daylights out of you or the tractor. And the lugs are so high and sharp that they bite deeper into the soil — giving far greater drawbar pull.

Third, there's the fact that the Sure-Grip's lugs are *buttressed* at the base — built like a dam — to guard against tearing off even in rough going.

Finally, when you look at this hard-working tire, you see the name "Goodyear" — *the greatest name in rubber.* That tells you you're getting the biggest tire-value your money can buy. And that holds just as true today for synthetic rubber tires as it always has for natural rubber tires!

Let's all Back the Attack with War Bonds

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Burpee's Seeds Grow
Send postcard or letter for 1944 Burpee Seed Catalog FREE.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.,
Burpee Building, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

Coming to PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW OTTAWA SAW
World's Fastest
BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 131 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

SHOULD FISH OR CUT BAIT

BOTH the fruit and vegetable growers are rightly worried because there just aren't enough market containers in sight to handle this year's crops. Moreover, manufacturers cannot afford to make these baskets and boxes at present ceiling prices.

Producers want and must have these containers and are even willing to pay more in order to get them. But along comes the government and says "No". We understand that the container division of OPA, being close to the problem, is willing to raise the ceiling prices on containers. But higher-ups in the government, with an eye to politics, refuse to raise ceiling prices on containers because they claim it will raise the cost of living. Producers know that it will not raise the cost of living, because they cannot pass on these costs to the buyers nor to the consumers.

Here we have another one of those situations that are becoming so familiar to us all, where the government refuses either to "fish or cut bait," and by standing on bureaucratic rules and regulations interferes with the production and marketing of food.

HOW TO SHORTEN THE WAR

THE OTHER night my evening paper carried a notice of a boy "killed in action" whom I had always known. Notices of the loss of the young fellows we have known are increasing all the time, and they will continue to do so, for this will be a sad year for thousands of families, and a worrying one for all who have sons or husbands or friends in the services. Every time I listen to the radio description of one of those great air raids on our enemies I think not only of the bombs dropped but also of the boys who didn't come back.

I mention this now because the United States Treasury is conducting its Fourth War Bond Campaign, and the best thing that we farmers can do to shorten the war and bring our war troubles to an end is to make sure that our soldiers have food, clothing and the munitions of war. That takes money, and money is cheaper than life. Maybe you intend to buy a bond but keep putting it off. Do it now! You can buy bonds at your bank, at the Post Office, or you can give the money to your mail carrier. He will give you a receipt and bring you the bond the next day.

THE HARDEST FARM JOB

A FARMER said to me recently:

"I am over 60 years old. While I can still do a good day's work, I can't jump into it like I used to. I can't get help, nor can I afford it. But by using a milking machine and other tools I can get through all my work except haying. That's my biggest and hardest job. Every year it gets harder, and it's got so I hate to see the good old summer coming because I immediately start worrying about how I am going to get the darned hay into the barn."

That farmer was talking my language, because I have the same problem. He stated the situation on thousands of dairy farms, in fact on over half of them, for the average age of farmers is near sixty years, and a large majority of farms are family one-man farms.

In addition to the labor problem, the haying job is further complicated by the necessity of cutting the hay early, which greatly increases its feeding value. Then of course there is always the weather to contend with.

But there are some hopeful sides to it. For example, the help situation is bound to get easier after a year or two so that it ought to be possible to hire some day help. The only other answer is better haying machinery, equipment that can be operated by one man. The popularity of the buck rake, for example, is increasing. During the war, mechanical engineers for the machinery companies have been working on new and better field hay balers, with particular attention to the one-man baler where the tractor and the baler can both be operated by one man, rolling or packing the hay into small light bales where there is no danger of the hay spoiling and which can be easily handled. These are not yet available but soon will be.

The College of Agriculture at Cornell has just been made a grant of $15,000 by the Aviation Corporation of America to study ways and means to improve the quality and lower the cost of producing hay. The Cornell scientists will endeavor to learn how more efficient machinery can be developed within the financial reach of the average farmer. They will try to find answers to such questions as, "What is the best way to grow hay? What kind of hay do we want? In particular, how can we harvest, preserve and store hay to preserve its quality and save backaches? What about the use of such new equipment as hay crushers, field choppers, buck rakes, pick-up balers, forced ventilation barn driers, grass silage?"

Of course all of these answers to be any good must keep the farmer's costs down.

Many similar studies are being made by equipment manufacturers and by other institutions. Out of it all we should learn ways of taking at least some of the backaches out of the tough haying job.

GOOD JOB

RECENTLY, I have attended meetings of three sub-committees of the New York State Emergency Food Commission. I was impressed by the determination of its members to get the facts and to place those facts squarely before individuals or groups which have the power to correct situations that slow up food production.

The committees mentioned were considering farm machinery, containers for fruits and vegetables and farm supplies. In each case, men engaged in manufacturing or selling the equipment were present. Other matters to which attention has been given include feed supplies, transportation and farm labor.

Under the leadership of H. E. Babcock and H. M. Stanley, the commission has done and is doing a real service for farmers.—*H. L. C.*

A WORD FOR THE SMALL OPERATOR

"In a recent article in one of this country's leading magazines, a Great Mind, writing for us lesser ones to read, says that the small business man and small farmer *must go*. He says, oh most sapiently, that every small town has three stores where only one is needed. The others, says he, MUST GO. What a wonderful mind! What a help such an article is in these times! How good it must make the small man feel! BUT, this great voice of public opinion forgot one little thing, so that, though all other points are clear, I still humbly feel that one alone is not. I therefore ask the world at large: GO WHERE? If he, or it, or they, will only tell me, I'll go there at once.—*E. P. H., N. H.*

"P. S. *YOUR* magazine is the only one I've read in a year that is fair, or calls the turns correctly. Thank you for it, and for the knowledge through its pages, that there are a few good solid, sensible, sane, thoughtful, law-abiding, patriotic men left. Well back, you predicted this pork-festival now in progress. So now we'll see what happens next!"

IN SPITE of all we hear about big business and mass production, most of the business in America and most of the farming is still done by the small operator. When the small business and the small farm are gobbled up into great corporations, or run by the government, and the small independent business or family farm operator disappears, then we'll have returned to peasantry, and God help America! That's the reason why I am so emphatic about the necessity of getting rid of over-centralization, either in government or in business, and the need of returning the control of our lives and business to the localities and to the small business man and farmer—your neighbors and mine.

"I'LL BUILD A HOUSE—"

I LIVE in a large farmhouse, every stick and stone of which came off the farm on which it stands. The big barn also was built from lumber grown on the farm. The farm was in the possession of one family for upwards of a hundred years, and was owned for much of that time by a man who took great pride in building well, and in passing on his land better than it was when he received it.

I don't know what the house cost, but at present prices I am sure it would now cost at least five times what it did when it was built.

In describing a farm home built somewhere in Pennsylvania years ago, a friend quoted the man who built it as saying:

"I'll build me a good house if it costs a thousand dollars."

He did build a good house, for less than a thousand dollars. So well did he build it that it is still one of the best houses in the county today. How did he do it? Well, in those days, some fifty years ago, carpenters worked for a dollar a day; common labor could be secured for fifty cents; white pine as fine as ever grew cost only a few dollars a thousand. Yes, those were the good old days—or were they? The products the farmer sold did not bring much either.

It makes little difference how small the price you pay for your labor and supplies if on the other hand you receive low prices for everything you sell. There is just as much value in a bushel of wheat at fifty cents as at two dollars *providing it will buy just as much in return of any other commodity.* Where farmers get pinched is that the prices they pay are nearly always out of balance with prices they receive.

THE FIRST SIGN OF SPRING

THE FIRST sign of spring is here. My first garden catalog has arrived. As I turned its glittering pages last Sunday I looked out across the farm fields, covered with their winter blanket of snow, and caught that lift of the spirit that every countryman and every lover of growing things knows when the days begin to be a little longer, when the setting sun shows the first "spring light" in the west, and when with the catalog before you, you dream of the paradise this northland of ours is when the sun shines again on both sides of the fence.

NOT MANY LEFT

THE TWO young partners in the firm that published the Ladd-Eastman book GROWING UP IN THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS have gone to war, so when the present edition of this book is exhausted there probably will be no more copies of it. Only a few are left. If you want one, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE FARMER'S wife had been pestering him to buy some new clothes. So, one day last summer, when he drove to market, he decided to surprise her. He purchased an entire new outfit, which was packed and placed under the buggy seat. Driving home, he had to ford a river, and here he paused, took off his clothes, bathed in the river, and then tied all his old garments to a rock and threw them into the stream. Reaching under the seat for his new clothes he was horrified to discover that they weren't there. After a frantic but unavailing search came a pause for meditation. Then he climbed briskly into the buggy, touched up the old horse with the whip, and said:

"Giddap, Mariah! We'll surprise her anyway!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen is arrested, accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

When the fall term of the county court finally opens in October, two cattle dealers, Belcher and Tolley, are speedily tried and convicted. As Allen's trial gets under way, his friends fear his conviction on circumstantial evidence.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE FOLLOWING afternoon, when the trial got under way in earnest, District Attorney Wood presented to the court the Honorable George T. Harris, Attorney General for the State.

Harris arose and briefly outlined the State's interest in the case. He stated that it had appropriated millions of dollars to cooperate with dairymen in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Great progress had been made, he said, in controlling the spread of TB among dairy cattle, but the work was being hampered by scoundrels who bought cows after they were condemned by the state veterinarians, obliterated the brand showing that the cow was diseased, and then resold the cows as healthy animals or kept them in their own herds for milk production purposes.

"This swindle," concluded the Attorney General, "has been worst of all, I am sorry to say, in this county. Therefore, the state, cooperating with your local authorities, made an investigation and was able to accumulate the evidence to convict two farmer cattle dealers in this county. Now we are here to try another one of these cases. With the full consent of your District Attorney, I am here not to take an active part in this trial, but because I represent the state, and the conviction of guilty persons in these cattle frauds is of statewide importance."

District Attorney Wood then outlined his case and reviewed the history of the cattle scandals in the county, including the evidence presented at the trials of the two farmer dealers recently convicted. Allen's lawyer interrupted him to object:

"We are not trying those cattle dealers again, Your Honor."

"Objection overruled," growled Hanford. "Proceed," he told Wood.

"We will prove," continued Wood, "that the defendant, Allen Clinton, while hypocritically urging his fellow dairymen to join in the TB campaign, had himself knowingly purchased a condemned animal and maintained her in milk production in his own herd. Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard of men whose right hand didn't know what their left was doing. You have in this defendant the best example of this you will ever see. Here is a man who used the misfortunes of his fellows to line his own pockets."

A mutter of protest swept through the crowd. Hank Clark said:

"It's a lie!"

The Judge brought his gavel down with a resounding whack.

"Silence!" he shouted. "Who said that?"

No one answered.

"If I find out, he'll go to jail for contempt. And you people in this courtroom get this clear. You are in a court of law. One more remark like that, any more unseemly noise, and I'll clear this room of every one of you."

In the dead silence which followed that outburst, Wood spoke in a low voice to the clerk:

"Call Dr. Edward Hilsinger to the stand."

Hilsinger, a short, stocky, red-faced individual, mounted the witness stand, put his hand on the Bible which the clerk held toward him, and listened while the clerk muttered:

"Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"I do," said Hilsinger.

"You may be seated," said the District Attorney. "Please give your full name for the record."

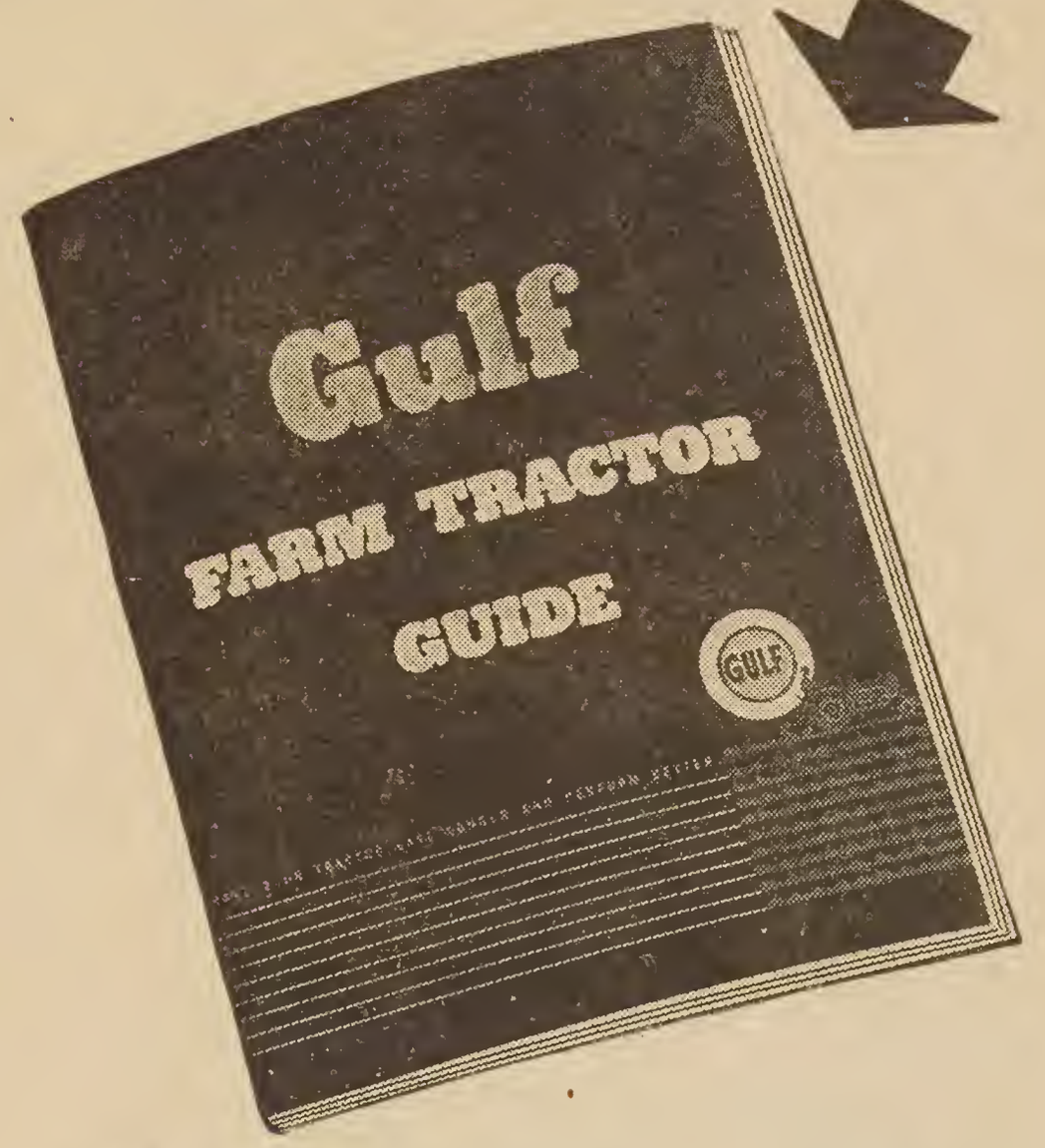
(*Continued on Page* 13)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

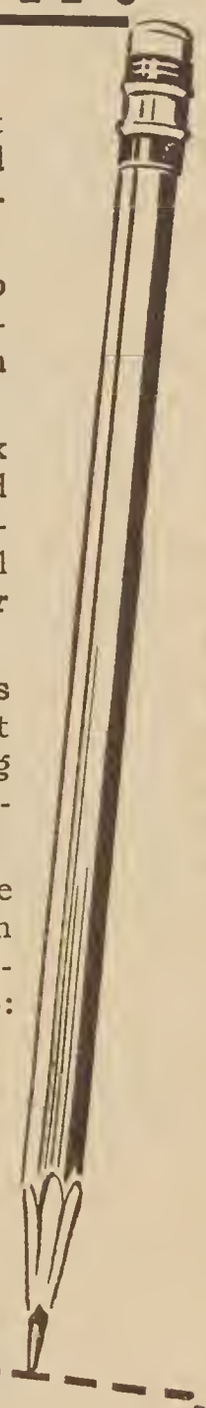
WHEN cold winds howl and blizzards bliz, I often get the rheumatiz and snuffle colds and pains and aches and such like ills that winter makes. But I don't send for doctor man and follow some old health fad plan like takin' lots of exercise like them there goofy fresh-air guys. And build-up foods may be all right for those who ain't got pork in sight, but I don't think no vitamins will take the stiffness from my shins like sausages and frittered corn when Mirandy blows the dinner horn.

Instead of tacklin' them big stunts with many strains and awkward grunts to stir my lungs and give me power, I take Boon Bile Cure every hour. Each morning I arise and drink a snort of Painless Anti-Kink, and find it stops the rising bloats until I eat my cakes and oats. At noon, I gurgle Judkin's Juice and feel as husky as a moose, and then, at night, I take some more, to ease my stomach while I snore. I'm awful grateful, and I hope they won't begin to ration dope!

TO GET THIS FREE



FILL THIS OUT NOW!



- Your farm equipment is war equipment.
- And for the sake of our fighting men, the Government asks you to "Keep Your War Equipment Fit And Fighting." The more you know about your farm machinery, the easier it will be for you to do this.
- The Gulf Farm Tractor Guide doesn't attempt to give a complete mechanical education, but it *does* explain and simplify the mechanical problems of farm equipment.
- You can carry it on your tractor or in your toolbox for instant reference in case of trouble. You will find chapters on Fuels, Fuel System, Cooling System, Ignition, Valves, Transmission, Steering Mechanism, as well as detailed lubrication charts for *your* tractor, *your* trucks, and *your* mechanical equipment.
- From cover to cover, the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide is aimed at helping you to operate your machinery at peak efficiency. It was written by experts at *preventing* time-costly repairs due to lubrication failure or mechanical breakdown.
- If you use Gulflube Motor Oil and the rest of the Gulf family of Farm Aids as directed in the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide, you can rest assured that—lubrication-wise—you've taken every reasonable precaution to: "Keep Your War Equipment Fit And Fighting."
- Won't you send for your copy *today*, before the supply runs out?

GULF

GULF FARM AIDS, ROOM 3800, GULF BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
Please send the war edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide to:
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
I own (or operate) _____ State _____
No. _____ Type _____ tractors.

The Question Box

FERTILIZING TOMATOES

Can one grow big crops of tomatoes without stable manure?

This question is answered in part by experience of New Jersey growers who made the 10-ton tomato club for 1943. A compilation of fertilizing practices on these 318 farms reveals,—that 83 growers applied 10 tons or more of cow manure per acre, 12 applied only poultry manure and 10 applied a combination of both. Seven derived all of their manure for tomato fields from hog pens, while 164 produced 10 tons or better without any manure. These growers all admit that they did not use manure because it was unobtainable. Cover crop story is equally as interesting. Out of 318 growers in club, 264 plowed under some form of a cover crop. On some farms it was good old rye, others used rye grass, some soy beans, but all plowed early in spring. In most instances lime was applied and it was plowed under with cover crop.—*A. K.*

—A. A.—

CABBAGE SEED TREATMENT

I would appreciate directions for treating cabbage seed with calomel.

The following directions are taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 206:

"The seed is moistened and worked up with the calomel according to these directions: One-half pound of finely powdered or crystalline gum arabic is dissolved in 1 quart of hot water. If the gum is put into hot water and left to stand in a hot place, It will dissolve in 3 or 4 hours. The process may be hastened by dissolving the gum in boiling water and replacing the water boiled away to restore volume. The cabbage seed is placed into a flat pan such as a dishpan. Exactly 1¼ ounces (2½ measuring tablespoonfuls) of the gum- arabic solution is used for each pound of seed. This is poured onto the seed and stirred until each seed is equally wet. About 1½ to 2 pounds of calomel is added for each pound of seed. It is important to use a fine grade of calomel (at least 300 mesh). The coarser or crystalline grades do not adhere to the seed satisfactorily and in addition will flake off more rapidly than products of a finer texture.

"The mixture is worked with the hand until each seed is well coated and almost all the calomel adheres to the seed. The surplus calomel is sifted out and may be used again. The seed is now ready for planting and may be set aside and kept for a short time. If it seems a little sticky to sow at once, it will soon dry out; working it with the hands hastens drying. Drying may be hastened also by adding a little more calomel. Only about 1½ pounds of calomel will adhere to a pound of seed. If the grower does not have a sieve handy, the smaller amount should be used. If the seed has been treated with calomel, the drill must be opened since the treatment increases the volume. For the best control of cabbage maggot, the seed should be planted about ½ inch deep."

—A. A.—

DEAD PIGS

I have a year-old Poland China boar. Some of the sows that were bred by him had fourteen little pigs, but one sow had eight pigs, with three of them born dead. They were fully formed and fine little pigs. One sow had nine pigs, all living. Another, six, alive, and still another had seven, all born dead, but fully formed. Do you think I should keep the boar to breed sows, or do you think it is the sows' fault?—M. K. B., N. Y.

There is a possibility that your boar may have some effect upon the size of litters that certain sows are producing, but I would be more inclined to believe that the fault lies with the sows than with the boar. The fact that a number of pigs are born dead but seem to be fully formed may be the result of faulty feeding, management and care of the brood sows after they are bred.

I am curious to learn whether or not any of the pigs are hairless at birth. We have had experiences in the past here at the University that are somewhat similar to the condition you have outlined. When we fed iodized salt to the pregnant sows, however, it seemed to enable us to produce stronger pigs and to raise a larger percentage of those that were born.

I am sending you a copy of Cornell Bulletin No. 341, "Swine Production in New York State," which is available without cost to residents of New York. —*John P. Willman.*

—A. A.—

MUSTY CHURN

What can be done with a wooden churn which has a musty odor?

Between churnings, keep the churn filled with a saturated solution of lime water. A stock solution lime water can be made by putting hydrated lime into water, stirring it thoroughly and allowing it to stand. Some lime will dissolve and the balance will settle to the bottom. The clear lime water can be dipped off and put into the churn.

—A. A.—

GROWING PLANTS

Last year the plants I grew in the house for transplanting in the garden were tall and "spindly." What did I do that was wrong?

In the first place, the house is not an ideal place for growing plants. The light is usually insufficient, and if the plants are grown early in the season there may be too much variation of temperature. Two definite things you can do are to thin out your plants so that they will have room to grow, and water them sparingly. Of course the soil must not get dry, but too liberal watering is a frequent cause of too rapid, succulent growth.

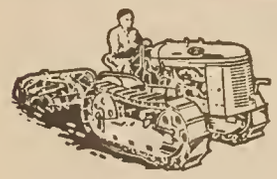
—A. A.—

"COBS"

In the past it has been the common opinion that there was scarcely enough nourishment in corn cobs to supply energy to digest them. Sometimes corn on the cob was ground, the main idea being to "lighten up" the product.

Now, at the Ohio Station, some experiments on feeding beef cattle indicate that gains are put on more economically on corn and cob meal than by corn alone. Oddly enough, they have found that additional cobs, ground into the corn and cob meal, resulted in still more economical gains. The comparison was made on the basis of the amount of shelled corn fed, rather than on the basis of 100 pounds of feed; in other words, the cobs were just thrown in for good measure.

HERE'S A FIGHTER WHO CAN HELP



HAVE you ever thought of your Cletrac dealer as a "fighter" who can help you keep your fighting equipment fit to fight?

Your Cletrac Tru-Traction tractor is a fighting machine—to be kept in fighting trim by frequent inspection, correct lubrication and proper tune-up.

Doubtless you know your Cletrac dealer pretty well, but have you kept in touch with him in the wartime maintenance of your Cletracs?

Here's how your Cletrac dealer stands ready to help you get the most from your equipment:

1. Supply trained, expert service men who can aid you in maintaining and repairing your Cletracs so that they provide dependable, economical performance.
2. Give you the benefit of his years of experience in sound advice, and help you do what often seems impossible in keeping equipment working.
3. Assist you in furnishing and making out the necessary forms required under government regulations to secure any vital repair parts.

You'll find, too, that he carries as adequate a stock of parts as war conditions permit.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY • CLEVELAND, OHIO

ARMY E NAVY

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC *TRU-TRACTION*—Write for a copy

Emergency FEED FACTS

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS *for* PRACTICAL FARMERS

Before Buying Chicks . . . When a poultryman sits down to figure out how many chicks he should order this year, he is faced with a real he-man problem. It isn't just the simple matter of estimating how many chicks his brooder houses and equipment will accommodate, or how many new pullets he will want for his laying pens next Fall.

This year, the big question is: How many pullets can he raise on the quantity of feed he can reasonably expect to turn over to them, out of his monthly allotment? Which calls for considerable figuring, because pullets' appetites increase from month to month, while monthly allotments of feed are not likely to get any larger.

Feed For Pullets . . . According to the latest information available, the most optimistic outlook is that total feed supplies may continue to flow at the same rate as now. It isn't likely that eastern poultrymen will be able to buy any more feed in March or in April than they can buy in January. Every batch of chicks that goes under a brooder stove this season will probably require their owner to cull a sufficient number of mature birds out of his laying flock to keep his monthly feed requirement at a constant level.

Such being the case, it becomes a matter of shrewd judgment whether a man should plan to raise his customary number of pullets this year, or whether he should plan to raise fewer pullets and keep over more yearling hens for a second year of production.

Here is approximately the quantity of feed his pullets will require:

100 pullets, raised to laying age, will require 20 to 25 bags of feed — mash-and-grain combined, or all mash.

100 cockerels (from straight-run chicks) will require 10 bags to turn them off as broilers.

Or it actually will require 30 to 35 bags of feed to put 100 new layers in the laying house.

By regular, constant, relentless culling of non-layers and "doubtful" birds through the Winter months, while still taking out the regular monthly allotment of laying mash, it may be possible to build up a reserve supply of laying mash to be fed during the chick-raising season. Normal laying house mortality will add to this reserve. Every pound of laying mash that can be saved through culling will make a pound of starting or growing feed available for the pullets. But the amount of feed so saved is not likely to be sufficient for the number of pullets normally raised.

Way To Figure . . . After calculating the number of pullets you will provide for in the above way, it then becomes necessary to figure out how many *more* you want to provide for by removing layers. Figuring that 100 pullets will require 30 bags (3,000 lbs.) of feed, and that a laying hen eats 8 to 10 lbs. total feed per month, you are faced with a problem something like this:

To provide for 100 additional pullets, you must remove 55 hens the day the chicks are brooded, or remove

20 hens when the chicks are brooded.

20 more when they're 1 mo. old.

20 more when they're 2 mos. old.

10 more when they're 3 mos. old.

Or, remove enough hens soon enough to save 325 to 350 "hen months" of feeding, during the pullets' growing period.

Admittedly, this is not a pleasing prospect, either to you as a poultry raiser or to us as feed people. But we believe it is the only safe way to approach the 1944 chick season. If the outlook improves, as the season advances, we will certainly be happy to change our tune.

Published by

PURINA MILLS

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

A MAN'S JOB!

LAST MONTH I celebrated my 50th anniversary in business. That sounds like a long, long time, but each year has brought me new adventure, new growth, and a new desire for service. There is still much work to be done so I am checking up on myself—against a list which one of my close associates passed along to me from the late George E. Morton:

Ability to put through a job thoroughly. *That's competency.*

Ability to find a better way to do the job. *That's resourcefulness.*

Ability to see new work. *That's initiative.*

Ability to work smoothly with fair-minded men. *That's tactfulness.*

Capacity for acquiring a vision of the situation as a whole. *That's foresightedness.*

Ability to keep developing beyond the point of middle age or that point where a rut looks good to you. *That's growth.*

Courage of your convictions. *That's red-bloodedness.*

Then there's *loyalty* . . . the greatest virtue in the world, on which all other virtues are based. The man who takes his chief's wage and terms of employment, and supports himself thereby while undermining his chief, is contemptible. If you don't like your boss or his decisions, change your point of view or change his by open and fair methods, or change your job.

Honesty; purpose; ambition within reasonable limits; cleanliness of soul; a fine regard for human beings and human rights. All these and many others spell character.

Let's all of us check ourselves—preparing for the new responsibilities which this crucial New Year will bring.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

—and we know

IT'S YOUR BUSINESS TOO!

The American farmer's job is a good deal like a manufacturer's. His farm is his factory. His equipment is his machinery. His soil and seed and livestock are his materials.

Right now he knows that bumper food production is needed for the war effort—just as we of General Motors know that weapons of war must flow from our plants in huge volume.

America and its allies depend on farming and manufacturing to meet the hungry demands of war.

You must *feed* our fighters; we must *arm* them.

And so the farm and factory form a sort of "partnership"—a partnership that is doing a mighty good job so far. It's a job that's founded on plain hard work, skill, determination and management know-how. Those are the things that count—in both farming and manufacturing.

And our "partnership" goes even deeper than that. It goes as deep as freedom—that old-time American freedom to tackle *your* job *your* way—

To give it all you've got—and to get the rewards you earn.

PRODUCE AND CONSERVE · SHARE AND PLAY SQUARE
FIGHTS for freedom

Let's ALL Back the Attack! **BUY WAR BONDS**

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · BUICK · CADILLAC · FISHER BODY

GMC TRUCK & COACH · FRIGIDAIRE

NEW VEGETABLES

By Paul Work

THE "trial ground" season for 1943 revealed more new varieties and strains of interest than have appeared for at least two years past. So, the plant breeders have not all gone to war.

For years past improvement in quality has been impressive. Now, two new items have appeared which should not be overlooked by home gardeners. How important they will be in commercial production remains to be seen.

PAUL WORK

One of these quality offerings is **TALL FORDHOOK** celery of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange at Springfield, Mass. Some will remember the old Fordhook which was exceedingly thick stalked and tender, but leaf stalks were short and spready. The new one keeps the unusually fine quality of the old, shows a better heart, greater height, and a straighter habit. We had some out of trench that came about as near melting in your mouth as any vegetable can.

Another, **SUGAR AND GOLD** Sweet Corn, also from Eastern States Exchange, seems to be about the first really early sweet corn that offers superior quality. The kernels are tender and sweet; the ears are about 7 inches long, 8-rows; and matures in 65 to 68 days; about the same as our other first earlies. It is not quite as handsome as some of the others, but it really looks promising.

The All American selections came out this year with three vegetables. One of them is the cucumber, **CUBIT**, of Associated Seed Growers, New Haven, Conn., and is of the same general type as A and C, Straight Eight, and Colorado. It is very uniform in shape and color and it has a small seed cavity.

Another All America selection is **KEYSTONIAN** green bush snap bean. This is round podded, somewhat similar to Tendergreen; a little longer; fleshy; of better quality than Stringless Black Valentine, but we thought hardly as good as Tendergreen. It will be watched closely in the prospect that it may give us materially better yields, and stands grief a little better than Tendergreen.

The third All America selection is **GREAT LAKES LETTUCE**, developed by K. C. Barrons of the Michigan State College. This is somewhat similar to 456 and has done well on upland in New York State. Cornell's 456 seems generally to be a little better adapted for muck lands. Seed supply of both of these varieties is low as they are not heavy seeders.

H. B. Munger of Cornell is out with a muskmelon which has been christened, **IROQUOIS.** It was known in trial as Cornell 36. It resembles Bender, but is smaller, more uniform in size, more oval, has thick dark orange flesh, and is of high quality. It is resistant to fusarium. Incidentally, when Henry goes home, he visits his father who is H. G. Munger of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Roy Magruder of the United States Department of Agriculture, offers two fine new lima beans; **FORDHOOK 242** and **EARLY MARKET.** Both of these are of good type, uni-

(*Continued on Page* 10)

U. S. farmers produced more food in the last three years than in any comparable period; more food than any other country ever produced in that length of time.

Nearly 2,500,000 tons of natural nitrate was brought in from Chile in that same period, to help in the vital production job.

Each year U. S. farmers smashed — **smashed** — their goals. Each year they produced more than was asked of them, more than the year before.

Now the biggest job of all is right ahead, U. S. farmers again will need every pound of soda they can get, **and they will get every pound that can be brought from Chile in time for 1944 crops!** There is good reason to hope that ships will be provided to bring enough nitrate for every necessity. Chilean Nitrate has always been a tremendous factor in food production. For one thing, it has farmers' complete confidence in its favor. They have used it always. They know it well—how to use it, what to expect of it. They like its ideal physical condition; its excellent shipping, storing and handling qualities; and its safety and efficiency for side dressing and top dressing. Such confidence, coming from long and satisfactory experience, means half the battle won.

Last year Chile sent 1,000,000 tons of nitrate to United States farmers. This year another 1,000,000 tons is ready, waiting only for ships to bring it in . . . **another 1,000,000 tons of soda to help make Victory sure.**

1,000,000 tons of natural Chilean Nitrate—the tonnage farmers used last year—properly applied, will produce 250,000,000 bu. of oats or 100,000,000 bu. of wheat; 125,000,000 bu. of corn, 4,800,000 tons of forage crops, or 6,000,000 tons of vegetables.

Natural CHILEAN NITRATE *of* SODA

Victory Gardeners make earlier larger yields. Use our field-grown vegetable plants. Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onions, Pepper, Potato and Tomato Plants. Catalog free. OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.

KILL ALL WEEDS WITH FIRE! AEROIL TORCHES burn parasites, split giant rocks, sprays, has 99 uses. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Harris Perfected Strain Snowball Cauliflower.

HARRIS SEEDS

BEST FOR THE NORTH

Harris Perfected Strain of Snowball Cauliflower is only one of the many Harris improved varieties that has been bred to northern conditions. Our northern grown varieties are noted far and wide for the fine crops produced from them. Successful growers everywhere have come to rely upon us for seed that produces early maturing crops of highest quality. Our well illustrated catalog contains careful descriptions of the best vegetables and flowers for northern conditions.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY
and order direct from our seed farms.

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 24 MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880.

1944 CATALOG *now ready*

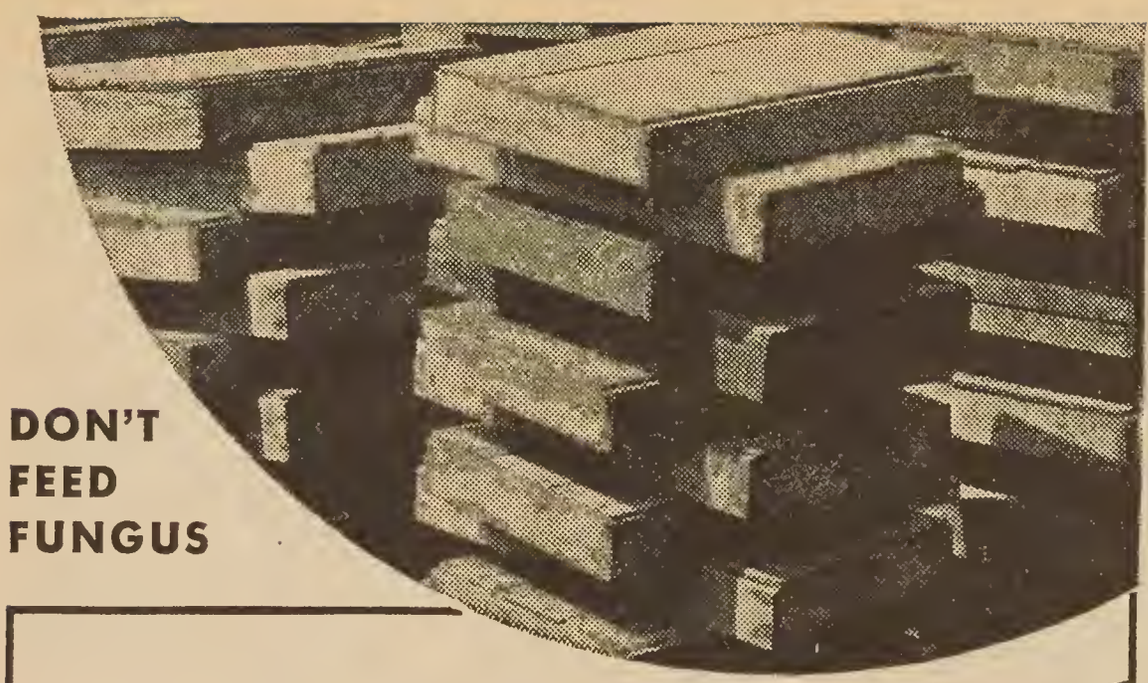
Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from . . $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19
J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

Stop Rot in Flats with CUPRINOL FOR WOOD

How long before Rot ruins your flats? your benches? cold frames? If you want to save replacement costs, treat them with Cuprinol. A flat, for instance, needs only a few cents worth of Cuprinol, and one quick treatment is sufficient to double its life. Cuprinol does not have to be renewed year after year.

Cuprinol treated wood is completely harmless to plants, and is used by leading experimental stations. It is easily applied by brush, spray or dipping, and protects the wood indefinitely from rot, fungus, and insect borers.

Cuprinol gives protection either by itself or as a priming coat. Use it on any wood repairs you do this winter and reduce the ravages of rot. You can't afford rot—but you can afford Cuprinol.

Sold through farm supply stores

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

Your Copy is Ready! DIBBLE'S Farm Seed Facts for 1944

Send To-day

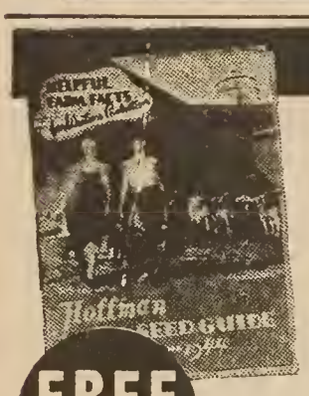
The 1944 seed buyer will appreciate the Vital Information and sound advice about the Seed situation — as given in Dibble's Farm Seed Facts for 1944.

ORDER EARLY. Production demands will even exceed last year. Food, and more food, will be needed. Even an early victory can't change this need. And the Best Seed will insure BEST results—will offset many weather conditions.

Dibble's is the highest quality seed that money can buy. Your name on a 1c postal will bring our 1944 catalog of Farm Seed Facts by return mail. Write Box C.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER • Honeoye Falls • N.Y.

FOR WARTIME FARMERS!



FREE SEND FOR COPY TODAY

This HELPFUL FARM FACTS BOOK AND SEED SERVICE CATALOG

Tells how you can get MORE from your acreage

Every farmer interested in producing more "Food for Freedom" this year should have a copy of our new seed service catalog. It's crammed full of valuable information that will help you get better results from your farm acreage in 1944. Gives information on fertilizing, tells what grasses make best pastures,—what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur, etc. Don't delay. Write for your FREE copy today.

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

BOX 41-A LANDISVILLE (*Lancaster County*) PENNA.

Potato and Vegetable Growers Discuss Problems at Utica

AMONG THE topics discussed at the annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club at Utica on January 5 and 6 were the market prospects for the crop, the control of potato Ring Rot, the organization and management of spray rings, and the farm labor situation.

It was pointed out that potatoes must move to market steadily and in considerable volume if we are to get full use of the bumper crop produced. Mr. Case of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated definitely that the government wishes to avoid the purchase of potatoes to support the market if they can possibly do so, but that they are anxious to help growers in every possible way to get their potatoes on the market. They do intend to back up their promises on price support. He mentioned, for example, that growers could well contact hotels and restaurants and point out to them that a farm-size helping of potatoes for their patrons would save other more critical foods and would increase potato consumption considerably.

POTATOES MUST MOVE

The quality of potatoes which will be shipped into New York from some areas is low, which may bring some unfavorable consumer reaction. In seed-growing areas, farmers are now busy getting ready to ship seed, but after that job is done they will be shipping more table stock. In the meantime, nearby producers have an opportunity of supplying the market. It seemed to be agreed that the producer who held on to his potatoes in hopes of a better price might be left holding the bag.

RING ROT

A relatively new disease, Ring Rot in potatoes, has been found in most potato producing counties in New York. It is a serious trouble which is introduced by diseased seed, but which can be spread in cutting potatoes, or by infected bags, crates, planters and diggers. It does not live over in the soil.

LABOR

Satisfaction was expressed with the experience in using prisoner labor last fall, and a resolution was passed asking that it be made available next year, and that certain regulations be eased to simplify the use of prisoner labor.

SPRAY RINGS

In general, excellent results were reported from potato spray rings. With a shortage of spraying equipment, not to mention its cost, a spray ring is the only way many growers can provide adequate protection against Late Blight. Since the war started, there has been a great increase in the number of these rings, and more are being organized where equipment can be purchased.

Eleven men who in past years have been named Master Farmers by *American Agriculturist* were present at the joint potato-vegetable meeting. They were: Walter Emerick of Albany County; Earl Clark, Chenango County; George Lamb of Springfield, Mass.; Hugh Humphries, Oneida County; Herbert Hodnett, Allegany County; Ernest Bowman, Jefferson County; Peter Vercrouse, Oswego County; Henry Marquardt, Erie County; Harold Simonson, Nassau County; Walter Lowden, Nassau, and Commissioner of Agriculture C. C. DuMond.—*H. L. C.*

* * *

VEGETABLES

Aside from the joint meeting with the Empire State Potato Club, the vegetable growers' time was devoted primarily to action. All 14 of the affiliated locals were represented and took part in the planning.

Measures were taken to provide for definite and consistent representation on the New York Farm Conference Board, the Northeast Council of Vegetable and Potato Growers, and conferences at Washington and Albany, instead of the rather loose representation that has been maintained in the past. Special effort is being made to enlist the support of a considerable number of local associations that are not now affiliated and to further the organization of new groups, including all classes of growers.

The new president of the N. Y. S. V. G. A. is A. H. Garnish of Elba, Carl Salmonsen of East Syracuse is a new vice-president, the other four having been reelected. Clyde Mason of Williamson and Thomas Post of Geneva are new members of the executive committee. W. T. Tapley of Geneva was commended for his work as secretary-treasurer and was reelected.

OPPOSE PRICE POLICIES

In its resolutions the Vegetable Growers condemned "wholeheartedly and without reserve" the price policies of the O.P.A. They dislike the whole structure of ceilings, subsidies, and support, but if ceilings are necessary they insist that they be on a single retail level. They particularly condemned the freight subsidies which are in effect for apples, threatened for onions, and may be extended to other commodities. They ask particularly that currently proposed ceilings be adjusted to make allowance for the heavily increased costs involved in producing early vegetables, say up to the middle of August. As the ceilings now stand there is little incentive for a grower to plant cabbage, tomatoes, celery or cucumbers for early market. In fact it cannot be done at the proposed levels.

The Association called for measures to insure adequate supplies of the specialized equipment which vegetable growers need so sorely and which are not ordinarily included in general farm machinery programs. They ask for further opportunity to use school and college workers, out of state labor, and prisoners of war.

JUNIORS ACTIVE

In the Junior Vegetable Growers' contests, Walter Mehlenbacher of Wayland won the potato growing championship with 212 bushels of U. S. No. 1 from half an acre. Frank Englehart, Jr., of Saratoga was the winner of the Junior Vegetable Growers' contest and Glen Chapin of Wayne County of the 4-H contest. These included competition in judging, grading and identification. George Keller of Bergen was elected president of the Juniors.

Gardner Brothers of Tully took Grand Championship award for 15 tuber sample of potatoes with a magnificent array of Chippewas.

—*Paul Work.*

—A. A.—

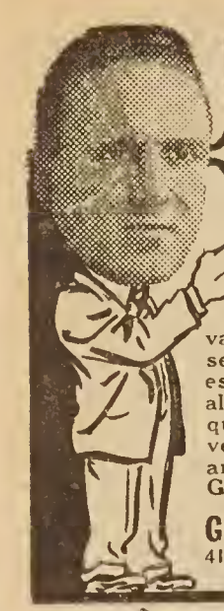
NEW VEGETABLES

(*Continued from Page* 9)

form, and heavy yielders. Early Market is flatter seeded than Fordhook 242 and shows uniform green seed color at market maturity.

Dr. B. L. Wade of the U.S.D.A. Breeding Station at Charleston, South Carolina, has achieved remarkable success in breeding garden beans. One of his offerings is LOGAN from Refugee 5 and Stringless Black Valentine. It is somewhat similar to Keystonian, has vigorous vines, coarse dark foliage, heavy yields, and is a little later than Tendergreen. Pods are slightly longer than Tendergreen, but hardly up to it

(*Continued on opposite page*)



SAVE Your Tin, Scrap Metal, Fats and Waste Paper!

Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.

GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
41 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N.Y.

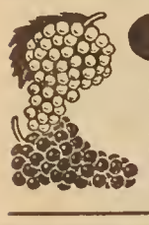
USE **GROWMORE SEEDS**
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

NEW 1944 SEED CATALOG NOW READY
If you have a garden or a farm, you need our 1944 Free Descriptive Catalog. New varieties, Certified Seed, Cultural directions, beautifully illustrated. Send today for your copy.
ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box 20, Hall, N. Y.

ROBSON

Maule's
The "Old Reliable" Seed House
Send postcard or letter today; order early! Maule's Seed Book gives complete descriptions; tells best kinds, Vegetables and Flowers.
WM. HENRY MAULE
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

SEEDS - ROSES - SHRUBS
New 1944 DeLuxe Catalog shows all best varieties of FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, GRAPES, ROSES, SHRUBS and GARDEN SEEDS. Strong, upland-grown stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our 64th Year.
KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
217 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.
Write for Free Catalog



GRAPES
New Golden Muscat. Clusters weigh 1½-2 lbs. 30 other easy-to-grow varieties. Also fruit, nut trees, berries, small fruits. Miller's Grape Book & Nursery Guide accurately describes best kinds of fruits for home gardens. Write for free copy. J. E. Miller Nurseries, Box D, Naples, N. Y.

AMAZING ASTONISHING OFFER! ALL YOURS FOR 10¢

BIG GARDEN
HUCKLEBERRIES
From Seed to berries same season. Thousands of delicious, juicy berries, one inch in diameter. Wonderful for Pies and Preserves.

CLIMBING CUCUMBER
Saves garden space by vigorously climbing any fence, pole, trellis, arbor or tree. Bears heavily throughout season. White, crisp, tender flesh. 12-18" long. Delicious Flavor.

YARD LONG BEANS

Makes people stare—pods actually yard long. Strong growing vines produce an enormous crop of long, slender, round pods 3 feet or more in length. Excellent for snap beans.

"SPEED KING" EARLY TOMATOES
(Burbank.) First to ripen-First to Bear. Perfected by the great Burbank. Beat your neighbors to ripe Tomatoes. Weigh 2 to 3 lbs. each. Earliest Tomato grown. Should be in every Garden.

All 4 Packages, Post Paid Only 10c; 3 Lots 25c—Order Now—Catalog Free
GOOD LUCK SEEDS
STA. 100, PARADISE, PA.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

in quality; they are round, green and slightly curved. Other offerings are **FLORIDA BELLE,** an improvement on Bountiful; and **COOPER WAX** which resembles Pencil Pod. These are resistant to mosaic, powdery mildew, and in some degree to bacterial blight.

There still seems to be room for improvement among peas in the mid-season group. **MIRACLE** of Ferry-Morse and **MULTIFOLD** of Associated look promising. These have good pods, vines are not very tall, and they are productive.

Coming back to sweet corn, the **LINCOLN** of the New Haven Experiment Station has found favor in the past year or two. It is a little earlier than Golden Cross, yields heavily of good ears which are of fair quality.

One new vegetable has entered the field, **TAMPALA.** At least this vegetable is new to most Americans, but the Chinese have known it for who knows how long. Dr. Bailey described it years ago in one of his little booklets, Gentes Herbarum. The scientific name is, Amaranthus gangeticus. This is the same genus as our red-root or pig-weed. Tampala grows well in the summer when spinach does not thrive, is very nice and tender to eat and produces heavily. We thought last summer it was as good as spinach and better than Swiss chard. Of course tastes differ, but we think Tampala is worth trying. Seed of this new vegetable is offered by W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia, Pa.

As always, new things should be tried out on a small scale before extensive plantings are undertaken. There is such wide difference in adaptability of varieties and strains to soil, climate and market that large plantings ought not to be risked without careful tests.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: It's time to order your seed catalogs and begin to dream and plan for that 1944 garden. Of course the old "tried and true" varieties should not be abandoned, but the new ones Paul Work mentions are worth trying. Be sure to save this list for future use.)

—A. A.—

SAVE TIRES

(*Continued from Page* 3)

not have the manpower to make sufficient tires to meet civilian needs. It is generally agreed, incidentally, that synthetic rubber is quite satisfactory for tractor tires, but, as yet, not equal in quality to pre-war car and truck tires. It is estimated that in 1944 civilians will need 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 passenger car tires, but that at the best we are not likely to get more than 30,000,000. On truck tires, we will need 7,500,000, about double the number we are likely to get. If you have been optimistic over tire prospects, these figures may induce you to drive slower and give tires better care.

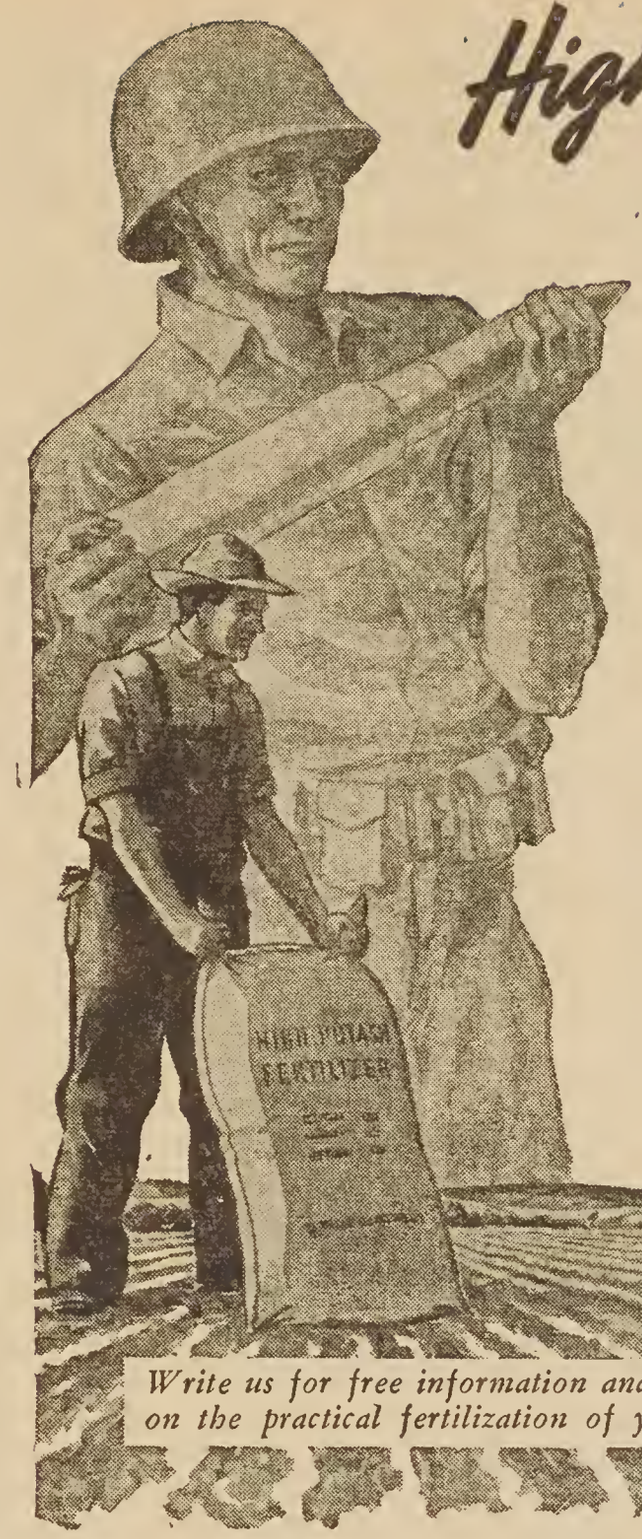
* * *

HOME GROWN MEAT

Until February 17 farmers are not limited as to the number of hogs they can butcher, and until that date they do not need a slaughter permit from their county AAA committee. Regulations require, however, that they charge no more than ceiling prices, collect ration points for pork sold, and turn them in to the local ration board.

It has never been necessary for farmers to get a slaughter permit to butcher animals raised on the farm (or to have them butchered by a neighbor) when the meat is to be consumed on the farm.

It is still necessary to get a slaughter permit from the county A.A.A. Committee where animals, other than hogs, are butchered on the farm and where the meat is to be sold off the farm. Ceiling prices must be observed, and ration points collected and turned in to the local ration board.



High Powered FERTILIZERS

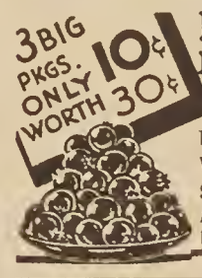
The American farmer, doing his "all-out" on the food front, is just as important in the winning of this war as the American soldier, fighting on the battle line with tank or machine gun. He deserves the best weapons, one of which is potash—a plant food essential to all plant growth. Fertilizer manufacturers and mixers in support of the farmer's best interests will see to it that in the fertilizers they sell there is enough potash to meet the recommendations of official agricultural advisers for the soils and crops of your section. If you do not already know just how much potash you need on your farm, consult your official agricultural advisers.

Write us for free information and literature on the practical fertilization of your crops.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE
Incorporated
1155 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

American Potash means More Crops

THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS AMERICAN POTASH



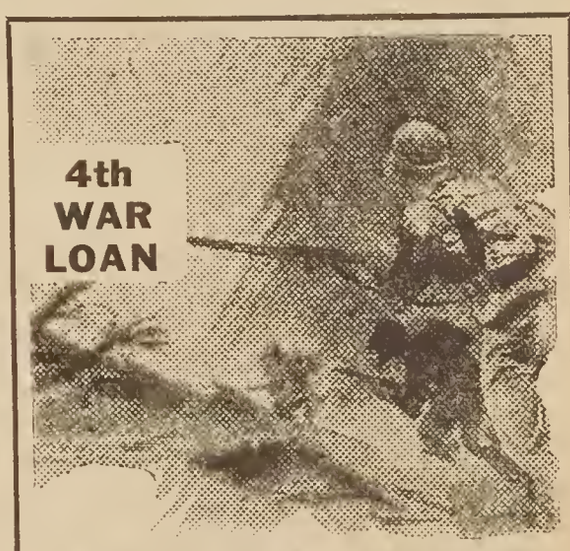
BIG GARDEN HUCKLEBERRIES
From seed to berries same season ...Thousands of delicious, juicy berries...ONE INCH IN DIAMETER
Wonderful for pies and preserves.
Send 10c **today for** 3 generous pkgs.
Supply limited... Catalog FREE
E. Andrews Frew, Sta. 50, Paradise, Pa.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG
of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.
P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

Thomas Laxton Peas

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR MARKET GARDENERS
BEST FOR HOME GARDENERS
If you live where the seasons are short, you want seeds that produce sturdy vigorous, early crops.
Harris seed is being planted by more and more gardeners who want only the finest quality vegetables and flowers.
Our 1944 catalog, beautifully illustrated, gives careful, accurate descriptions. Send for your copy today.
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.
ORDER DIRECT BY MAIL FROM
Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 23 Moreton Farm ROCHESTER 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880.
1944 CATALOG *now ready*

Burpee's Finest VEGETABLES
All 5 10c-Packets for price of one, to get acquainted. For your Victory Garden, postpaid--*send dime today.*
Leaf Lettuce--Grand Rapids. Crisp, tender and delicious.
Tomato--Marglobe. Large, round, smooth, rich red. Solid, meaty, of finest flavor.
Beet--Crosby's Egyptian. Very early, top-shaped, dark red, fine-grained, sweet.
Radish--Scarlet Globe. White flesh, crisp as ice, juicy and delicious.
Carrot--Chantenay. Smooth orange, sweet, tender.
Seed Catalog FREE.
5 PKTS. 10¢
W. Atlee Burpee Co.
Philadelphia 32, Pa.
☐ Enclosed is 10c. Send 5 Pkts. Vegetable Seeds.
Name.....
Address.....
☐ Send Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.



BACK THE ATTACK With WAR BONDS

PLUGS FOR THE TRUCKS OF CHINA

WHEN you learn of fresh action on the China front, you can be sure that motor trucks from the U. S. A. are "in there—pitching." And, they *must get through.*

Thousands of the trucks are equipped with the same make of spark plugs, air cleaners, and fuel pumps which has served America so well, so long. They wear the AC emblem, which is known as a symbol of good engineering, trustworthy performance, and precision manufacturing.

Conservation HERE Means Victory Over THERE

In order that military vehicles, planes, and ships may have all the AC Spark Plugs, Air Cleaners, and other products needed, we here at home, cannot have as many.

In the panel below, is the brief story of the care these devices require. Use it—faithfully—to conserve your transportation by keeping your AC devices in condition. When replacement is necessary, select AC—for continued satisfaction.

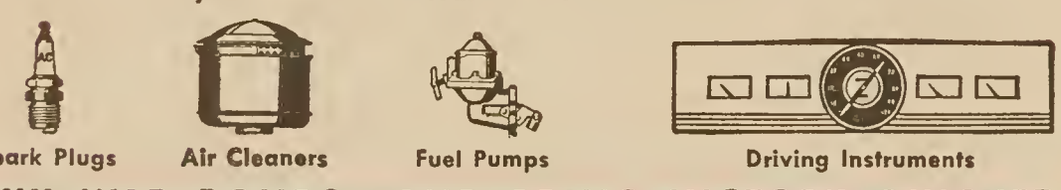
AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION—GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to 10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed whenever your car is lubricated.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for *at once.*



BUY WAR BONDS - AND BRING VICTORY QUICKER

BOTH GIVEN

Get BOTH handsome instruments NOW. Just send name and address. WE TRUST YOU with 24 pkts. of seed to sell at 10c pkt., return money collected to us and BOTH instruments and FREE instruction books are yours. Write today.
Paradise Seed Company, Sta. 4, Paradise, Pa.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 131 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FREE! A new kind of Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book. Contains information of value to every farmer. Tells how to get more from your 1944 crops. Write today for your copy.
A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Penna. Box 41E.

Winners in Rat Killing Contest Get War Bonds

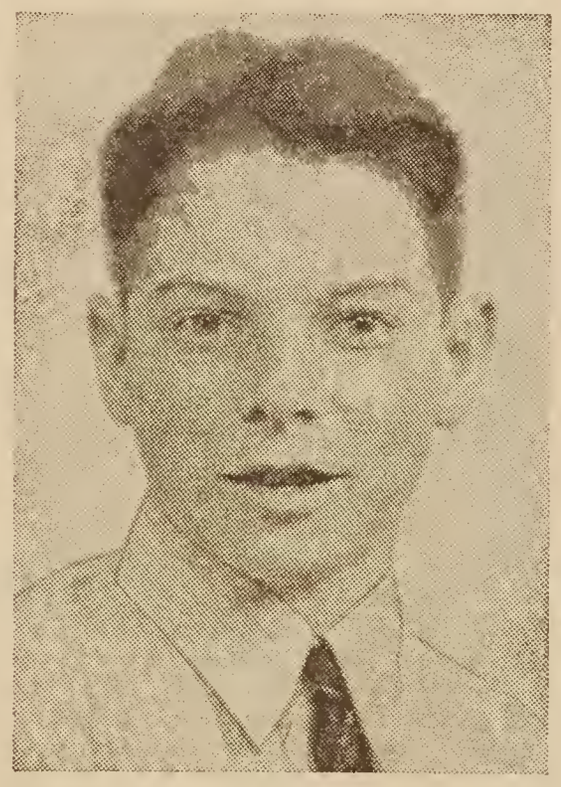
SINCE July 17, 1943, farm boys and girls have been fighting one of the biggest battles of the war right here on the home front—the battle against rats. That date marked the beginning of our big rat control campaign, which ended last month and was sponsored by Northeast farm organizations, feed companies, educational institutions, and *American Agriculturist.*

Some idea of the size of the contest may be had from the fact that 15,000 sheets containing directions for killing rats and rat-proofing buildings were sent out to persons who asked for free information. Many of those who wrote in said that they did not wish to take part in the contest, but were anxious to get rid of rats.

Monthly prizes totaling $100.00 were awarded to contestants during the months of August, September, October and November. Now with the ending of the contest, the time has come to award final grand prizes, and we want to give our hearty congratulations not only to the winners but to every single person who took part in the contest. Especially appreciated is the fine cooperation we have had from the following, who have helped to defray the cost of the contest and to distribute rat control information to their members:

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Vermont State Farm Bureau, Inc.; Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.; New Jersey State Grange; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.; Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; New York State Farm Bureau Federation; New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council; New Hampshire State Grange; Elmore Milling Company; Ralston Purina Company; New York State Grange; Connecticut State Grange; Massachusetts State Grange; Vermont State Grange; New York State College of Agriculture; Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Our thanks go also to Mrs. Monica M. J. Miller, of Hawleyville, Conn., who has just sent us a voluntary contribution of $1.00 toward the contest prizes.



Thirteen-year-old Evan Clifton Densmore of Horseheads, N. Y., winner of Grand Prize of $50 War Bond. Evan and his fine dog Rogue together killed 854 rats.

WINNERS IN RAT-KILLING CONTEST

GRAND PRIZES

First Prize - $50.00 War Bond
Evan Clifton Densmore,
Horseheads, N. Y.

Second Prize - $25.00 War Bond
Glenn Hardcastle, Jr.
Constantia, N. Y.

Third Prize - $10.00 War Stamps
Genevieve Mumbulo,
Edmeston, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES

$3.00 in war stamps to each of the following:

G. R. Tucker, Jamaica, Vt., for best home-made rat trap.

John Nagy, R. 2, Clifton Springs, N. Y., longest-tailed rat (9 in.)

Owen Knowles, Troupsburg, N. Y., largest rat (1¾ lbs.)

Sam Carbone, Bath, N. Y., best rat pictures.

Priscilla Kinney, Morrill, Maine, best cat helper.

Evan Clifton Densmore, Horseheads, N. Y., best dog ratter.

Neil Bailey, Wheeler, N. Y., most unusual device for getting rid of rats.

GROUP PRIZES

Reports from junior organizations taking part in this rat control contest have not yet been received, so contest time has been extended for participating groups. Winners will be announced later. 4-H Clubs, Juvenile Granges, Dairymen's League Young Cooperators' Clubs, Future Farmers' Clubs, and Scout Troops are urged to put everything they have into this patriotic contest. Over $100.00 in prizes await the winners.

How They Got the Rats

We're going to let winners tell in their own words how they got the rats:

FIRST PRIZE WINNER,
Evan Clifton Densmore:

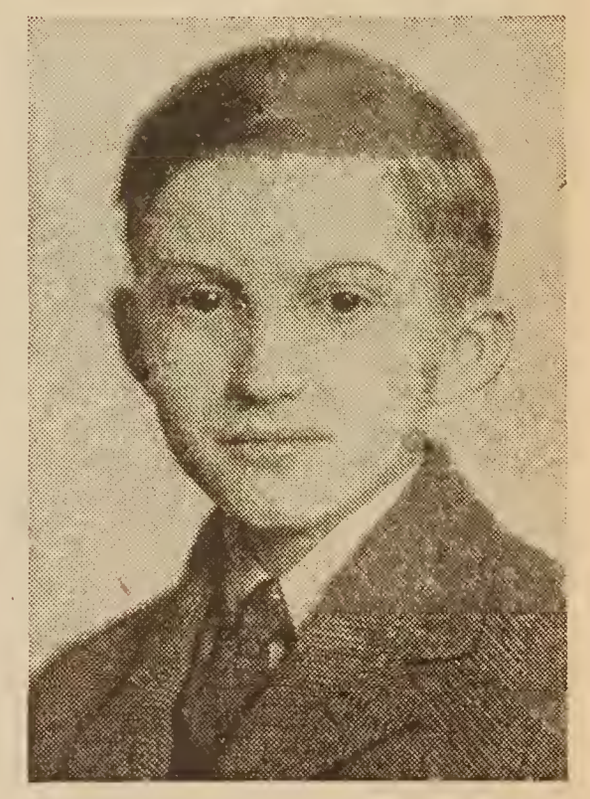
"My total was 854 rats, not counting 60 that were found dead under litter when coops were cleaned. My dog Rogue alone will kill from 50 to 100 in an evening. I caught most of them by plugging all but one or two holes in a coop, and then after dark I'd take my dog and rush in and close remaining holes and follow the dog with a flashlight. Rogue did the rest, except when I got a chance to shoot one or use a club.

"Sometimes we took a rubber hose 1½ in. around, put one end on the car exhaust pipe and the other in a rat hole. We closed all remaining holes and then ran the car motor for about 5 minutes, and you'd be surprised at the number of rats we got.

"To prevent rats from coming up through cement floors around drinking fountains in coops, we put a layer of cement, then a layer of chicken wire, then another layer of wet cement on top. A rat will dig through cement, but not when wire has been placed in it. We cover all rat holes with tin tobacco cans and old license plates.

"My dog and I have saved a lot of feed for Mr. Gregory, whose farm we live on. We have 2500 laying hens and our coops

(*Continued on Page* 18)



Glenn Hardcastle, Jr., of Constantia, N. Y., winner of second Grand Prize of $25.00 War Bond. Glenn is 12 years old. Besides the prizes he has won in this contest, Glenn gets a bounty for every rat he kills from his father, who says he calls Glenn "First vice-president in charge of rats"!

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

"Dr. Edward Robert Hilsinger."

"What is your profession?"

"I am a veterinarian and practice my profession in this county."

Answering questions put by District Attorney Wood, the witness testified that he had done much of the testing in connection with the county campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis; that there was no known cure for TB in cattle; that the test to determine the disease was 95 to 98 per cent accurate, and that reacting cows were branded, ear tagged, and supposedly slaughtered. He also stated that although the tell-tale brand on a condemned cow could be covered up, a careful investigation should result in its discovery.

At this point, Allen's lawyer, Fred Cooper, interrupted.

"Your Honor, I object. The witness is expressing an opinion. This court is interested only in the facts."

"Overruled!" growled the Judge. "If the attorney for the defense knew the law better, he would know that a professional man has a right to express an opinion in the light of his professional knowledge."

"Your Honor, I take exception. The right to express an opinion applies to a doctor of medicine only. Moreover, Dr. Hilsinger's opinion was not professional. It was an opinion on whether or not the sign could be marked out."

Again the irrepressible Hank Clark set the group around him in the back of the room to grinning when he muttered in an undertone:

"Hear that? Hoss doctors don't count."

The Judge scowled, saw the crowd at the back of the room grinning, banged his gavel, and said to Wood:

"Proceed!"

"Well, now, Dr. Hilsinger. After you have condemned and branded a cow, what is the procedure?"

"The dairyman is given a certain number of days to dispose of her."

"How does the farmer dispose of the reactor?"

"He can kill her and save the hide and bury her, or he may sell her to a butcher or to a rendering company as a branded animal for her nominal salvage value. In any case, in due time he will get from the state and the Federal government indemnities covering a part of his loss on the cow."

"Then, Dr. Hilsinger, if a dairyman was dishonest, he could sell an infected and branded animal for a much higher price than he would receive if she was disposed of as a reactor?"

"Yes, it is possible," said Hilsinger.

"Did you ever do any testing for a dairyman and cattle dealer by the name of Tolley?"

"Yes, I tested for Tolley."

"Did you find any reactors?"

"Yes, I found reactors in Tolley's dairy."

"Was anyone else present besides you and Tolley when you were testing them?"

"Yes, Allen Clinton was there and talked for a short time with Tolley."

"Did you hear what they said?"

"No."

"That is all, Dr. Hilsinger," smiled Wood. "Your witness, Mr. Cooper."

Dr. Hilsinger, thinking the ordeal was all over, was about to step down.

"Just a moment," said Cooper, walking leisurely toward him, hands clasped behind his back.

"Dr. Hilsinger, have you ever given the tuberculin test to any of the defendant's cows?"

"No."

"Has your work with TB testing brought you in contact with Mr. Clinton in other ways?"

"Yes. Mr. Clinton has consulted with me innumerable times about the progress of TB work in this county."

"In these conferences that you have had with Mr. Clinton, what has been his interest?"

"To get on with the campaign," said the doctor.

"No more questions," said Cooper, and sat down.

Dr. Arthur Burton, another veterinarian, was the second witness for the prosecution. Preliminary questions brought out that he was a resident of Briarton, practiced his profession chiefly in the southern end of Lanark County, and was also employed by the state in the TB eradication campaign.

Then Wood proceeded:

"Do you know the defendant, Clinton?"

"Yes, I have known him for many years."

"Have you ever administered the tuberculin test to any of the defendant's cows?"

"I tested Mr. Clinton's cows among the first few herds that were tested at the beginning of the TB campaign in this county."

"When you tested did you find any reactors?"

"No."

"Since the test, has Mr. Clinton had an opportunity to buy or sell additional cows?"

"Certainly. It must be nine or ten months since that first testing."

"Since your first test of the defendant's dairy, have you retested his cows?"

"Yes."

Then speaking with apparent reluctance, Dr. Burton proceeded to testify that on request of the District Attorney's office, he had tested the cow in the Clinton Dairy on which the Sheriff had found the TB brand obliterated, that she had reacted to the test, and that a post mortem showed her to be very badly infected with TB.

Attorney Wood then asked:

"At the time that you tested this cow, did you find the brand that had been marked out?"

"I did. If one looked very carefully, it could be found."

"Did you give this cow the original test?"

"No. She was not in Clinton's dairy when I first tested his herd."

"Do you know who did test her the first time?"

"Yes, Dr. Hilsinger told me that he did."

"That is all, Dr. Burton," said Frank Wood, with a satisfied air, "unless the attorney for the defense has questions."

"I have," said Cooper. "Dr. Burton, when you tuberculin tested this particular cow that you have described, did you test any of the other cows in the Clinton herd?"

"Yes."

"With what results?"

"All the rest reacted negatively."

"So the only cow that showed TB was the one in question?"

"Yes."

"You said that Dr. Hilsinger tested this cow the first time. Who owned her then?"

"I understand that Henry Wilson did."

"Dr. Burton, you stated early in your testimony that you knew Mr. Clinton very well. Did you ever know him to do anything dishonorable or dishonest?"

"Never," said the witness, positively.

"Have you ever had occasion to work with him in connection with this TB campaign?"

"I have."

"Will you tell the court how?"

"I found Mr. Clinton to be more enthusiastic than anyone else I know of

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Lack of reserve tractor power has cost Jim's neighbor many an extra hour in the fields. True, both he and Jim bought "Full 2-plow" models. But, there's a big difference in the amount of work they can do with their tractors.

Jim can hitch a 2-bottom plow to his Massey-Harris 101-Junior tractor, sock 'em down deep and finish the job on time. His 101-Junior has reserve power to take extra loads and extra hours without grumbling. In every power class, 2, 3 or 4-plow, Massey-Harris build their tractors with an added margin of power.

While you may or may not be able to buy a new M-H tractor in 1944, remember the lesson this war has taught. Make reserve power a "must" in your next tractor. In the meantime, be sure that old tractor of yours is ready to deliver its full power output in '44. Your M-H dealer will be glad to look it over and recommend needed service and repairs.

Look to your Massey-Harris dealer as well for the better-engineered farm implements of tomorrow. Self-propelled combines, Forage Clippers, high speed tractor plows—these are just a few of the better-engineered M-H products which will be available for your future farming.

Developed by one of America's foremost agricultural services, the Massey-Harris Postwar Plan Kit will help you chart a sound course for the future. Contains an analysis of major crops and livestock and a discussion of correct income tax management. A handy check sheet for most profitable postwar operations and other data helpful to you in your wartime farming. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer for it, or mail coupon today.

★ ★ ★ Keep 'Em Winning . . . Buy Another War Bond Today ★ ★ ★

MASSEY-HARRIS

FIRST WITH WORTHWHILE IMPROVEMENTS

General Offices: Racine, Wis. • Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N. Y.

Massey-Harris Company
Dept. 85—Racine, Wisconsin

You may mail me Free copy of your Postwar Farm Planning Kit.

Name .....

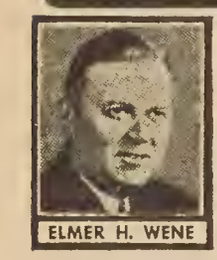
Address .....

.....

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN in addition to EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS and PULLETS DAY-OLD or STARTED PUREBRED & CROSSBRED

It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION — especially, now, when War-Time America needs more eggs! FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE — any loss first 14 days replaced without extra charge.


ELMER H. WENE

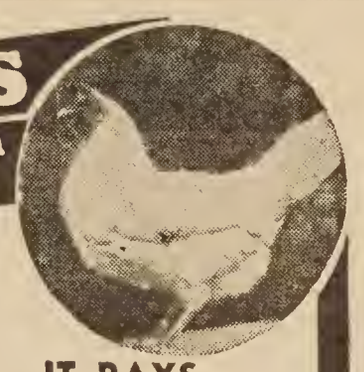
FIRST CHOICE with Eastern Egg Auction & Co-op Members
These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG
More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. sires than any other New Jersey plant. U. S. N. J. APPROVED. Blood-tested. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.

CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A-4, Vineland, N. J.

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS Tom Barron Strain



BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.
Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minoreas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX. no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	24.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special Mated Large Type	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	6.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gason Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.50
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	19.00	24.00	14.50
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00	----	12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) As Hatched	Plts.	Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't) 100	100	100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

I Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & White Rocks	14.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	14.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

YOU PROFIT when you buy HALL'S CHICKS

★ All chicks from 100% Pullorum Free Flocks by Official State Test.

★ Scientific Methods of Breeding and Hatching give you the GREATEST CHICK VALUE FOR YOUR CHICK MONEY.

Send for our Free Catalog.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S CHICKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

TAYLORS "LIBERTY" CHICKS and SEXED PULLETS
R. O. P. SIRED
Leghorns - New Hampshires
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreds Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders

Taylor Chicks are in heavy demand. We urge that you check your needs and place order at once, to assure delivery date wanted. Our liberal guarantee protects you. Now hatching.

Catalog and prices on request.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS — NATHAN BREEDING FARM — R. I. REDS CROSSES

Bred Especially for Production Profit

Pullorum Clean chicks with Pedigreed Ancestry.

Feed only the BEST this year. Feed stock that's BRED to insure better livability and production. With Nathan Chicks, even smaller flocks give excellent profits. 30 day livability guarantee. Chicks. Hatching eggs. Free Catalog. NATHAN BREEDING FARM, Box 400, Cuddebackville, N.Y.

POULTRY NOTES

By L. E. Weaver

LEGHORNS OR HEAVIES?

As a rule I do not try to tell anyone what breed of chickens to keep. And I am not doing it now. I believe that one can get best results with the breed that he likes best. So to those who are sold on the merits of the breed of their choice I now say, stick by that choice.

There are many people, however, who are "independents." They can change from one breed to another when they feel that there are advantages in the change. To these I would point out that Leghorns can be grown to laying age on about 26% less feed than heavy breeds require. Also that Leghorns produce a dozen eggs on about 13% less feed than do heavies.

These facts were well established by Dr. Darrah's studies on 120 poultry farms in New York State. On the other hand, the same study showed that the meat value of heavy breeds is about twice that of Leghorns, and that losses by death in heavy flocks are 7% less than among Leghorns.

These figures, I think, are significant for this particular time when feed is scarce, and the need for poultry meat is no longer so great.

* * *

ELECTRIC WATER WARMERS COMING

Material for the manufacture of water warmers for poultry in considerable numbers has been made available. This is good news. Nothing will interrupt egg production more quickly than lack of water. Hens are thirsty when they come down from the roosts in the morning. They should never find empty or frozen fountains. These may be avoided safely and at low cost by the use of electric warmers.

Don Henderson of the University of Vermont gives some figures from a Vermont farm. Four electric heaters, each in a 4-gallon waterer, used 241 kilowatt hours of current in 45 days in mid-winter. The house was not insulated. Temperature in the pen ranged from 13 below to 49 above. It was well below freezing most of the time.

If I figured it correctly, at 3c for a kilowatt hour it cost this man 4c a day to keep the chill off the water in each 4-gallon waterer.

* * *

FOR DRIER BACKYARD HEN HOUSES

"It's the wettest building inside that I ever saw, and it is only a little coop. I only have a few hens, but the walls and the under side of the roof and the rafters and the floor—everything gets wet enough to drip. Now what have I got to do to dry it out?"

That is the way a backyard poultry keeper told me the story the other day. He had an idea that he must cut some holes and build some air chutes, but he had no idea where to put them or how large to make them.

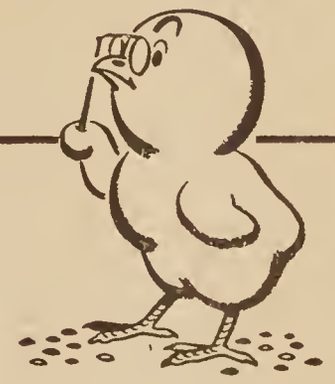
Inquiry revealed that the coop is about 7 by 9 feet with a gable or A-shaped roof; that it is set on blocks or posts so that the wind blows beneath the floor unhindered.

We decided that the first thing to do is to bank the house with anything that will stop the wind. Hay, straw, leaves, cornstalks, manure, or even snow. A cold floor is probably the most common cause of wet litter. Moisture from the air condenses on any cold surface. That is why cold water pipes "sweat" in the basement.

The next step is to put in an air cutlet. For this coop with its gabled

(*Continued on opposite page*)

"Well-bred? I'll say so!"



"WE Lively Kerr Chicks are BRED to grow and produce quickly. And we help swell your profits!"

Modern scientific methods on our 240-acre breeding farm insure uniform results from Kerr Chicks. 120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow-tube agglutination method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 36 years of fair dealings.

If you have tried Kerr Chicks, you will be back for more this year. If you have not had a Kerr flock, start one this year. Advance order discount is worth while. Act soon! Free Poultry Raisers' Guide may solve your chick problems.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Kerr Chickeries

Pullorum Tested CHICKS FROM "THE CREAM OF THE NORTH COUNTRY FLOCKS"

This section of New York has long been famous for its hardy flocks, inured to subzero cold in winter and torrid heat in summer. Our system of blood-testing, selection and mating assures vigorous healthy chicks of sound breeding. Both egg and meat strains, some dual-purpose.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS Straight-run or Sexed

STARTED CHICKS All Ages, All Breeds. State your requirements.

Write for Free Literature and Price List

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AG-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

8 WEEK OLD RANGE SIZE PULLETS Little or No Brooding Necessary

CONNECTICUT VALLEY CHICKS

3½ MONTHS OLD Almost Ready-To-Lay PULLETS $10.00 PER 100 FOR HEAVY MEAT COCKEREL CHICKS

LET OUR 7500 SUPERB BREEDERS Officially State Blood-Tested HELP SERVE YOU FREE CATALOG TELLS ALL

STARTED PULLETS
Baby Chicks, 8 wk. old range size Pullets or 3½ Mo. old nearly ready to lay Pullets, bred from 7,500 superb breeders on our own farm. Prices are down. Early Order Discounts too. All Pullets grown under brooders, not crowded in batteries. Sexing. Write for Catalog, Prices and Discounts.
Connecticut Valley Farm
716F Burnside Ave.
East Hartford 8, Conn.
Phone 8-5098

R. I. REDS NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS WHITE ROCKS BARRED CROSS SEX-LINK CROSS

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

ORDER YOUR REDS OR CROSSES EARLY
Earn Lower Prices—

surer delivery. Our chicks offer maximum egg or meat production, livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size. All Breeders Tubo tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight run. Write for catalog and folder today.

DOUGLASTON
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N.Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay. Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

"WE LIKE Avi-Tab because it contains tonics, stimulants, and correctives. None of us actually play volley ball, but Avi-Tab sure gives us a 'lift'. No wonder our 'boss' admires our redder combs and wattles!"

Avi-Tab also provides *nutritive* trace minerals. So try Avi-Tab if your flock isn't doing as well as you'd like! Mixes easily in the mash. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Insist on *Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

Follow "Poultry Conservation For Victory" recommendations. See *Dr. Salsbury dealers*—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores for help. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. *A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service.*

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB
THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

(*Continued from opposite page*)

roof, a 16-inch flue built against the rear wall, extending through the peak of the roof about a foot, and coming down to within 15 inches of the floor, will be best. If it had had a shed roof we would have made openings in the front wall over the plate.

The third move is to put a ceiling in the coop, and cover the attic floor with shavings, sawdust, chopped straw or similar material to a depth of at least six inches.

Now we should have a "warm" house, because we have stopped the loss of most of the heat that had been passing out through the roof and the floor.

One more thing is needed—an inlet for fresh air. If there is a window that can be raised, that is all we need. We will nail a baffle board a couple of inches from the window so that incoming air will blow straight up toward the ceiling. Never on a slant or toward the floor. We must keep that floor as warm as possible. In fact we should put about six or eight inches of litter on the floor.

If the windows do not slide but are fitted snugly in place, we will just build one or two air-intakes in the front near the floor.

Every County Agricultural Agent in New York State has copies of Cornell Bulletin No. 315 — "Ventilation of Poultry Houses." In that bulletin are pictures and instructions for putting in both intakes and out-takes. The bulletin (free to New York residents; 5 cent charge to others) may be obtained by writing the Mailing Room of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

CHEAP EGGS

The Food Distribution Administration has announced that they will buy eggs to support fresh egg markets which have been depressed by heavy seasonal receipts. The eggs bought will be made available to charitable institutions and for school lunch programs. They will buy only in carload lots, in either new or good used cases, and the eggs must be candled and graded.

Poultrymen are discouraged about falling egg prices. Those who have been in the business for years fear flock liquidation will go so far that we will face another egg shortage in less than a year, and that regulations have tended to make the natural "ups and downs" of the poultry business more violent.

A POWER BOOSTER OVERHAUL NOW will equip your tractor to do more work and do it easier!

KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING — FIGHTS for Freedom

Cooperate with your busy tractor dealer—he's doing his best to help you

Farm equipment is war equipment. In order to do your part in reaching new wartime production goals, you should keep it "fit and fighting." There are two things you can do to help the "Food Fights for Freedom" program—and to help yourself.

First. Check over all your farm machinery *now*. Let your implement dealer know what service work you are going to need and when he can work on your machinery.

Second. You can *increase the power* of your tractor, if it is not a high compression model, by ordering a *Power Booster Overhaul*. When replacing worn parts, have your tractor dealer install high-altitude pistons, put in "cold" type spark plugs, and make the recommended manifold change or adjustment—and switch from any heavier tractor fuel to regular gasoline.

A Power Booster Overhaul *plus good gasoline* will step up the power of your tractor—will enable you to work more acres in a day.

For further information on Power Booster Overhauls, write for our free booklet entitled "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

FOUR THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET GOOD TRACTOR SERVICE

1. Tell your tractor dealer *as far in advance as possible* what implements need servicing, and when they will be available, so he can plan his work ahead.
2. Tell him also what new parts you think will be needed so he can order them now.
3. Clean up your tractor and other machines before you take them in. That will save valuable time in the shop.
4. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so your dealer's mechanics will have more time to devote to major work.

ETHYL CORPORATION
Agricultural Division
Chrysler Building, New York City
Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

★ ★ ★

Present-day high compression tractors do not require premium priced gasoline. Good regular gasoline—the regular gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—is satisfactory for use in new high compression tractors or old tractors that are changed over to high compression.

Get the BLACK LEAF 40!

Just spread Black Leaf 40 on roosts according to directions. Kills lice and feather mites. Works while chickens perch at night.

ALSO KILLS APHIS AND SIMILAR INSECTS

4417

Used as spray or dust, Black Leaf 40 is effective against aphis, leafhoppers, leaf miners, most thrips, mealy bugs, lace bugs, young sucking bugs and similar insects on fruits, flowers, plants, shrubs and trees.

Ask your dealer—
TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & Chemical Corp. Incorporated
Louisville 2, Kentucky

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Genuine Buckeye Coal Brooder, 600 chick, 60 lb. coal, 62 in. galv. canopy, 119-A, $27.90, 3-$82, 6-$160, cash with order, freight paid, immediate shipment. SINE EQUIPMENT, Since 1919, 376AS, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS? Then send a post card today for OUR BIG FREE illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Culled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS
JAN., FEB., MAR. & APRIL PRICES
Postage Paid. Free Cat.

	Non-Sexed	Plts.	Ckls.
	100	100	100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

The better Chicks that mean better Profits. All leading breeds shipped by prepaid parcel post. Straight Run Pullets or Cockerels from Blood Tested Breeders. Sexing our specialty. Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY!

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$ 6.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	19.00	6.00
Bar., Wh., and Buff Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	20.00	18.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

"Where sound breeding makes tough layers" —AND WE MEAN TOUGH!

Get Nedlar Hamps for production. Highest average production in the breed for last six years of R.O.P. reports. Best average performance in U. S. Register of Merit reports. An efficient and a profitable strain. Free picture catalog.

Box T, E. N. LARRABEE, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

JUNIATA LEGHORNS CHIX CHIX
COCKERELS $5.00 PER 100.
Our 30th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type and egg production. Write for our large Cat. showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders. Unsexed $10 & $11 per 100; Pullets $20 & $22 per 100.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR. NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

STONEY RUN CHICKS

BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks, Per 100. Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee. 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog. Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

COLONIAL IS FIRST in total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE! COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves
FOR SALE. SIRED BY KING CONSTANCE ORMSBY IDEAL WHOSE DAM MADE OVER 600 LBS. FAT, 4.0%, AS AN AGED COW. HIS SEVEN NEAREST DAMS AVERAGE 934.32 LBS. FAT, 24,439.00 LBS. MILK, 3.9%. OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING, HIGH TESTING EXCELLENT TYPE DAMS. PRICED TO SELL.
PAUL STERUSKY & SON
SUNNYHILL DAIRY FARM, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms Smithville Flats, N.Y.
For Your Next Sire
why not consider a young bull from great productien families—closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat, Junior 3-year-old, and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109.0 lbs. fat, Junior 4-year-old. Full information on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.

For Sale: 8 Registered Guernsey Cows
AND HEIFERS AND ONE PUREBRED GUERNSEY YEARLING BULL. FOR GROUP SALE.
ERIE J. MILLER, ITHACA, N. Y.
R.D. 4, DANBY RD., PHONE 9751.

Yearling Guernsey Bull
Seven nearest dams (11 records) ave:—12,805 lbs. milk, 648.2 lbs. butterfat, 5% test. Eight records made in immature classes. Sire—McDonald Farms Dauntless, a son of Foremost Prediction and Valors Kittoline 16,169 lbs. milk, 766 lbs. butterfat AA. Dam—Broadland Beryl, a 538 lb. Class G daughter of Broadland Baron, junior Champion National Dairy Show—1936. Also young bulls of similar breeding. Pedigrees and prices on request. Bang's Free Herd 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, Ontario, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

For Sale: Two Pure Bred Ayrshire Bulls
One 13 months and the other 5 months old.
If you are interested in herd improvement here is a pair of bulls of the right type and breeding. For particulars write to: MARY DANA WELLS, STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONNECTICUT. Telephone 411-3.

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY CATTLE
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FALL COWS!
Yes, we believe you can find the kind you want at our sales Barn. Young, good size, high producers—every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed. Pay for purchases out of milk production.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34, Phone: Ithaca 2015.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CATTLE 200 Fresh and Close Springers. 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.
HORSES Fine Teams. Saddle Horses. Seconds.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.
Est. 1845 Hobart, New York

BARN FULL OF
Choice Dairy Cows and Heifers.
Just fresh and close up. Well bred individuals and good producers. Cash for reasonable price, or time with adequate down payment and sufficient security. Oswald J. Ward & Son, Phone 3H & 3Y, Candor, N. Y.

FOR SALE: First Calf Heifers.
We have on hand over 300 head mixed breeds.
EDWARD DAVENPORT, Accord, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

WANTED: ONE OR TWO SERVICEABLE
Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.
BEST BLOOD STRAINS. MUST BE REASONABLE.
West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

FIVE REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS,
READY FOR BREEDING.
West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull
Four Year Old. Ready for Service. An extra good one.
KENNETH B. CARSON, Stanley, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES
FOUR TRIED SOWS AND TEN VACCINATED BRED GILTS. DESCRIBE JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

Registered Hampshires: Spring boars and open gilts or pigs sired by son of Century Hi Roller or son of The Mercury. If in need of a herd sire it will pay you to get one of these outstanding spring boars.
GEO. A. MILLER, Bellville, Ohio

FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China.
MOST HOG FOR THE MONEY. FARMERS' PRICES.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Spotted and Black Poland Chinas
Bred Sows, Boars and Pigs. Pure breds 1st prize winners New Jersey State Fair.
C. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey

SHOATS and PIGS
100 Shoats, 30 to 40 lbs., $7.00 each.
Mostly P. Chinas. Castrated, serum vaccinated. Good healthy shoats, suitable to follow cattle. Pigs $4.00.
Write: C. STANLEY SHORT,
CHESWOLD, DELAWARE.

-- REGISTERED BERKSHIRES --
Prolific, easy feeding, quick maturing. Willow Lodge Baron, Cornell Eventuation and Epoch Grenadier blood lines. One young service boar, fall sow pigs and gilts bred for spring farrow. Fair prices and guaranteed satisfaction.
MOOROENIER HILLS, EAST SCHODACK, N. Y.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES
Bred to imported sires, Gibson's Clipper 92U, Gibson 9V, 24W, or 45W. Improve your flock with Buttar Breeding. Flock Established 1890.
C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Michigan

DOGS

DOGS—COLLIES, SHEPHERDS
PUPS. BEAUTIES.
Handsome Bull-Terrier, male, Watch, Coon, Wild Cattle Prospect. Exceptional. Starred Cow Dogs.
Aldrich, R. 3, Concord, New Hampshire

ATTENTION POULTRYMEN!
GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS, light and dark wolf gray. Born Nov. 5. $30 each.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y.
R. D. 3.

PUPPIES — ALSO SUPPLIES!
WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS. COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS. 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35c.
ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

AKC Puppies—St. Bernards, C. Spaniels
COLLIE-SHEPHERD PUPS TO PLACE ON FARMS ON PUPPY-PROFIT BASIS.
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.
PHONE 12R2.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

POULTRY

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Passed. Family Testing. Write for Folder.
E. R. STONE & SON
BOX A. CLYDE, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Breeding Males Now Available. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder.
DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"
HOLD 18 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old — Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross. Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM
MATURE BREEDING MALES, SEED CORN AND CAYUGA SOY BEANS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED R.O.P.
R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM and RED-ROCK CROSS
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY. ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

MASON POULTRY FARM
White Leghorns: Progeny Tested For Years
N. J.-U. S. R.O.P. TRAPNEST SUPERVISION.
Rigid breeding program retains only top-notch quality —consistent high producers—large eggs—best livability. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES.
Write for free folder.
MASON POULTRY FARM,
BOX 501, MILLTOWN, N. J.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY. 25 YEARS TRAPNESTING AND EGG LAYING TEST RECORDS BACK OF EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.
Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.
ELI H. BODINE
Box 28, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARMS
Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested Reds
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM
S. C. White Leghorns —50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE McGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
AND ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

DANISH'S
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
Breeders from Progeny Tested families.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
Please write for catalog and prices.
A. E. DANISH
DANISH POULTRY FARM, TROY, N.Y.

MAPES
NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES AND OUR FAMOUS
RED-ROCK CROSS
Our Barred Rock Breeders and New Hampshires mated to Pedigreed N. H. Males make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FENCING FOR THE FARM.
HEAVY STOCK FENCE, BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE.
Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS
EXCELLENT QUALITY — 4 QUART BASKET — TRY SOME — $2.00 PREPAID.
N. Y. S. Mushroom Farm, W. COXSACKIE, NEW YORK.

FARMS FOR SALE

New House, Good Barn; Eqpd.
Assured income here: 60a for money-making crops, 41a spring-watered pasture, 50a in woodland, 20 apple trees; on improved highway, mile to depot town; 10 rooms, bath, furnace, barn, running water, housing for 1000 hens, milk house, garage; 2 horses, 5 cows, bull, 80 poultry, machinery, small tools and crops included at $3850; pg. 25 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.
STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: ED2 Diesel Cletrac crawler tractor. Will pull 4 plows in any soil, new 1940. Motor and injection pump completely overhauled with new bearings, pistons and rings this summer, tracks new pins and bushings. Equipped with lights, orchard fenders, belt pulley and power take-off, and electric starting. $2000 cash. Reason for selling have purchased larger crawler tractor. May be inspected at any time; phone or write
ORCHARD HILL FARMS,
REXFORD, N. Y. Phone Schenectady 2—0882.
Also for sale: Frost and Wood—1 row corn binder, used 1 season. $250. cash.

1 BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, MODEL 510-A1, capacity 15,000.
1 BUCKEYE HATCHER MODEL 501-A1, capacity 10,000.
Used very little,—must be seen to be appreciated.
Lester J. Warner, So. Edmeston, N. Y.

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

HAY

FOR SALE — HAY
FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING — ALFALFA, CLOVER, MIXED HAY. DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
Davis & March, Morrisville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—POULTRYMAN
Thoroughly experienced in incubator work, must have good references. Good steady position for right person.
Write Box 514-L, c/o American Agriculturist, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

WANTED: Equipment Manager.
A cooperative owns a complete new set of farm equipment. They need a man to operate and manage the equipment for work on members' farms. Good pay and a steady job. NEIGHBORS EQUIPMENT CO-OPERATIVE, FREEVILLE, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES — *Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers* —
This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.
This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at $6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at $3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. Issue for first 3 months of 1944 are as follows: Jan. 8, 22; Feb. 5, 19; Mar. 4, 18.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

ALMOST 150 million head of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs were butchered in 1943. This is about 20 million more head than in 1942, and 1942 was nearly a record year. Draw your own conclusions for 1944-45, etc.

In spite of everything, livestock was good profitable property. It brought in over six billion dollars in 1943 as compared with less than five billion in 1942, three and a half billion in 1941 and two and a half billion in 1940. So maybe our Northeast hasn't done so bad or made a mistake in getting into livestock, particularly in the last few years. Surely we will make a mistake if we get panicky to get out. The best is still ahead of us.

Prices have advanced on the average, in spite of everything the government has done. Cattle about eight per cent, hogs 14 per cent and one per cent on sheep and lambs since 1942. Cows have brought down the average on cattle, for steers have sold about ten per cent higher in 1943 and 36 per cent higher than in 1941. The liquidation of aged sheep also has brought down the average because lambs have sold eight per cent higher than 1942 and 55 per cent higher than in 1941.

I am pleased that the *American Agriculturist* has been able through these years to help you step up your livestock production, has warned you against getting panicky and is still encouraging livestock production with better pastures and grasses and the production of more and more of your own feeds, particularly corn.

Probably this column has dwelt upon government interference more than necessary even though our boys are fighting to preserve rule by and for folks, as I heard Ed Eastman say the other day. But the fighting against bureaucratic control may be one of the reasons we have had such a satisfactory record of production in 1943. Surely in 1944 we must continue to fight control harder than ever, because we are now all balled up by it.

Hogs, for example, are now selling for less than either the wholesale or retail ceilings warrant. This means that farmers and producers of hogs are getting a great deal less than retailers or consumers are paying and the middle men are making exhorbitant profits. Worse even than that, the wholesaler is getting a subsidy from the government for every animal he kills, amounting so far to about $200,000,000, which the farmer and producer are also paying. We must fight that situation *continually*.

Cattle wholesale ceilings are wrong. Any real choice cattle selling over 15c alive if sold in the meat at government ceilings will lose the packer over $200 a car, while the present low-costing dairy cows are making him over $200 a car even without government subsidy. Now then, with $70 grain, choice cattle cannot be produced for less than 17c or 18c, and yet cows at present prices are just as ridiculously low. This sort of thing must be fought.

Lambs at 15c alive cannot be sold at anybody's ceiling, yet they are bringing 15½c now and last year on the same ceiling sold as high as 16.75. Government ceilings are now way below the cost of producing a pound of fat lamb. Old sheep on the other hand have been and still are selling below ceiling. Wool marketing, in fact the whole wool picture, is in a mess. Apparently the only way that these things can be straightened out is with a fight.

Black markets are inevitable unless the bureaucrats are willing to recognize the costs of production and adjust ceilings to those costs immediately. The public does recognize production costs and is willing to pay for them. Thereby hangs black market strength.

This time, the farmer "has just begun to fight."

STOP SCOURS almost OVERNIGHT With Quick-Acting CALVES CORDIAL

Healthy young stock is your guarantee of high-producing herds and larger milk checks. The quality of your young stock depends on good breeding, good feeding and prompt, scientific treatment, even of minor ills. For over a quarter of a century, Calves Cordial has been Our Husbands answer to the dairyman's problem of sick or stunted calves. Thousands of satisfied customers annually testify to the merits of Our Husbands products and recommend the use of:—

50c PER POUND

Calves Cordial

PREPARED BY OUR HUSBANDS CO. LYNDON, VERMONT.

164th Earlville Sale

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1944.
Heated Pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N.Y.

160 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, treated for shipping fever, up-to-date mastitis charts with all milking animals.

125 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS, good ages. You will buy them from $200 to $300, very tops $300 to $500.

10 BULLS ready for service from high record dams.
25 HEIFER CALVES that will cost you from $25 up to $75.

Earlville is America's oldest Holstein market place. Every animal sold to be as represented.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
MEXICO, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, NEW YORK

YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK, AUCTION
At Keuka College located 3½ miles from PENN YAN on Route 54A at KEUKA PARK.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, starting at 11:00 A. M.
All farm equipment, horses, pigs, 25 head of Cattle including 22 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. T.B. Accredited, blood tested, free from mastitis.
A leading Yates County herd in Cow Testing work with a number of high record cows.
Sale held under cover. Lunches served.
Catalogs at the ringside. Come.
R. Austin Backus Sales Manager and Auctioneer, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

FALSE TEETH 7th YEAR

We make FALSE TEETH for you from your own impressions in strict accordance with new U. S. Law.

LOW AS 9.95

60 DAY TRIAL
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE of SATISFACTION protects you.

SEND NO MONEY *Write TODAY for FREE Booklet and Material.*

J. B. CLEVELAND DENTAL PLATE CO.
22A4 East St. Louis, Illinois

FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN MILK & MEAT PRODUCTION RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS!

All allied nations urgently need all milk and meat United States can produce. Great opportunity with Milking Shorthorns. 4 percent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. FREE literature on request. Read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept AA, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

FREE Squibb Booklet answers the questions most frequently asked by dairymen . . . tells YOU how Mastitis is Being Cured!

If you have never used Novoxil* Liquid — your *first* question would probably be, "Can chronic mastitis† or garget be cured?"

The answer to that question is "Yes."

Squibb's booklet, "Mastitis is Being Cured," tells you *how*. And it answers the questions most frequently asked by dairymen.

Some of these questions are: "What should I do at the first sign of mastitis in my herd? Why should every cow in my herd be tested? What is the treatment for mastitis? Can cows be treated while dry as well as during lactation? How long before cure can be determined?"

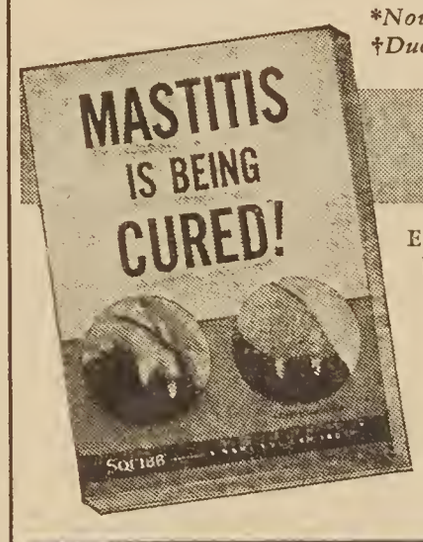
Knowing the answers to these and other questions can save you valuable cows—help you keep cows in the milk-line, producing!

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR NOVOXIL LIQUID

See your druggist. Ask him for Novoxil Liquid—the Squibb product which is curing mastitis. If your druggist hasn't Novoxil on hand—ask him to order it for you. And send today for your copy of "Mastitis is Being Cured." When you write, give us the name and address of your druggist.

CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN FOR ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS

**Novoxil is a trademark of E. R. Squibb & Sons*
†Due to Streptococcus agalactiae



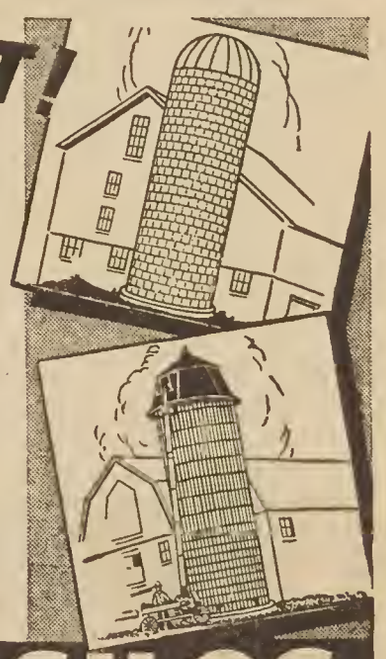
MAIL COUPON TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET!

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y. AA-1
Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division
Please send copy of your free booklet, "Mastitis is Being Cured."

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____
*Name of Local Druggist*_____

SQUIBB — A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

WHILE THEY LAST!



A limited number of Craine wood and tile silos are still available. But the demand exceeds the supply. Dairymen are doing their best to *increase* production with the least possible labor and at lowest feeding costs. This program calls for more Craine Silos than we can furnish in 1944.

Besides the shortage of critical materials, Craine is doing other war work essential to America's Armed Forces. *So* if *you* need a *new* silo, or repairs to your old one,

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES

Don't put it off till it may be too late. Settle your feed storage worries for 1944, and for years to come. Get set with a dependable, efficient, labor-saving Craine *now* and later on you'll be thankful you did. For prices, types available, and full information, write to **Craine, Inc., 124 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.**

CRAINE *better built* SILOS

WE'LL PATCH THE PATCH!

We are sensitive to the anxiety any farmer must feel about his 1944 program, knowing that again he will have to rely largely on old machinery, and will have to produce more than he ever did before in one year.

The added strain on farm equipment the past year resulted in a demand for repair parts far heavier than normal. Many of these parts require the same scarce materials as war machines. In some cases, enough for both is not immediately available . . . and we all know which must come first.

We believe that farm equipment owners, aware of this fact, will voluntarily and gladly assist in conserving critical repair parts during the coming year.

Allis-Chalmers dealers are ready to check your farm equipment *now*. Worn or broken parts should be repaired or rebuilt to conserve new parts whenever possible, and new parts used only on machines that cannot be repaired in any other way.

At Allis-Chalmers we serve on two fronts simultaneously... war materials and farm equipment. Our work on neither can be relaxed for an instant. Every repair part, every farm machine permitted by our allotments, is being built and will be available for seasonal use.

Let's Finish the Job!

FIGHTS for freedom

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION — MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

RAT KILLERS WIN WAR BONDS

(*Continued from Page* 12)

were alive with rats. We got over 700 on this place alone. Well, I went into this with all I had and am glad that I have helped the feed situation."

SECOND WINNER,
Glenn Hardcastle, Jr.:

"At first I depended mostly on my Dad's trusty rifle, but I ran out of bullets for a while. Then I tried trapping and it proved very successful. Also, Annie, our pet cat helped, and I poisoned a few rats with rat bombs. I opened up one large mother rat and counted 10 little ones inside. I found several like that.

"In one building I plugged up all the holes but two. I set a couple of traps in front of these two holes and got many rats that way.. We have four large henhouses and it keeps me busy looking after my traps before and after school. I have to get up a half hour earlier every morning to tend them. Also, some evenings I hunt rats. They get in the feedhoppers and run along the beams above the roosts. When they come out I shoot them.

"We cleaned up feed on the floors in buildings, and keep it in metal barrels and feed boxes where rats can't get in. In one henhouse there is a straw loft where I got many rats. We are going to tear it out because the rats make their nests in it."

THIRD WINNER,
Genevieve Mumbulo, enlisted the help of her family and friends, and accounted for 400 rats. She used traps and her two dogs, Fido and Meazy, and a friend's cat.

Most Unusual Device

Prize for most unusual device for getting rid of rats went to Neil Bailey of Wheeler, N. Y., who suggested this:

"When you catch a live rat in a trap, don't drown him, but drizzle him with tar. He squeals so that the others go away without even hitting the ground."

Neil also uses the following methods: Baits trap with pinch of feed and puts in dark place or in box with a little sawdust in it; fills barrel half full of water, stretches cloth over top, sprinkles feed on it, and then stands two feed bags up against the barrel; stuffs burdock in rat holes; uses rat poison; hunts rats with rifle at night.

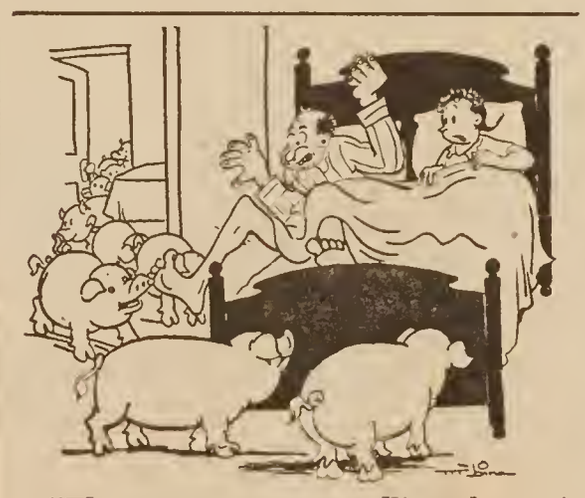
Best Homemade Rat Trap

Mr. G. R. Tucker, of Jamaica, Vt., winner of this prize, wrote us that he couldn't enter contest *because he had no rats,* reason being that he had the best rat trap he had ever seen in his 78 years. Mr. Tucker's trap was designed by his father 71 years ago, and since then the family has made several of these traps and kept free of rats. We hope to have space to print a full description of this trap later.

Many contestants urge farmers to "clean up." Neil Bailey says: "Breeding places for rats are old sheds and rubbish piles. Clean up trash and you will find you don't have a quarter of the rats you used to have."

Contestants' favorite ways to plug up rat holes are by use of old tin cans and burdocks. Roselyn Treat of Knoxville, Pa., says: "We put grain in large water tanks and covered them with roofing. Rats won't gnaw through this."

We hope to have space later to print more of the interesting and helpful letters received from contestants.



"Elmer, you were calling hogs in your sleep!"

SORE TEATS
Respond to Treatment with
GAMBINE OINTMENT

Keep your cows' teats healthy, soft, and free from the results of injuries or careless "wet milking" in cold weather. Also an excellent treatment for the sores of *cow-pox*. Remember sore teats mean harder milking, less production, smaller milk checks.

GAMBINE OINTMENT
has helped many dairymen keep their cows in top condition. *Why not you?* Keep a jar in the milking shed, right where your men can find it easily and quickly. Tell them to use it at the first sign of inflammation or irritation. Do this and it will pay you big returns.

In serious conditions always consult your veterinarian.

If your dealer cannot supply you write us.

GAMBINE
OINTMENT
Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

How Much Timber Do You Have ?

Do You Know Where and How To Sell It ?

TIMBER ESTIMATES
LOGGING PROGRAMS
TIMBER SALES

JAMES D. POND
107 Homestead Road,
ITHACA, N. Y.
Formerly Asst. State Extension Forester.

SHEAR YOUR SHEEP *with* **STEWART** *famous* **SHEARMASTER**

MORE WOOL
MORE PROFITS
LESS LABOR

No Priority Rating needed for shearing. Sale not restricted by county rationing boards.

Gets 10% EXTRA WOOL . . . important now when War Effort NEEDS every available pound! Ideal shearing machine for the farm flock. Easy-to-use. Rugged, built-in durability. Shearmaster only $26.95 complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. Ask your dealer. **Supply limited by quota.** Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop," and FREE catalog of Stewart famous Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 2, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 50, Illinois. *Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.*

BUY WINTER COWS NOW !

The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, *(Specialists in Livestock Financing)*, 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer

DAIRY BARN NOTES

Roughage

Looking ahead to another year, there is every reason for dairymen to plan for an ample supply of the best possible roughage for the herd.

1. The cheapest cow feed is the grass that the cow harvests herself. A CONTINUOUS ample supply for the longest possible season is the ideal. Pasture improvement, pasture management, provision for some emergency feed in midsummer — all these pay dividends.

2. Haying is the No. 1 job on a dairy farm when hay is ready to cut. There is no question but that hay is cut earlier on the average than it was ten years ago. For various reasons, some of which are difficult to overcome, too much hay is cut late. Early cut hay is more digestible, and cows will eat more of it.

3. Silage corn, planted one kernel every 9 inches, and with 3 soybean plants between each stalk will produce more feed and more protein than corn alone.

The surest way to save grain is to feed all the high-quality roughage your herd will eat.

Abortion

It looks as though calfhood vaccination has furnished the machinery for licking Bang Abortion. An occasional argument is started over the advisability of vaccinating mature cows. If we sense the situation accurately, the majority of authorities advise against it because too many mature cows will continue to react to the blood test when vaccinated. A calf will react for a time, but most of them give a negative test before they mature. The best time to vaccinate calves is when they are from four to eight months old.

Vaccination plus the blood test enables a dairyman to build up a clean herd in a few years.

Ventilation

I well remember a visit, some years ago, to a new dairy barn. It was a good barn, but it lacked one essential —a system of ventilation. The roof above the hay mow was dripping with moisture which certainly was doing neither the roof nor the cows in the stable any good.

A good time to start to build ventilation flues is while there is still some hay in the mow. Less climbing of ladders is necessary. More and more, dairymen are installing dairy barn ventilation systems.

Feeding

Where a herd is fed grain by guess, the best cows usually get less than they can use efficiently, and the poorest cows get more. One of the easiest ways to stretch short grain supplies is to feed cows as individuals, giving each one the amount that she can use to advantage.

Exercise

It appears to us that the practice of allowing dairy cows to run loose in a shed during the day is increasing. If you have tried it, what has been your experience?

Better Cows

No matter how pressing today's problems may be, the dairyman who plans to stay in business looks ahead, not a day or a week or a month but a year or 10 years. That is especially true when a dairyman is also a breeder. Raising calves from cows the owner THINKS are the best will not improve the average production of a herd; using a herd sire that has proven his ability to sire daughters better than their dams will! If such a sire cannot be found, buy a bull, all of whose near relatives are producers. Another possibility is to join an artificial breeding association. Any of the bulls owned by such an association are likely to be better than any bull a small dairyman can afford to buy.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 13)

in support of the work to eradicate TB in dairy cattle."

"Dr. Burton, did you do some tuberculin testing for Robert Patten?"

"Yes, I tested Mr. Patten's dairy soon after the clean-up campaign started in this county. Then later he had me test three additional cows that he had added to his dairy."

"When did you make this later test?"

"Soon after Mr. Tolley's indictment for selling reactors for good cows."

"Was this additional test you made for Patten on these three new cows a first test or a re-test?"

"It was a re-test. They had been tested before."

"Did they have the customary tags in the ears showing that they had been tested?"

"Yes."

"Was there any sign of a TB brand on their jaws indicating that they were reactors?"

"There was no such sign."

"Then why was Mr. Patten so interested in having them retested?"

"Mr. Patten is an old client of mine and I advised him to have those cows tested. Mr. Patten told me when he bought them that he got the cows from Al Clinton. Al told me that he had bought all three of them from John Tolley. On the strength of that, I considered it advisable to retest the cows and Mr. Patten had the test made immediately."

The crowd began to whisper and mutter to one another, but the Judge did not reprimand them as he had earlier in the day. He was listening so intently to the witness's testimony that for once he forgot to call them to order.

After a significant pause, Cooper continued:

"Dr. Burton, when you retested, did you find these three cows owned by Mr. Patten and sold to him by Mr. Clinton negative or positive in their reaction to the tuberculin test?"

"I am glad to say," said the witness, "that they were negative."

"Thank you. That is all," said Cooper, looking pleased as he returned to his seat beside Allen.

Wood started to rise, apparently to re-examine the witness, but the Attorney General put a detaining hand on his arm. The Judge looked at them for a moment and then excused the witness. With a glance in the direction of the old courtroom clock hanging on the gallery wall, he said gruffly:

"Mr. Wood, it is 4:30. More witnesses?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"Well, I think we will stop for today."

He nodded to the clerk, who sat up, pounded his gavel and said:

"Court adjourned till nine o'clock tomorrow morning." (*To be continued*)

If You Need a New Silo

It may not be easy to get it. Our output, like that of others, is severely restricted. The only fair policy under these war conditions is to serve *first,* those who come *first.* . . When our quota is completed we can furnish no more Silos. *Get your Unadilla Silo at once.*

Meanwhile we must devote much of our facilities and skills for making war goods to help win this war.

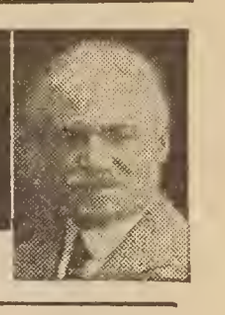
UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SEND FOR THIS VALUABLE HOME VETERINARY BOOK

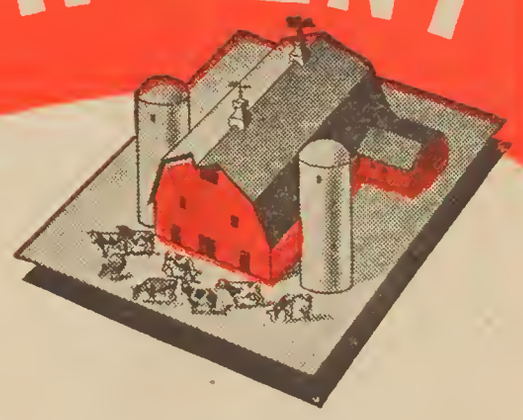
Send 50¢ today, for Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian. Contains 128 pages of easy-to-understand information covering livestock ailments, and their treatment. Or write for FREE copy of 24-page booklet: "The Cattle Specialist."



DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
16 GRAND AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS.

"STARLINE DAN YOUR BARN EQUIPMENT MAN GETS WHAT YOU NEED IF ANYONE CAN"

Check what you need in
STARLINE DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT



To Increase Vital Milk Production

Now is the time to check this list of time-saving, milk-increasing, herd-protecting Barn Equipment. Then see your Starline Dealer — tell him the items you need.

Those extra gallons of milk Dairy Farmers can produce are mighty important to winning this war—and Starline Dairy Barn Equipment is helping Farmers day and night with this big job. Check with your Starline Dealer, or write us direct.

Unit Arch Stalls
Stanchions
Cow, Calf, Bull Pens
Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Ventilators
Hay Carriers
Cannon Ball Door Hangers
Wire Stretchers
Milk House Equipment
Steel Hoists

MANY OUTSTANDING BARN EQUIPMENT FEATURES ORIGINATED, PATENTED AND PERFECTED, FIRST BY STARLINE.

STARLINE HARVARD ILLINOIS

Buy War Bonds Now!

STARLINE, INC., Dept. K-13, Albany, N. Y.

Leaders for nearly 60 years in Barn Equipment Improvements

This Home-Mixed Syrup Relieves Coughs Quickly

Needs No Cooking. Saves Money.

The surprise of your life is waiting for you, in your own kitchen, when it comes to the relief of coughs due to colds. In just a moment, you can mix a cough syrup that gives you about four times as much for your money.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup, and you have a full pint of really wonderful cough medicine. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and children love it.

This home mixture takes right hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

USE TODAY'S PROFITS
★ Buy U.S. War Bonds ★
FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

SPRING FASHIONS

BECOMING clothes do wonders for morale. Get attractive colors, the brighter the better—if you can wear them. Aside from the classical grays, navy blues and beiges, bright reds and greens are great Spring favorites for tailored suits, while pastel shades, a pinky beige for instance, attract in the softer suits.

Pretty prints for dresses have light backgrounds in pastel pinks, apple greens, buttercup yellow, sky blue, coral or chartreuse. Figures are white or bright, sometimes with indistinct outlines, and others with a pencil-sharp effect.

For that young miss of yours, No. **2027** is an ideal school dress if made in crisp, tubbable cotton; for better wear, a spun rayon in pretty childish colors would please her tremendously.

Princess Dress No. **2627** makes simplicity its keynote, with figure-flattering results. Lightweight woolens have great possibilities in the new trend towards a button-up dress that may also serve as a coat. However, this design does just as well for silks and rayons.

No. **2795** is a drawstring bag in approved wartime style. Make it in contrasting fabric to point up your costume. Here's a chance for a remnant, perhaps.

No. **3707** is a soft version of the popular shirtwaister, ideal for a pretty spring print; comes in a wide range of sizes, very convenient for larger figures.

A smart two-piecer that can be worn now under a topcoat and alone through the spring is No. **3693**. Its novel yokeline and gored skirt rank it as both smart and durable.

A sweet coat and dress ensemble for the young hopeful is No. **3704**. They have real style, yet are not too difficult for the amateur to attempt.

No. **3680** presents a gay apron guaranteed to send you about your chores with a smile! Good for apron now and a hot-weather frock later. No. **3681** is the junior edition, just like Mother's.

Skirts and more skirts are the constant cry of the blouse and sweater crowd. No. **3723** is a well-tailored one, and besides it cuts from only a yard of 54-inch fabric.

Slick and shining white is just right for these separate blouses, No. **3684**. White is one of the very popular colors.

A change of blouses makes No. **3631** quickly convertible, a fact very helpful to time and budgets. Also give your wardrobe the once-over to see if you already have garments there which might be altered into this jumper or blouse.

A soft frock is a necessity and No. **3634** is a delightful design. In print or plain material the sweetheart neckline is a perfect foil for jewelry.

Pattern Requirements

No. 2027. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric; ¼ yard contrasting; 2½ yards binding.

No. 2627. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2795. Requires ¾ yard 39-inch fabric.

No. 3707. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3693. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 3704. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 years, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric for the dress, 3 yards edging; 1 yard 54-inch fabric for the coat.

No. 3680. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric; 3¾ yards braid.

No. 3681. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2⅜ yards 35-inch fabric; 3 yards braid.

No. 3723. Sizes 22 to 32 inch waist measure. Any of these sizes require 1 yard 54-inch fabric.

No. 3684. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, long-sleeved blouse, 2¼ yards 39-inch fabric; short-sleeved blouse, 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3631. Sizes 10 to 42. Size 36, 3 yards 39-inch fabric; blouse, 2¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3634. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our Spring Fashion Book has over 175 delightfully illustrated all-occasion patterns for you and the family. Price just 12 cents, or send 25 cents for the Fashion Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing. Order early. Mails are slower these days.

—A. A.—

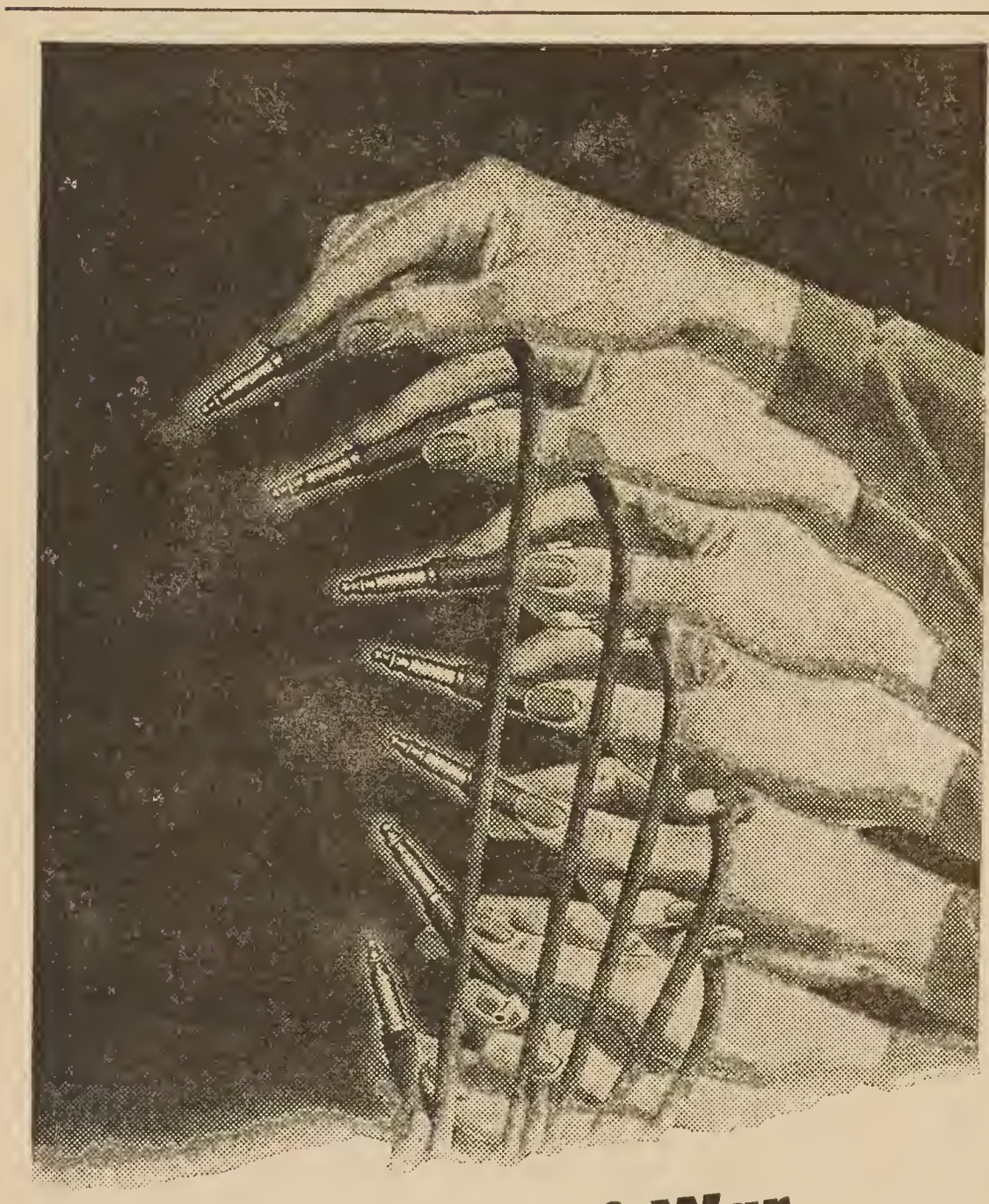
"IT'S GOOD—AND HOT!"

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the P. T. A. took it over. I am the cook, and do the work alone. We have 60 children. They pay 10 cents a day for their lunches, which pays part of the cost of food and my wages. In summer, the women of the town gather at the school house and can for the school all the surplus vegetables and fruit that we have.

"So far this year the children have gained four and five pounds in weight since school started. We have a table on castors which we roll up in front of the kitchen door. I put the food and

(*Continued on opposite page*)



The Hurry Calls of War

War needs Long Distance more and more every day—*and night!* More calls are in a hurry than ever before. When you must talk over crowded circuits, the Long Distance operator will say—"Please limit your call to 5 minutes." That's to help everybody get better service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

(*Continued from opposite page*)

dishes on it, the children form in line, and as they pass, I hand each one their food on their plate. When finished, they pile their dishes and put them on another table.

"We have a meat dish at least once a week. I bake bread, cookies, etc. This is our menu for the coming week:

Monday: Macaroni and cheese, carrot sticks, crackers and peanut butter, milk, apricots.

Tuesday: Scalloped potatoes, buttered beets, rolls, apple sauce, hot cocoa.

Wednesday: Lima beans, bread, salad, rice pudding, milk.

Thursday: Lamb stew, bread, cookies, milk, fruit.

Friday: Fish, potatoes, cabbage salad, chocolate pudding, bread, milk."

One Mother is Hired

MRS. HARRY HARTWELL, *Shelburne Falls, Mass.:* "It is a problem for me to put up school lunches, as I send 6 boys to school. Soon after Christmas, however, the hot school lunches begin and they are most welcome by us mothers. We all help by sending different kinds of foods, and one mother is hired during this hot lunch season to do this great task of feeding 60 children. It is a great satisfaction to us mothers to know our children are getting nutritious hot lunches in cold weather."

No Time to Fix Lunches

MISS LOIS VAY, *Otego, N. Y.* (Otego, N. Y. Central School cafeteria worker): "This year, many mothers are working in war plants and do not have time to fix lunches that really attract children. Some children were setting up their own lunches, most of them not fit to eat, so our school started a new lunch program. Instead of just furnishing one hot dish and the pupil bringing the rest, each child now receives a pint of milk, a slice of bread with spread on it, such as peanut butter, meat spread or egg salad; a hot dish such as pork and beans, spanish rice, scalloped tomatoes, etc.; pudding and fruit. This program is run by help of the Federal government, but if this help stopped it would be possible to keep on by charging a few cents for each meal."

Mrs. H. Schreib, R. 2, Holcomb, N. Y., likes this idea used by a Wisconsin school: Each child brings with his lunch a dish of food in a half-pint jar to be warmed up at school. These little jars are all heated together in a big kettle standing on an electric hot plate burner, and at noon are served to the children at their desks.

A Very Happy Occasion

Several letters were received from school children, testifying to their liking for the hot school lunch. The following was written by 12-year-old Elma Johnson, R. 3, Fulton, N. Y., who is in the 7th Grade:

"Last fall we had a Hallowe'en Social to raise money to buy the food for our hot lunches, and we got $11.68. Our teacher buys the food and prepares it with the aid of the children. A family in the district gave the school an electric plate. Besides the hot dish, each child brings a lunch every day of sandwiches, dessert, fruit and milk.

"In selecting our foods, we try to keep in mind the seven basic foods which our government is stressing, and we have a variety so as not to tire of the same food.

"The two children who are elected as servers bring the food to the children after they have washed their hands and said Grace. Good table manners are taught. The lunch is a very happy occasion. Everyone has a smile on their face and talks or laughs over the jokes that are told. Afterwards, the dishes are washed and put in a steel cabinet. Everyone has a chance to wash dishes and no one objects. The children feel better after having something hot to eat."

Other good letters were received from three other pupils of this Fulton, N. Y., school—Fern Brown, 6th Grade; Carol Johnson, 6th Grade, and Richard Cooner, 7th Grade.

And now here is a short note from a school boy, Kenneth Hartwell, Shelburne, Mass., which ought to spur all parents on to organizing the best possible school lunch program in their district:

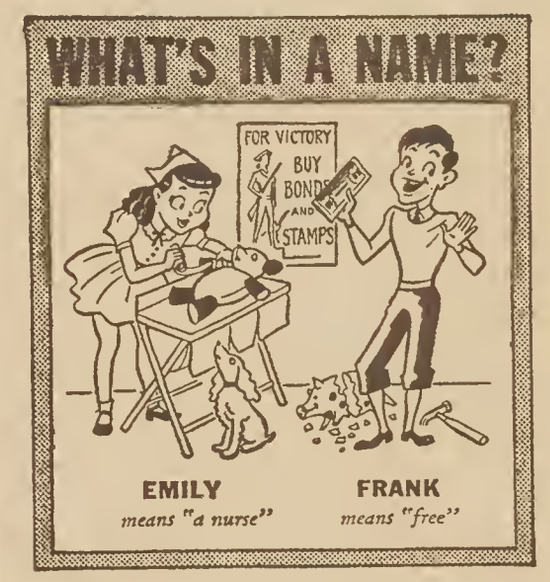
"We look forward to our hot lunches at school soon after Christmas when it gets cold. We like these hot meals. They are very nutritious and we can study better after them."

For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of over 70 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers Please Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

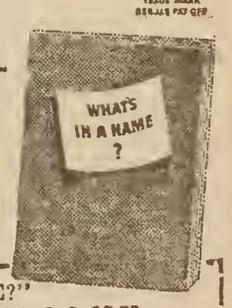


You'll be surprised at the meanings of some of your friends' names. Have fun looking them up in "WHAT'S IN A NAME?" — the new cartoon-illustrated book that everybody's talking about.

The Ethyl Corporation would like to send you this fascinating booklet *free* because we think it will help you to remember *our* name and what it means:

"ETHYL is a *trade mark* name. It stands for antiknock fluid made only by the Ethyl Corporation. Our war job is manufacturing this fluid for improving fighting gasoline."

FREE COLOR-ILLUSTRATED BOOK GIVES MEANINGS OF OVER 900 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S NAMES. JUST SEND COUPON—NO MONEY—NO OBLIGATION OF ANY SORT.



"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"
Dept. AA16, Box 53, New York 8, N.Y.
Please send me a free copy of "What's in a Name?"

Name.....
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address.....

City & State.....

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

HERE are some northeastern post-war developments which seem to be fairly certain. It is not too early to begin thinking about them, although in my opinion the end of the war may still be a long way off.

Improved Pastures

Practically all pasture improvement in the Northeast depends upon the use of lime and some phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. New plants like brome grass, ladino clover and birdsfoot trefoil also promise to contribute greatly to pasture improvement.

It now appears that fertilizers of all kinds will be in great supply after the war and therefore presumably relatively cheap.

With a great pasture improvement program possible after the war because of plentiful fertilizers and the "know how" we now possess, will it not be wise for all of us who expect to be farming in the Northeast to begin to find out through first-hand experience what in the way of methods works out best for us?

Better Hay

So far as the Northeast is concerned, one of the most significant research programs ever undertaken by an experiment station is the study of methods of making and preserving hay now being set up at Cornell University. This research is significant in that it deals directly with the most important crop in the Northeast and in that it is so organized at Cornell that it brings to bear on the problem the entire resources of the University, including those of its great College of Engineering and its School of Nutrition.

It is entirely conceivable that as a result of the Cornell study, three years from now the Northeast will have entirely new standards for the nutritional qualities of its hay crop and that it will adopt methods in growing, harvesting, and preserving this hay crop which are not yet even thought of.

More Meat Animals

Better pastures and better hay in the Northeast add up to two answers: (1) Less money sent out of the section into the mid-West for feed grains; (2) An increased northeastern livestock population. Obviously the Northeast cannot afford to maintain a milking cow and laying hen population which will result in burdensome surpluses of fresh milk and fresh eggs.

This means that any increase in poultry and livestock population should take place along the line of increasing the number of animals grown for meat. Fortunately, with its forty million population there is no chance of the Northeast growing enough meat animals ever to glut its market. Fortunately, also, if gluts do develop in its markets, the Northeast, provided it is largely producing its meat animals on northeastern pastures and hay, can outlast those sections which have to ship their meat products in over a long freight haul.

Right where the meat is produced, there is on the farms and in the villages of the Northeast an enormous potential market which has never been realized because there has been no way of handling the meat during hot weather or of preserving it.

Three home gadgets which will be in plentiful supply after the war, namely the two-temperature refrigerator, the zero food storage box and the zero freezer and storage box will change this whole picture. These home gadgets will be supplemented by community freezer locker and zero storage plants. *Net result of the widespread introduction of food freezing and zero storage after the war should be more animal products used on the farm and village tables of the Northeast.*

Summary

Improved pastures, better hay, a home and community frozen food service all add up—if wisely capitalized—to make possible the highest standard of living, so far as food is concerned, ever enjoyed on northeastern farms and in northeastern small towns and villages.

* * *

GRASS SILAGE SUCCESSFUL

Right now we are feeding close to two hundred head of livestock out of three silos—the best grass silage we have ever had! This statement is made on the basis of the appearance, absence of odor and the way the animals grab for the silage, rather than on the basis of chemical analysis. A checked chemical analysis will be made soon and reported.

The noteworthy thing about this silage, so far as we are concerned, is that it is the product of five years experimenting with making grass silage straight run with the addition of molasses, with the addition of phosphoric acid and with the addition of grain. To the silage which we are writing about, however, nothing was added, but it was carefully wilted to about sixty-eight per cent moisture.

Summarizing, everything adds up in our experience to convince us that we can make highly satisfactory grass silage by the wilting method without spending a penny for dope to add to it.

This coming season we are planning on using a buck rake instead of our hay loader and dump truck for picking up our wilted grass and delivering it to the chopper.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

JANUARY 7, 1944. At six this morning, somewhat apprehensively, I looked out to see if the storm forecasts of the night before were going to be fulfilled. The moon was bright and stars studded the sky. A stiff north wind was blowing. At six-thirty the snow struck and daybreak changed to dark again as clouds covered the sky. Above freezing at six, the temperature dropped in three hours to 22°. Thus arrived our fourth blizzard and snow storm in five weeks.

The above is typical of how "northers" strike this country. This last storm is adding insult to injury. The northern counties of the state have been covered with from ten to eighteen inches of snow for over three weeks. Cattle have been starving and are certainly not able to withstand much more such weather.

Disregarding arguments on the advisability of feeding 43% cottonseed cake as the only feed, cottonseed cake is the handiest way of supplementing winter range grass or of maintaining cattle through periods when they can't find grass. Government agencies are doing their best to supply feed to our ranchers now that the snow has struck. Their efforts are mostly wasted, however, for the time to get cake to the ranches was when there was no snow.

Instead, during that period the same government agencies were limiting the ranchers to small inventories on the assumption that when they ran out they could come to town and get more. The ranchers knew better but their arguments were to no avail. Now they are faced with bountiful supplies of cake at the railroad siding to which they have access only by horseback. Badly needed cake is being packed two sacks to the horse—twenty, thirty and forty miles.

FEED SITUATION

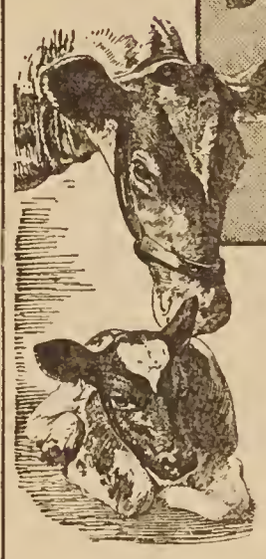
Because by black market standards my alfalfa hay is worth over thirty dollars a ton, I bought yesterday at $22.00 a ton bundled hegari to grind and feed my ewes. Ground hegari bundles are a standard feed in many sections of the Southwest.

The grain in these bundles is so heavy that I am going to head out every other bundle as we grind and run the heads through the combine. In this way the cost of the bundles to the ewes will be reduced to about $12.00 a ton. Since the ewes need the roughage more than the grain, I expect them to do well under this program.

Hegari is another kind of grain sorghum such as has been shipped into the Northeast this winter. It differs from Milo in that the grain is white. It does not yield as well as Milo under like conditions. It is raised primarily as a bundle feed and not for the grain unless grain prices are favorable, in which case it can be combined or headed.

The bundles which I bought came 170 miles from the Texas Plains near Lubbock. Grain prices this year are certainly favorable for threshing out these bundles. However, the boys from whom I bought the bundles reported that farmers were not able to get labor enough to bother with threshing them.

CALVING DISORDERS seldom threaten HEALTHY COWS



As high production and safe calving face a new hazard in wartime feed deficiencies, the need grows more insistent for elements to sustain appetite—to aid conversion of feed to milk—to build up stamina for the crisis of freshening. Now more needed than ever are the tonic drugs, the minerals and sunshine-supplement (Vitamin D) of the famous Kow-Kare formula which you can add to the feed for only a few cents a day—a trifling premium for the assurance it brings. Kow-Kare is sold everywhere in $1.25 and 65¢ sizes, at nearby feed, drug and general stores.

DAIRY ASSN. CO., Inc. Dept. 12 Lyndonville, Vt.

Adding... IRON...IODINE...CALCIUM PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D

Famous for 97 Years for... LAMENESS, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

Antiseptic & Liniment...

● Used on farms all over the United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness and superficial pain. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises, galls and calks. Leaves a thin protective coating that remains in place without bandaging. Promotes healing. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly.

For Dairy Cows: *Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.*

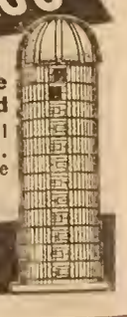
Large Size Bottle $1.25 *—at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, will be mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

ECONOMY SILOS

Are Still Available But Supply Is Limited

An Economy Silo on your farm will save you money and trouble. Large, Air-tight, Easy-entrance Doors, Safe Ladder. TILE AND WOOD. Send for catalog B and prices.



ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO. FREDERICK MARYLAND

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

YOUR INCOME TAX

If you belong to one of the following four classes, you are required to file a FINAL income tax return before March 15.

A SINGLE PERSON whose TOTAL income was $500 or more.

A HUSBAND OR WIFE whose INDIVIDUAL income was more than $624.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE whose COMBINED total incomes were $1,200 or more.

AN INDIVIDUAL who paid or owed a tax on 1942 income.

If this final return shows a tax due in addition to income taxes you may have paid already, the tax may be included with your return, or may be paid in installments. In addition, if you paid an income tax for 1942, one-half of your unforgiven portion will be due on March 15.

It looks as though it would be good business to fill out your return early. Then if you run into difficulty you will have time to get help. There will be a man from the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Post Offices in most cities who will answer your questions.

—A. A.—

ACCIDENT

"I had an accident with another car. There was insurance on the other fellow's car, but his company refused to pay my claim. How can I force settlement?"

A letter to the insurance company brings a reply that in their opinion the accident was not caused by the negligence of the driver of the car insured by them. If, in such a case, our subscriber wants to push the matter, the procedure is to sue the driver of the other car. If the suit is successful, the insurance company must settle. You do not sue the insurance company.

There is some misunderstanding about automobile insurance. A company does insure a car against damage from accidents caused by the negligence of the driver. If no negligence is shown on the part of the driver, or if the drivers of both cars were negligent, the company will refuse to settle. By carrying collision insurance on your own car, you can get a settlement for damage done no matter who was at fault.

—A. A.—

FOR THE RECORD

"I sent a money order for $1.69 to the "Weather Man" of Chicago for a weather forecaster. I have not received it."

We called this to the attention of the "Weather Man" and have not had the courtesy of a reply and our subscriber reports that he has not yet received the forecaster.

—A. A.—

PREVENTION

"Some years ago the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau prevented my making an unfortunate investment so I will anxiously await the result of your investigation."

We very much appreciate this kind of letter. It is much more satisfactory to give information that prevents unsatisfactory experiences than to try to get the return of money that has been unwisely invested.

—A. A.—

NO REPLY

"I invested $25.00 in the American Cleaner Company Products for a group of women to sell for church benefit. The representative, Mrs. Burch of Oswego, promised to take the product back if we could not sell it. It spoiled and we cannot find sale for it. She fails to return. We would like to return the goods and recover our $25.00.

In the past, we have commented several times on the unsatisfactory experience of our subscribers with this product. We called several of these complaints to the attention of Mrs. Burch and never had the courtesy of a reply.

—A. A.—

BROKEN PROMISE

"In November, a man came to our farm to buy Christmas trees. He said he would take all the Spruce and Balsam I could cut. He took 150 and said he would be back for those that were left, but he never came back. I think he should pay for them."

This experience certainly indicates the importance of caution in the sale of Christmas trees. I cannot think of anything more useless than a cut Christmas tree after Christmas is past. One way to handle it would be to insist on at least a partial payment before the trees are cut. We are trying to get a settlement on this account for our reader.

—A. A.—

INFORMATION DESK

Where can I get plans for building concrete floors and foundations?

The Portland Cement Company, 33 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has excellent bulletins and plans on all types of concrete construction.

* * *

Where can I get information on installing a bathroom?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture publishes two excellent booklets. They are Farmer's Bulletin No. 1426, "Farm Plumbing," and Farmer's Bulletin No. 1227, "Sewage and Sewerage of Farm Homes." You can get these by sending five cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

* * *

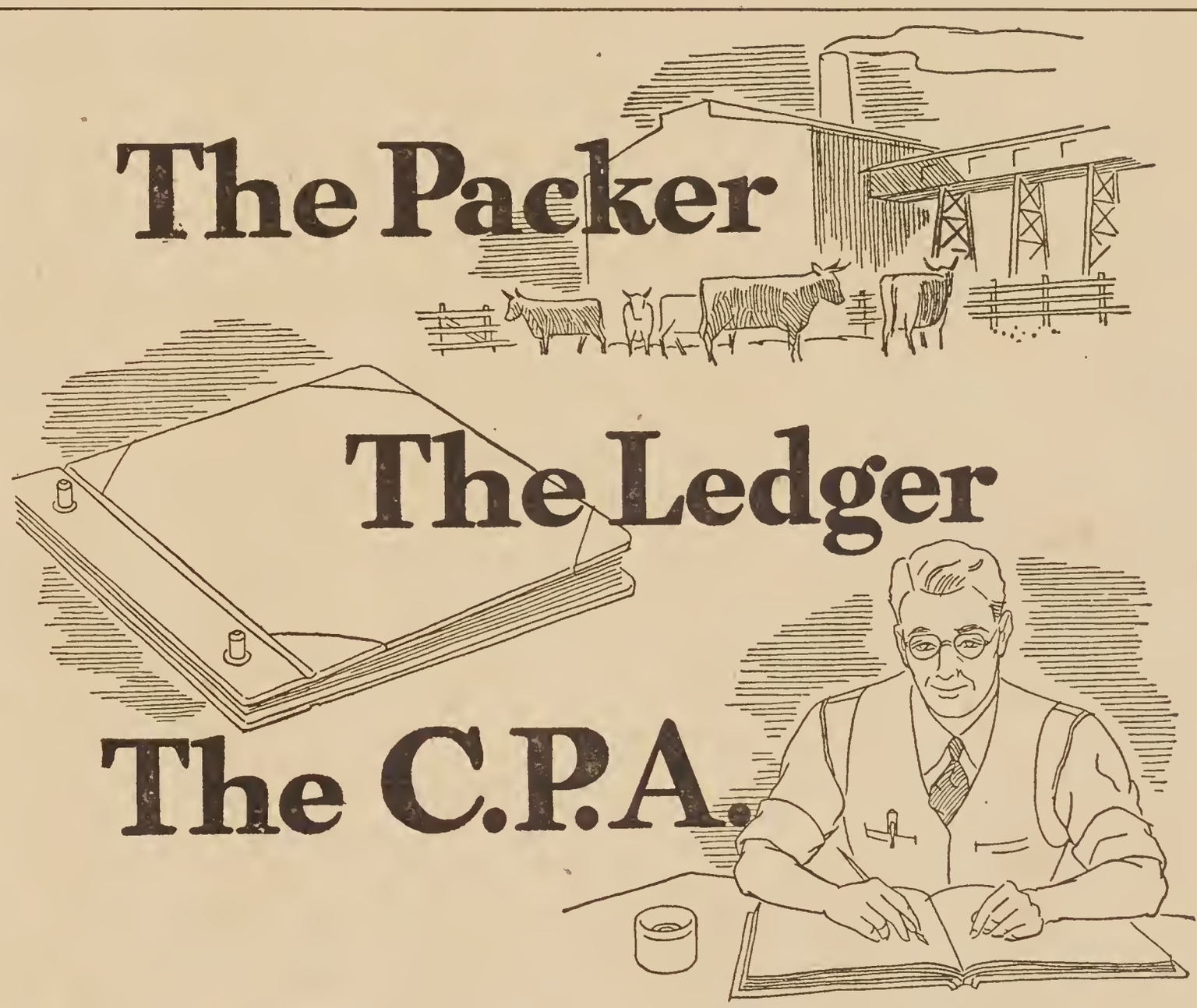
I want to find out how to hitch four horses together in one team.

There is some information on multiple hitches in War Emergency Bulletin No. 43, published by the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Fuller information is available from the Horse and Mule Association of America, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Is there a good bulletin available on raising rabbits?

We suggest "Rabbit Raising." This is Conservation Bulletin No. 25, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. The price is ten cents, and you can get it from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.



Every farm, city and town business should keep books. Swift & Company would have to whether it wanted to or not. It must make accurate reports to its 60,000 shareholders, must know whether it is making or losing money. And then, at the end of the year the company must make accurate statements of the year's results to the United States Government for income tax returns as well as for other purposes.

Persons not connected with the management of Swift & Company go over its books and check the accuracy of the figures from which Swift & Company's financial reports and income tax returns are prepared. These outside persons are Certified Public Accountants. They are licensed by the state, which certifies them as accounting and auditing experts.

It is in this way that the accuracy of figures published by Swift & Company is verified to all those interested in knowing the facts about the meat packing business as conducted by this company.

SWIFT & COMPANY

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS.

Through many years, Swift & Company's net profits from ALL sources have averaged but a fraction of a penny a pound

For information concerning the following two films, write us:

"A Nation's Meat"

"Cows and Chickens, U. S. A."

LEADERSHIP

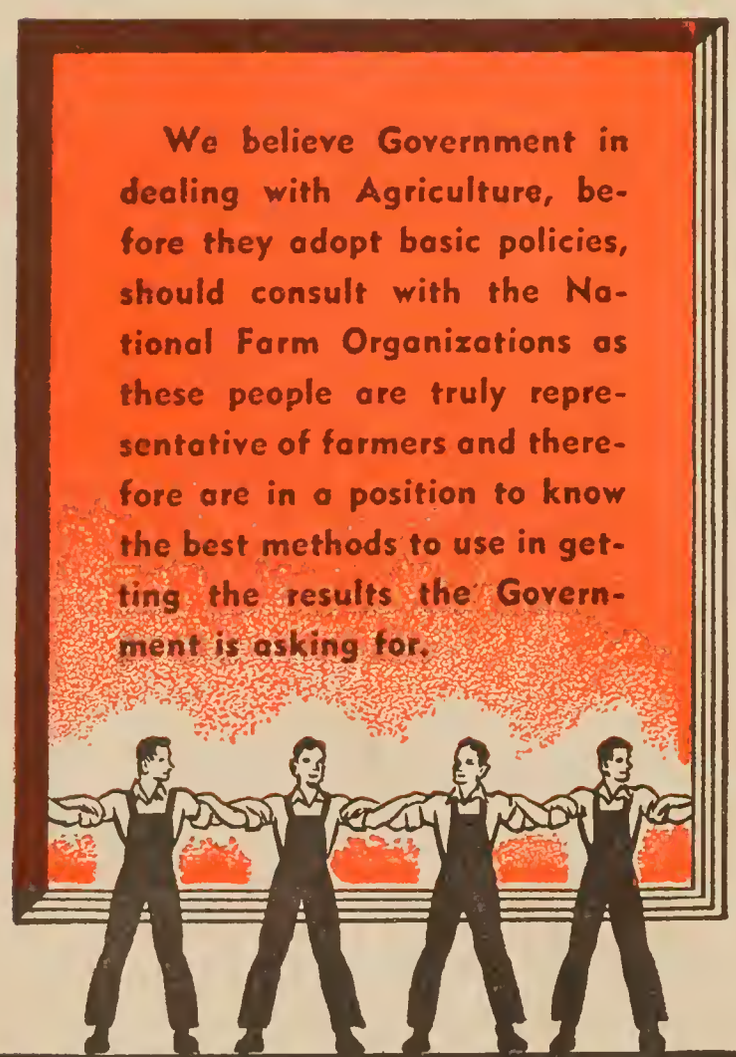
the Drum Beat that keeps dairy farmers marching in step toward the goals they want to reach

★ No one has to tell a dairy farmer that he needs a $4.50 milk price in order to make a reasonable profit under today's trying conditions. No one has to tell him that war factories are draining away his help. He knows perfectly well that he needs more corn, more fertilizer, more farm machinery. The only thing necessary in these matters is to get ALL dairy farmers demanding relief at the same time . . . at the right time . . . and from the right official sources.

That's where leadership comes in. And it is precisely in the field of alert, aggressive leadership that members of The Dairymen's League make one of their most important contributions to the welfare of all dairy farmers throughout the milkshed.

★ Cooperative Effort Mobilizes Farm Opinion

By the very nature of their cooperative enterprise, League members organize and mobilize farm opinion. They get all members thinking about and talking about the same needs at the same time. As a result, the League is able to take a strong attitude on questions affecting dairy farmers' interests sometimes before other dairy farmers have fully made up their minds. That's why the League is usually in the forefront when it comes to demanding price increases, more gasoline, draft deferment of farm labor, or even opposing invasion of the milkshed by outside milk or cream.



The importance of speed in these matters cannot be overstressed. Just an extra week, or an extra month, of a new and higher price may mean the difference between breaking even and going broke for many farmers. And it is always easier to stop something from happening, than it is to repair the damage once it has happened. But being johnny-on-the-spot with farm facts, figures and opinions, League members are frequently able to head off damaging movements before they can gather speed and support.

Leadership—in the League sense of the word—doesn't mean telling dairy farmers what they should or should not do. It is simply *the stirring beat of a drum that sets willing feet marching in step toward goals that all want to reach.*

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

FEBRUARY 5, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

PRUNING APPLE TREES . . .

Right and Wrong Practices

By M. B. CUMMINGS
Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE PRUNING of apple trees sometimes seems as old as the hills; and then again it seems as fresh as the morning dew. Much depends upon the pruner and his ideas, good or bad; and much depends upon the freshness of purpose and the studious care taken in doing the work. The amount of cutting to be done depends upon whether one is old or new in his practice. The era of severe pruning is nearly passed. The period of moderate pruning has been ushered in, we hope for a long sojourn. Our ideas change with the times, and swing like a pendulum from one extreme to the other; but as a cessation of the pendulum brings a compromise, so in pruning, moderation is the watchword today.

The Small Tree

Once we used to cut the small tree severely, and kept at it till there was little left to grow or to build upon. Now, in a more sensible manner, we prune but moderately, and not too often at that. When the small tree is set, we shape it up for strength and good form and strong unions of laterals and uprights, and then leave it much alone for several years. Let it grow up with the least setback and hindrance. Do not keep cutting back the small tree; give it a chance to grow. Size and height are needed early in life.

Heavy pruning is undesirable. It hampers the tree, checks and dwarfs it. Therefore, prune it well once, not necessarily severely, then leave it to grow for several years.

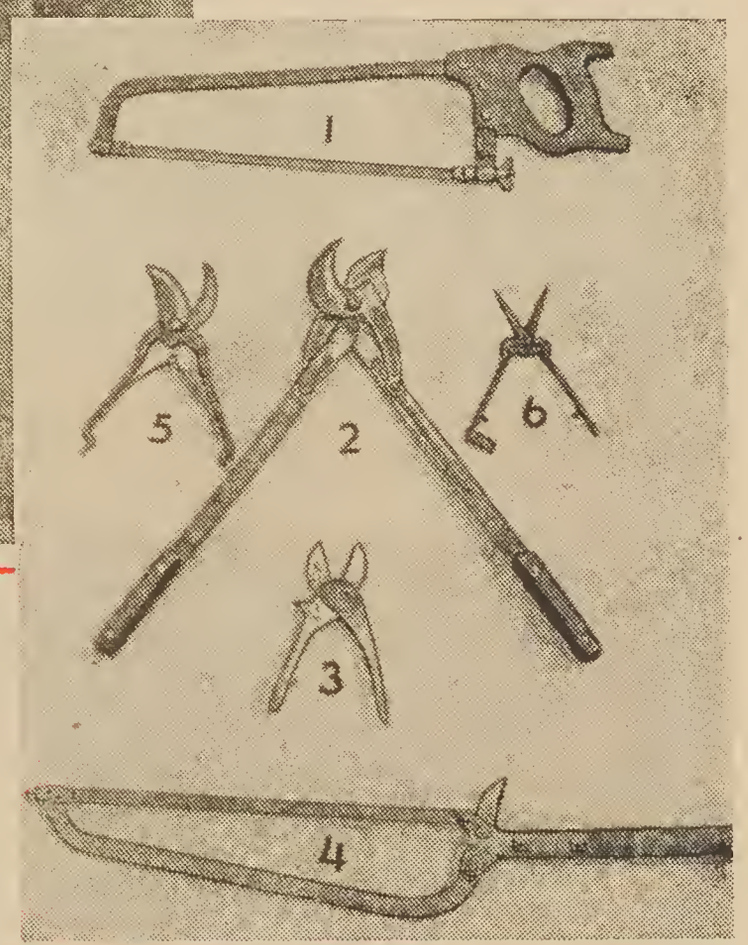
Every Cut a Meaning

Each cut on a tree should have a meaning behind it. Do not use the knife or shears or saw without a purpose. Have the reason in mind first; see or try to see what the effect of the cut is before it is made. One cannot replace a cut-off branch. Justify the cut before the operation is effected. This is equivalent to using the head before using the hand. Thinking before acting is time well spent. Make the operation an educational process.

Half Grown Trees

After a few years following the first pruning, we turn again to the half-grown orchard tree and resume pruning with an eye to the most urgent cuts. What are they? First of all come weak crotches of forked branches. Cut out one of a Y-formed condition. Correct the fork before it gets bad or breaks. Secondly, cut out criss-cross branches so as to avert all rubbing or friction. Watch the direction of growth; guide it outward and upward, not inward or downward. Keep the tree fairly open, let the light and air in evenly all around; but do not make large holes or open places in the tree. Keep the head uniformly open, and still uniformly close, all over. This requires foresight and planning from the beginning. It can be done, and it pays to do it this way.

The man who pruned this young Delicious tree should feel no pride. It has been severely cut back; many fruit spurs have been cut away; a large branch has been cut off, spoiling the shape of the tree; and too many water sprouts have been left in the center. The wire screen collar around the tree is good for mouse protection, but if there are any rabbits around, it should be higher.



A good set of pruning tools includes a swivel-bladed saw (1); long and short handled pruning shears (2 and 3); and a pole saw (4).

Each Tree a Problem

Each variety of tree has its way of growing and responding to pruning work. Many sorts tend to fork and grow close and erect in early life, and spread more and more with age. Spy and Delicious are of this type. Greening, Tolman and Baldwin grow more open and spreading from the beginning. McIntosh and Macoun are intermediate to the two groups just cited. It is well to note the habit of growth, and follow it. One cannot make a Greening grow like a Spy, or a Spy like a Greening.

Save Spurs—Cut Sprouts

With a bearing tree the first thing to learn is to be able to recognize the bearing wood, called spurs, which are the short stocky zigzag twigs that grow as side branches. These bear the fruit buds and should be saved. Sprouts on the other hand are long, slender, vigorous shoots that bear late in life, if at all. Cut these out, unless they are needed to replace a dead, diseased, or broken limb. The rule, then, should be to save the spurs and cut the sprouts.

Wounds Are Important

Every wound should have a good chance to heal. It should be clean, short, smooth. Do not leave any stubs or splits or "tear-down" places. Use sharp tools, make hard, smooth wounds (*Please Turn to Page* 11)

FEB. 5 **The G.L.F. Patron** 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

A Wise Precaution:

GET 50% OF YOUR FERTILIZER IN THE BARN *THIS MONTH*

THE only way to be sure of having fertilizer when the planting season opens up is to get at least half of your spring supply before March 1. That is the advice of J. C. Crissey, head of G.L.F. fertilizer and chemical service.

"Just putting in your order isn't enough," says Mr. Crissey. "Get it delivered and piled up on your barn floor. Then you'll be safe."

Storage and Transportation Bottlenecks

There is no shortage of fertilizer materials now. But there is a very real danger of a fertilizer shortage in the spring for the farmer who does not protect his supply right now. Here are the facts in a nutshell.

1. Fertilizer plants have to compete with airplane and gun factories for help. They can't expand the work force rapidly to take care of a spring rush—the help just isn't available. So they started last fall working on your next spring's supply, in order to get a big share of the year's output made and moved out during the fall and winter months.

2. There is not enough space at the plants to store a whole season's supply. Storage facilities are full right now. Unless shipments go out regularly every day from now till spring, the plants will have to stop manufacturing, because there will be no place to put the fertilizer.

3. Railroads and trucks have about all the work they can handle. When the spring rush begins, they will not be able to handle shipments as fast as they are needed.

To sum up—in order to supply the 90,000 tons of fertilizer G.L.F. farmers will need this spring, your G.L.F. plants must make and ship at least 45,000 tons of it before March 1. And the only way the individual farmer can be sure of his supply is to get half of it in the barn before March 1.

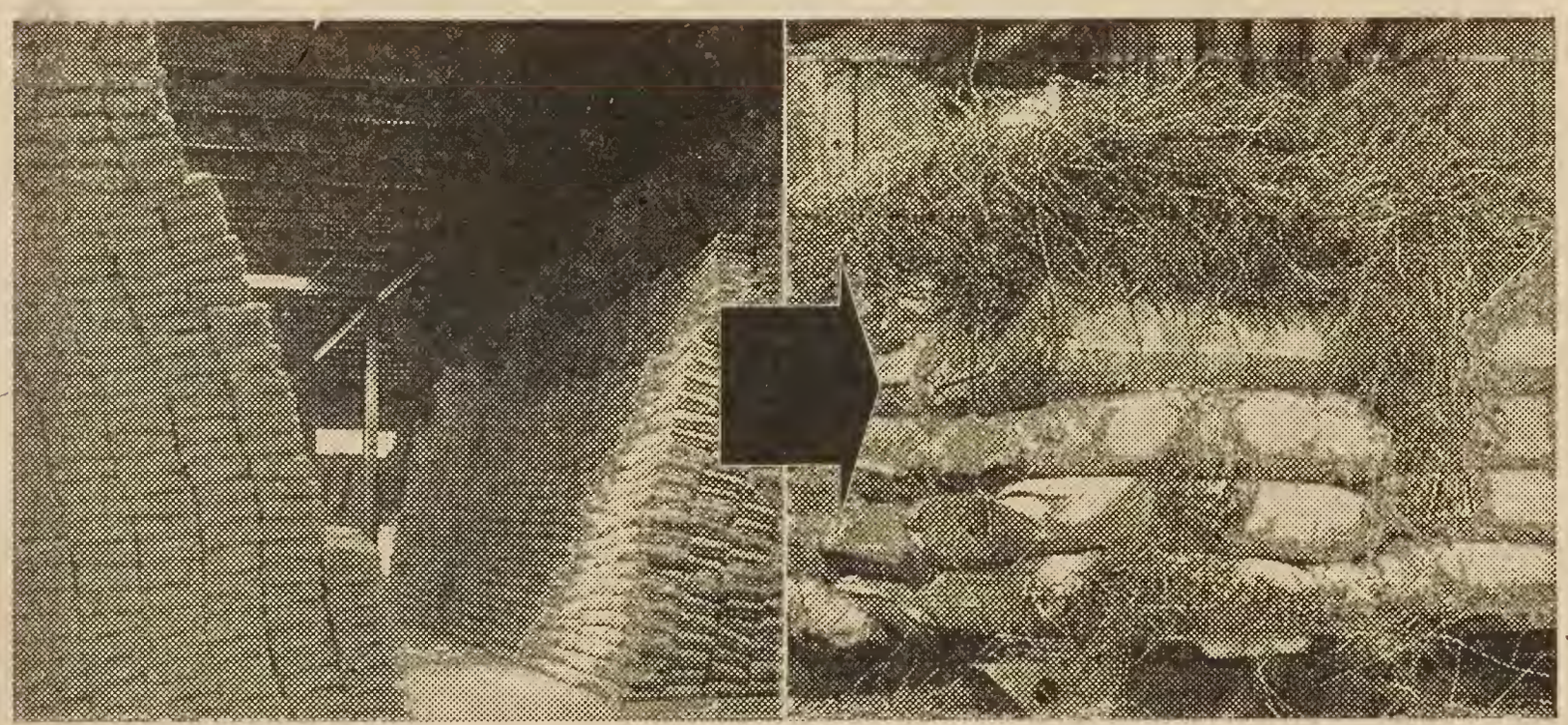
Two Questions and Two Answers

Question No. 1—Suppose I don't get half my fertilizer before March 1. Will I be able to get any later on?

Answer—You might, providing enough of your neighbors do more than their share in getting fertilizer on the farm early.

Question No. 2—If I do take half my fertilizer before March 1—does that guarantee that I'll get the rest when I need it?

Answer—No, it can't be guaranteed. Unless other farmers do the same, you still might have trouble getting the rest of your fertilizer on time. But (1) getting half your fertilizer early will definitely *improve your chance* of getting the rest when needed; (2) you at least will be sure of having what you need to start the season off; and (3) there is no reason why you can't get *all* your fertilizer early, instead of just half, if you have room to store it.



The picture at the left shows the enormous piles of fertilizer building up in the fertilizer plants. The other picture shows where much of this fertilizer should be right now—in farmers' barns. Some should be moving today, tomorrow and every day to make room for thousands of tons of fertilizer yet to be manufactured.

Bulletin Board

NITROGEN IS NOW PLENTIFUL AGAIN The two-year scarcity of fertilizer nitrogen—one of the first farm commodities to be affected by war—appears to be over for the present. Tremendously increased domestic production, plus some increase in imports, are now amply taking care of munition needs and farm needs too.

This easing of the nitrogen situation makes it possible not only to bring the nitrogen content of mixed fertilizers back to normal levels, but also to release some nitrogen for direct application to orchards, pastures, haylands and for side-dressing vegetable crops.

Nitrogen on pastures is particularly important this year, since it stimulates early growth and thus cuts down the need for supplemental feed early in the pasture season.

Recommendation: Fertilize one acre for every three cows. Use 100 lbs. ammonium nitrate or uramon or 200 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre.

* * *

NEW BAG KEEPS FERTILIZER DRY Fertilizer now being manufactured in G.L.F. plants is going into a new type asphalt lined bag which, tests have shown, keeps the fertilizer in good mechanical condition for months.

The asphalt lining, which prevents the fertilizer from drawing in moisture through the walls of the bag, is the first improvement in fertilizer bag design since G.L.F. introduced the 100 lb. multi-walled paper bag several years ago. Since it is moisture that causes fertilizer to cake or "set up," keeping the moisture out assures that the fertilizer will remain free flowing even after many months in storage.

Farmers who are taking their fertilizer early can do so this year with no fear that they will run into drilling difficulties due to damp fertilizer in the spring.

* * *

PATRIOTISM SAYS—BUY WAR BONDS

A FARMER can be both patriotic and a good businessman by buying War Bonds to help finance the Nation's war effort. Bonds constitute the best kind of a financial reserve. Reserves will be needed in the post-war period to rebuild the fertility of land which has not been adequately fertilized during the war, replace worn-out machinery and finance readjustment to a post-war economy.

H. E. Babcock

GOOD BUSINESS SAYS—BUY WAR BONDS

* * *

SAND IS A GOOD POULTRY LITTER Poultrymen who are faced with a poultry litter problem, and who can get ordinary sand at a reasonable cost, may well take a tip from the experience of South Jersey poultrymen who prefer sand to other types of litter. Of course, it is so common there that you can get all you want for the hauling. This makes it attractive from the cost angle also.

"From my own experience I prefer sand to any other litter," says Johnny Huttar, G.L.F. Poultry Specialist who has used it to raise over ten thousand chicks. "Although it is heavy, it doesn't stick to the floor, and it's very easy to clean out."

There are two important things to remember when using sand:

1. Sand should be fairly well dried out before the chicks are put on it. This means that it must be put into the house from three days to a week before the chicks arrive, with the brooder stove going all that time.

2. Birds will eat the sand if you don't have enough feed hoppers with feed in them.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

MILK SUBSIDY CONTINUED

Subsidy payments to dairymen have been continued through January at the same rates as in the previous months. Dairymen who want this subsidy should apply to their county AAA committee by March 1. It has been stated that subsidies have not been promised beyond February 1, because of the possibility that Congress may outlaw food subsidies.

Uninspected Cream Problem Not Settled

On Page 3 of the last issue we promised to report on the committee which met with New York City Commissioner of Health Stebbins on January 19. The committee presented their case, the Department of Health representatives thanked them and said, in effect, that they would think it over.

The final decision on the question of admitting uninspected western cream is extremely important to dairymen. Not only will an adverse decision cut 4½c a hundred from their returns, but it is likely to have a long-time, serious effect on marketing milk in the metropolitan area.

* * *

COPPER WIRE

Some copper wire has been made available for wiring farm buildings. If you need any of this wire, apply now to your county Agricultural Adjustment Agency committee.

* * *

BLUEGRASS SEED SHORT

The 1943 crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed is less than early estimates. The harvested crop of seed was about one-third of the 1942 crop, and about one-half of the average crop for 1937 to 1941.

* * *

REPAIR TOOLS

This is the time to repair farm machinery. Fear has been expressed that some farmers, believing they will be able to buy new machinery, will think it unnecessary to put the old machines in shape. On the other hand, if you do get a new machine, someone can use the old one if it is in shape to work. Repairs made now will add to the value of any machine, and if you are not able to get a new one, you will be glad that the old one is ready for work.

Too often the term "machinery repair" means tractor repair to a farmer. Every tool needs a going-over. If parts have been broken or worn, order new ones now. Disc harrows need sharpening, spring-tooth harrows may need new shoes, plows may require new points, and mowers and binders need adjusting.

* * *

BULL RINGS

There is a shortage of bull rings. To a man who is not a dairyman, this may sound slightly humorous, but it is no joke to the man who needs one for his herd sire. The only absolutely satisfactory material for a ring for the bull's nose is copper, and that is a critical war material. Stainless steel has been tried, but in time it becomes

(*Continued on Page* 23)

Get BETTER CLEANING AT No Extra Cost

and YOU WILL GET EXTRA TRACTION PLUS LONGER LIFE *and* EXTRA QUALITY TOO!

TO GET the greatest pull out of a tractor tire, traction bars must be clean so they can dig in and take hold. That's just one more reason why Firestone Ground Grip Tires outpull them all. The tread is *self-cleaning;* bars are tapered and placed at the *exact* angle that automatically works out all mud and trash. It cleans as it pulls.

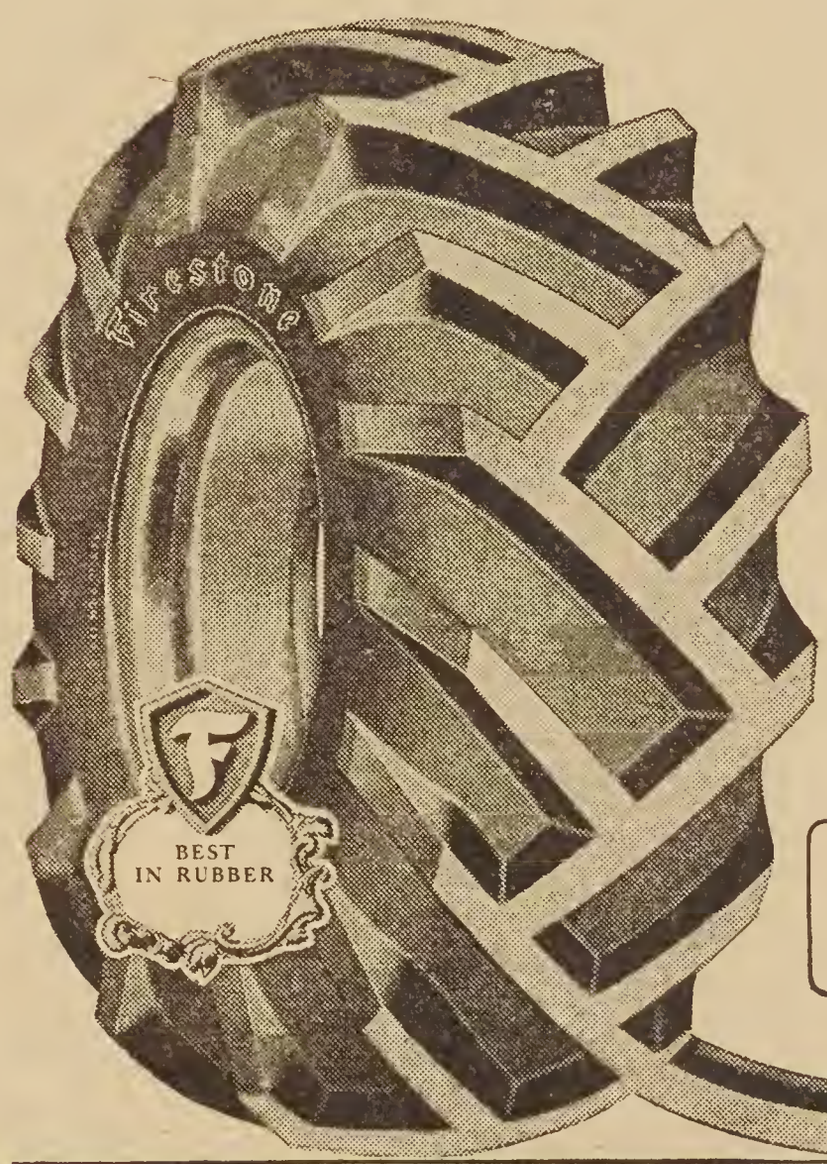
And there are other reasons why you get more traction:

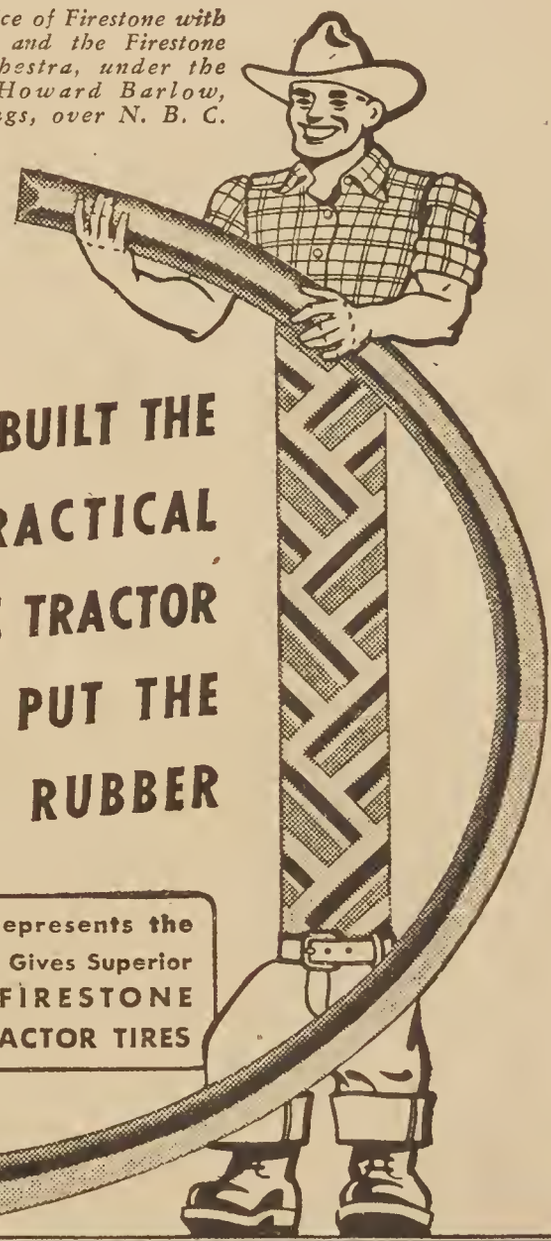
★ The Firestone Ground Grip Tire is the *only* tractor tire with triple-braced traction bars. All tread units are solidly joined—no broken bars to cause traction leaks, slipping and spinning.

★ The Firestone Ground Grip Tire is the *only* tractor tire with a patented tread design—the *only* tractor tire having up to 215 extra inches of tractor bar length per tractor.

See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Firestone Store today and get the tires that give you most for your money—they cost no more than ordinary tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Howard Barlow, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.





FIRESTONE BUILT THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE AND PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that Gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

Copyright, 1944, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

THE WHY OF THE MILK SHORTAGE

AT LAST the authorities are waking up to warn the consumer that there is certain to be a big milk shortage in 1944 and that there is strong likelihood that milk will have to be rationed.

What the authorities don't state—maybe they don't even know—is that there would have been no milk shortage if the situation had been properly handled. Ceilings on corn and other price conditions have made dairy feed high in price and hard to get, but the chief reason why milk production is going down every day is the determination of the politicians to keep the price to farmers down so that consumers can have cheap milk.

ED THOMSON RESIGNS

FARMERS of the Northeast will be sorry to hear of the resignation of Edward H. Thomson as President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. On July 15, when his resignation becomes effective, Ed will have completed 25 years as President of the Land Bank in this district. In that time many thousands of northeastern farmers have obtained Land Bank loans and paid them off. Many thousands of others are in process of marching towards the day when they can burn the mortgage on the old farm.

Ed has made a great contribution to the agriculture of the Northeast, and he has made thousands of friends whose good wishes for many more years of happiness go with him. He says that now he hopes to find the time to do the things that he has always wanted to do but never had the opportunity, including the chance to give more time to operating his old home farm at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., and his other farm near Auburn, N. Y.

FARMERS WANTED ON BOARD OF REGENTS

FOR YEARS, every time there has been a vacancy on the New York State Board of Regents, the farm organizations of the state have requested that a farmer representative be appointed. In every instance the political leaders have advanced some excuses as to why they should appoint someone not a farmer.

At Syracuse, on Saturday, January 15, the newly organized Council on Rural Education held its first meeting. (See following editorial). One of the first acts of this Council was to pass an emphatic resolution requesting that the two vacancies on the Regents Board occurring this winter be filled by farmers.

The Board of Regents consists of twelve members. Each member is elected by a joint session of the State Legislature for a term of twelve years. There is no salary attached, but the power of this Board over the schools, and thereby over the lives of our boys and girls, is almost unlimited. The Regents Board directs the activities of the State Education Department and determines all of the school policies of the state. Anything said here is no reflection on any of the members of the Board of Regents. These members are high-calibred, public-spirited men and women who give their time to this Board from busy lives without any financial compensation. But with one or two exceptions, the Regents Board members are city and professional men who naturally have little understanding of rural people or their problems, educational or otherwise.

There are now two vacancies on this Board to be filled this winter, and farmers, with *American Agriculturist*, are hereby serving notice that those vacancies should be filled by farm representatives, and that alibis and excuses will no longer be accepted.

One of the vacancies occurring in the Regents Board this year is from a northern New York judiciary district; the other is a Regent-at-Large. To fill one of these vacancies, the Conference Board of Farm Organizations is suggesting the name of Mr. Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, N. Y., one of the best known and respected men among farmers and farm leaders in the Northeast.

Both vacancies should be filled by farmers and some very pointed questions are going to be asked of the political leaders and of the Legislature if farmers' wishes in regard to these two appointments are not followed.

WILL HAVE FAR REACHING RESULTS

THE COUNCIL on Rural Education, organized at Syracuse, N. Y., on January 15, is one of the most important and far-reaching movements in years. This Council represents fourteen statewide organizations, including all of the farm groups in the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations and most of the educational organizations concerned with rural education.

The purpose of the Council as stated in its by-laws reads:

"The Council on Rural Education shall coordinate the interests of state, agricultural and educational associations concerned with the improvement of rural life. The Council shall study the problems of rural education, encourage needed research, evaluate legislative proposals, advocate desirable changes in rural education, and promote mutual understanding between educational and rural groups."

The far-reaching influence of this Council may be seen from its very representative set-up and from its statement of purpose. It is not expected of course that the Council will in any way usurp the duties of any other educational group, but when it does make a recommendation its prestige will go far to ensure that that recommendation is carried out.

It is to the everlasting credit of the leaders of the educational groups in the state, including the Department of Education, that they came to farmers and asked for a democratic, grass roots Council like the one that has been organized.

It took most of the time of the first meeting of the Council to organize the machinery and get ready to work, but rural people will do well to watch the future work of the Council on Rural Education, because its make-up will protect their interests and help to increase educational opportunities of country boys and girls.

REMINDER

THIS is to remind you that your 1943 Federal Income Tax report is due on or before March 15th. It is a tough job filling out the blank, so better not wait.

VICTORY GARDENERS HELPED

A CITY friend was telling me the other day that last spring more than 150 of his city neighbors secured land wherever they could find it and grew victory gardens. Some of these gardeners did not last through the weed season; many fell by the wayside; but many also came through, improving their muscles and their health and adding materially to the food supply.

Because of experience gained last year, new gardeners ought to do a better job this season. Now is the time to get catalogs, make plans, and order seed.

GOOD RETURNS FROM PULPWOOD

THERE is a shortage of over 2½ million cords of pulpwood. That makes a desperate war situation, for paper is needed for parachutes, ammunition, mines, bombs, surgical dressings, and on the food front it has thousands of uses as containers and wrappings in marketing of farm products.

Most of this pulpwood must come from the states east of the Mississippi River. In ordinary years great quantities are produced in northern New York and New England.

If you have such wood and live near a paper mill, you can do nothing better toward winning the war than to get that wood started toward the market. Consult your County Agent or write the nearest pulpwood paper mill in your locality for further information.

BIGGER BOYS AND GIRLS

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association at Hartford on Tuesday, January 18, Mr. E. F. Osborne of Sherburne, Connecticut, showed how he had raised the average production of his dairy from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds per year mainly through improving his pastures and his hay.

Mr. Osborne made the very interesting point that both pasture and hay grasses often lack minerals essential to the maintenance of health, growth and production, and that boys and girls fed on meat and milk from animals which in turn had high-quality pasture and hay will be bigger and healthier.

Years of cropping and erosion have taken out of our soil essentials needed to maintain health. We do not know what all of these deficiencies are but we are learning. We do know that what an animal eats in pasture grasses and hay makes a lot of difference in her health and the health-giving qualities of her products.

Professor Owens of the State College at Storrs pointed out at this meeting that ladino both for pasture and hay is the biggest and most important improvement in feed that has come along in many years.

GOING FAST !

IF YOU want to forget the war and remember the happier days of your youth, read GROWING UP IN THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS by E. R. Eastman and C. E. Ladd. The last edition of this book is rapidly being exhausted. If you want a postpaid copy, send $2.50 immediately to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

QUEER old epitaphs make somewhat grim humor. Nevertheless, there are actually to be found in old cemeteries many epitaphs that are really funny. For example, here are some instances of what happens when you get a phrase or clause in the wrong place:

"Erected to the memory of John MacFarlane
Drowned in the Water of Leith
By a Few Affectionate friends."

"Here lies the body of William Smith of London
Who came here and died for the benefit of his health."

"Erected to the memory of John Phillips
Accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

Here is one for Robert, an English gravedigger, showing how death levels all classes:

"Here lie I at the Chapel door
Here lie I because I am poor
The farther in the more you'll pay
Here lie I as warm as they!"

This is from the tombstone of a wife in an English cemetery:

"This poor man wept and the Lord heard him and delivered him out of all his troubles."

This one always makes me laugh:

"Beneath this stone, a lump of clay
Lies Uncle Peter Dan'els
Who too early in the month of May
Took off his winter flannels."

And here's one that should be dedicated to all women who are overworked:

"Here lies a poor woman who was always tired
She lived in a house where help wasn't hired
Her last words were: 'Dear Friends, I am going
To where there's no cooking, or washing, or sewing . . .'"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 3. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen is arrested, accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

When the fall term of the county court finally opens in October, two cattle dealers, Belcher and Tolley, are speedily tried and convicted. As Allen's trial gets under way, his friends fear his conviction on circumstantial evidence.

CHAPTER XXV

UP AND DOWN Lanark county that night, in the cow stables, around the supper tables, and later around the countless wood stoves in the homes of the county, the one topic of conversation was Allen Clinton's trial. Telephone lines had been kept busy by those who had been unable to attend the trial and were eager to find out what had happened.

The rural people of the county knew Clinton personally and had faith in him, so that public opinion that first night of Al's trial was, first, that he was not guilty; second, that the trial would go against him because of circumstantial evidence.

At the Mead's supper table that night, Mary Mead said to her husband:

"Tom, I'm just sick over this thing. They'll send Al to jail sure as fate."

"Tut, tut," replied Tom. "Stop worrying. Fred Cooper's got the case sewed up. It'll come out all right."

"I hope you're right, Tom, but he's got to show more life than he has so far. What chance has a young fellow like Cooper got anyway against the Attorney-General? Al ought to have the best lawyer in the State."

"Never you mind, Mary. Fred's all right, and that upstart Frank Wood will put his foot in it before he gets through. You just wait and see."

At the end of the first day Allen and Hank had gone home, changed into their working clothes, lighted their lanterns, and gone out to the barn to milk.

"Best part of goin' to town with store clothes on," commented Hank, "is gittin' home and gittin' 'em off agin. Always felt that way when I was a young feller and went to the Fair or a circus. Looked forward to it for weeks, and then I was durn glad when I could git my old clothes on agin."

They finished the milking, put the cans in the cold water in the milk house to cool, took their lanterns and went around in front to feed the cows their ensilage. As they raised their lanterns, Allen stopped as he always did to look at the long row of animals, every head turned his way, ears pointed toward them, big soft eyes shining in the light of the lanterns.

"Pretty, ain't they?" said Hank.

"Yes," said Allen. "I like to take care of cows. They always give me a feeling of responsibility, too."

"Yeah!" nodded Hank. "And maybe that's why so many farm boys git ahead when they go to the city. No matter what happens, even if somebody dies, chores have to be done on a farm and cattle taken care of seven days a week, every week in the year. Farm boys are brought up that way. Most of 'em sure git a good start when it comes to takin' on responsible jobs."

As he spoke, Hank opened the small door that led from the alleyway in front of the cows to the little passage between the stable and the silo. Hanging his lantern on a nail, he clambered up the ladder nearly to the top of the silo, crawled in through the door, and began to pitch silage out of the door to the passage below. Al shoveled it into a bushel basket and started carrying a full bushel to each cow. Soon the whole stable was permeated with the rich strong smell of the silage.

That chore done, the men spread before each cow her rightful portion of grain, based on the amount of milk she was giving.

With the animals fed and comfortable for the night, the two men took their lanterns and went to the house. The cheerful kitchen, well lighted with two big oil lights bracketed on the wall, was warm and steamy and fragrant with the odors of the food on the big range all ready to be served. Al was much surprised to find Betty Tyler helping Aunt Kate and sister Betty put the food on the table. She greeted him casually—a little too casually—and soon they were gathered around the table in the mellow light of the big Rochester lamp with its green shade.

There, as well as in other homes of the county, the trial was discussed, and there, too, was some criticism of Fred Cooper because he wasn't as aggressive in cross-examining witnesses as Allen's friends and family thought he ought to be.

But Allen was not critical.

"Might as well let the witnesses tell their stories," he said. "If Fred interferes too much, he'll antagonize the jury. Besides, look how he made Dr. Burton testify that those three cows I got from Tolley and sold to Bob Patten were all right. That knocks one part of Wood's case against me all galley west! Dr. Burton was Wood's own witness, but he ended up by being ours."

To that the family agreed, and then Hank proceeded to take Judge Hanford apart.

"Danged old cuss," he concluded.

Allen came to the Judge's defense.

"I don't think Judge Hanford was so bad today for all of his reputation."

"Didn't have a chance," said Hank. "But your man Cooper wants to watch his step, for Hanford will mow him

(*Continued on Page* 20)

SENTINELS

By EDITH SHAW BUTLER

The little town sleeps
Beneath elms that throw
Long black shadows
Across the snow.

And a deep toned bell
Tells the late hour
From the belfry loft
Of the church tower.

In country towns
These churches stand
Like sentinels
Upon the land.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

SPECIAL OFFER EXPIRES SOON

Your Sinclair Agent's special offer expires soon! Before it's too late, order your next season's supply of farm oils, greases, insect and stock sprays *now*. You pay no money until you take delivery in the Spring. By ordering now you get these advantages:

1. *Assurance of ample supplies next season.*
2. *Special discount on today's prices.*
3. *Guarantee of this special discount price against any possible rise in prices before Spring delivery date.*

With war shortages and transportation delays, you may be disappointed if you wait to order. Phone or write your Sinclair Agent today.

INSECT SPRAY INCLUDED

Don't take a chance on a shortage of good sprays next season. Better figure your next season's requirements and order now from your Sinclair Agent for Spring delivery. Sinclair Insect and Stock Sprays are of pre-war strength. Save money. Act today.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

New York State Certified RUTGERS TOMATO

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR THE NORTH
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO GAMBLE

This year when time and space are so precious, you should buy the most dependable seed available.

Our more than 60 years of experience in selecting, breeding and testing can be depended upon to give you seeds that produce crops noted for their fine quality, uniform type and adaptability to short northern seasons.

If you grow for market ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

This year order your seed from

Joseph Harris Co., Inc. 26 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880.

1944 CATALOG *now ready*

Adjusting the Tractor Plow

*By Paul R. Hoff**

PLOWING is the biggest job on the farm. The size of the tractor is usually determined by the amount of power needed to get the season's plowing done in the time allotted for the job. More power is needed and fuel is wasted if the plow is not correctly adjusted. Many farmers have been able to plow in a higher gear after they have correctly adjusted the plow.

Horizontal Hitch

When a trailer plow is attached to a general purpose tractor, there is side draft in the outfit because the center of pull of the tractor, (midway between the rear wheels along the axle) is not directly ahead of the center of draft of the plow. (See Table 1 for the location of the center of draft of plows). Side draft is objectionable for several reasons. If it is all centered in the tractor, the driver must pull continuously on one side of the steering wheel to keep the tractor running in the furrow. If it is centered in the plow, the plow may run sideways, it may attempt to run out of the furrow or it may attempt to run into the land. Side draft in the plow is likely to cause excessive wear on some parts of the plow bottoms and on the wheel bearings.

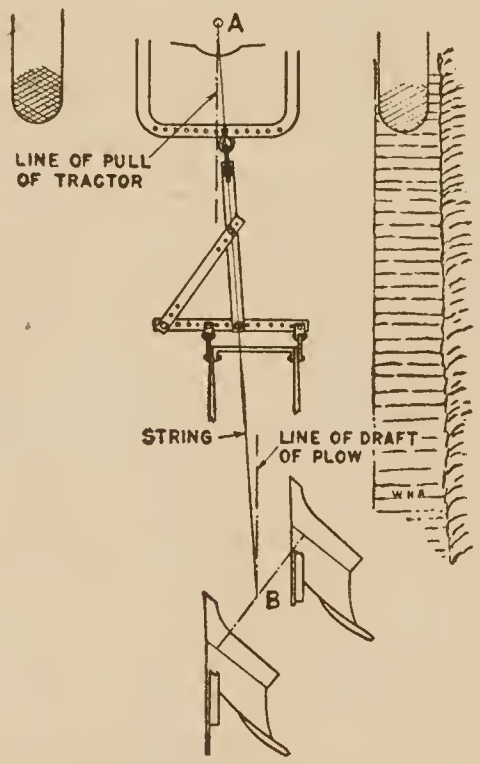


FIGURE 1. Location of drawbar to avoid undesirable effects of side draft. The center of draft of the plow "B" is located by referring to Table 1 for the distance from "B" to the furrow wall. This distance varies for each size of plow bottom and the number of bottoms on the plow.

Side draft cannot be removed from any tractor and plow outfit where it exists but the most undesirable effects can be eliminated by the correct adjustment of the horizontal hitch between the tractor and the plow. When the horizontal hitch is adjusted to eliminate the bad effects of side draft, the drawbar on the plow and the swinging drawbar on the tractor are directly over an imaginary line that extends from the center of draft of the plow to the center of pull of the tractor, Figure 1. The steps in locating the drawbars over the imaginary line of pull are as follows:

1. Set the plow in the furrow in plowing position with the front bottom cutting the correct width, and the plow beams parallel to the direction of the furrow.

2. Set the tractor in plowing position, with the clearance between the furrow wheel and the wall of the furrow about as it is normally kept. The center line of the tractor must be parallel to the furrow wall.

3. Stretch a string from the center of pull of the tractor to the center of draft of the plow (see Table 1, for location). The center of pull of the tractor is midway between the rear wheels along the axle, *not the center of the tractor drawbar.*

4. Bolt the rear end of the plow drawbar to the plow, in the bolt hole on the cross bar that is nearest to the string. If the tractor has a swinging drawbar, unpin it and attach the plow drawbar to it. If the tractor does not have a swinging drawbar, pin the front end of the plow drawbar into the hole in the tractor drawbar that is nearest to the string where it passes across the tractor drawbar. *Do not attach the short brace bar to the plow drawbar yet.*

5. Test the adjustment by plowing for a short distance. If the adjustment is correct, the front plow will cut the correct furrow width. If the front furrow is too wide, move the rear end of the plow drawbar one hole to the land. If the front furrow is too narrow, move the rear end of the plow drawbar one hole away from the land. If the plow does not run straight and it has an adjustable rear furrow wheel, adjust the lead of the wheel to cause the plow to run straight with the furrow.

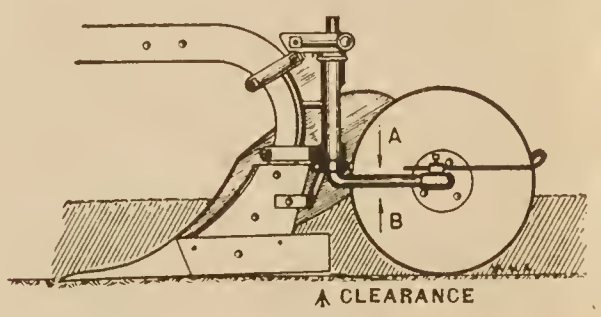


FIGURE 3. One-fourth to one-half inch heel clearance is correct. Lowering the rear furrow wheel increases heel clearance. Raising the wheel decreases the heel clearance.

6. When the front plow is cutting the correct width and running straight, attach the short brace bar to the plow drawbar, taking care not to change the position of the plow drawbar. Next pin the tractor drawbar if it is the swinging type.

The adjustment of the horizontal hitch must be made on level ground, and if the outfit is equipped with a sidehill hitch, the hitch lever should be in the center notch. For sidehill work, the lever can be shifted to correct for the effect of gravity, and there should be no additional side draft in the outfit.

Side draft is unavoid-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

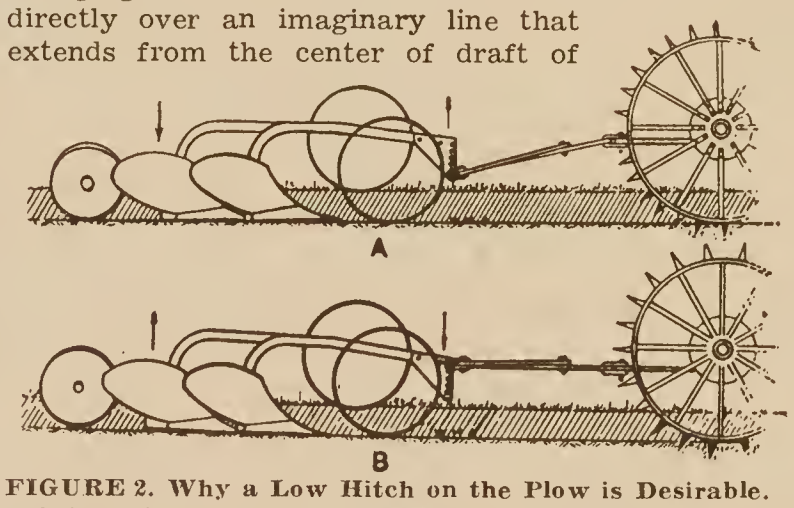


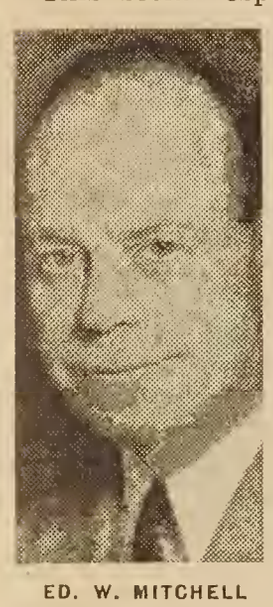
FIGURE 2. Why a Low Hitch on the Plow is Desirable. A low plow hitch (A) causes the plow to ride flat on the bottom of the furrow, except as the adjustment of the rear furrow wheel gives a slight amount of heel clearance. With a high plow hitch (B), the front end of the plow is forced into the ground, the rear end rises and the plow points wear rapidly.

* Paul Hoff is associated with the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. In an early issue Mr. Hoff will give more facts about adjusting tractor plows. Watch for it!

Have a Look *By Ed W. Mitchell*

ONCE in a while a farmer will stop work long enough to look to see what he is doing. Most of the time they work so long and hard that they do not know what it is all about. I know this is often the case with me, and some of my near neighbors so assume it applies to more of our class.

This seems especially true of fruit growers, they lay out a plan of campaign against a long list of bugs; make up their mind just how and when they are going to do each part of the job; and then drive ahead blindly whether conditions change or not.



ED. W. MITCHELL

Just to illustrate the point, so you can set your own teeth into it, many growers have been spraying thoroughly, with expensive materials for control of aphis, when, for some peculiar reason, no aphis can be found in the orchard. Most of them did not look until after the job was done. Many have sprayed several times for scab, when no scab spores have been shot; and many have overlooked red spider which often gets off to a good start. They just don't stop to look and think.

I am often reminded of a new hired man I once had who seemed full of ambition and a determination to grow good fruit. He asked one day in early spring if he could go out and put on the first spray while the weather was so nice. "What do you want to spray for now", I asked him. "To get the work out of the way before oat planting time", was his answer.

He came at me again with this good reason for spraying, that our next door neighbor had finished his spraying; and finally because he felt sure the rig would break down and he wanted to get it over with. That, of course, was a good reason because spray rigs always do break down, so I let him go out and break it down in time to get it repaired in time for the first application. Getting the work out of the way, and because the neighbors do it, may be good enough reason for doing some things, but it is not a scientific way to spray apple trees. Theoretically, each application is put on to prevent some expected trouble or control one that is present. No grower is going to make much of a success of the job till he learns the object at which he is aiming.

After trying it a good many years, and observing the results secured by others, I am pretty well convinced that long hours of hard work are not alone sufficient to win success growing fruit. There must be some brains and thinking used to guide the work. The Farm Bureau, State College and Experiment Station and manufacturers will do some of the thinking and experimenting for us, but the application of what they tell us to our own farming is a good deal like kissing a girl, not much of a success unless you do some of it yourself.

Whether frost and lack of bees and a few other things are going to leave enough apples to pay for spraying or not is still a question that time alone can answer, but of this much I am sure, unless we look at the trees to study conditions before we go ahead pouring more money into them, some of us are not going to need anything but red ink at the end of this season. Take time to have a look.

Adjusting the Tractor Plow

(*Continued from opposite page*)

able when a single bottom plow is attached directly to a tractor, because the plow bottom must be close to the furrow wheel of the tractor. Side draft can be reduced if the rear tractor wheels are set in as close as possible to the tractor frame, for this adjustment brings the center of pull of the tractor closer to the center of draft of the plow.

Vertical Hitch

The vertical hitch on a trailer plow should be set as low as possible so that the plow bottom rides flat on the bottom of the furrow. (Figure 2.) If the hitch is too high, the plow will "ride on its nose," and this results in rapid wear of the plow point, and poor and uneven penetration in hard ground. The plow cannot be forced into the ground in hard plowing by raising the hitch. If additional penetration is necessary, it should be secured by the use of deep suction points, (New York stony points or DD points). The hitch may need to be raised for deep plowing, but it should never be raised higher than is necessary to plow the desired depth.

The Rear Furrow Wheel

The rear furrow wheel on plows so equipped should be adjusted so that there is ¼ to ½ inch clearance between the landside heel of the rear plow and the bottom of the furrow. (Figure 3.) Excessive heel clearance causes the plow to "ride on its nose." This slight clearance is enough to carry the weight of the rear of the plow on the rear furrow wheel and thus decrease the wear on the landside. The shank of the rear furrow wheel is adjustable on most plows, to raise or lower the wheel and shank in relation to the frame of the plow and make this adjustment. Plows with a non-adjustable rear furrow wheel come from the factory with the heel clearance correct, and this clearance will remain correct as long as the shank is not bent and the bolts holding the shank to the rear plow beam remain tight.

An adjustable rear furrow wheel can be given lead to or away from the furrow wall. When it is set correctly, there is a small clearance between the landside of the rear plow and the furrow wall. Normally, in order to secure this slight clearance, the front edge of the rim of the rear furrow wheel is about ⅜ inch further from the furrow wall than is the rear edge. This lead is sufficient to relieve the pressure of the rear landside on the furrow wall and decrease the wear on the landside. Non-adjustable rear furrow wheels are set with a small amount of lead away from the furrow wall.

TABLE I — CENTER OF DRAFT FOR TRACTOR PLOWS*

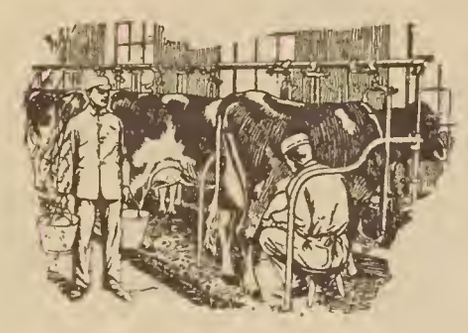
Number of Plow Bottoms	Width of Plow Bottoms	Distance from center of draft of plow to furrow wall.
One bottom	12 inches	10½ inches
" "	14 "	12 "
" "	16 "	13½ "
" "	18 "	15 "
Two bottom	12 "	16½ "
" "	14 "	19 "
" "	16 "	21½ "
" "	18 "	24 "
Three bottom	12 "	22½ "
" "	14 "	26 "
" "	16 "	29½ "

* From Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 381, "Plow Adjustment."

FREE COW BOOKLET

Send today for our new booklet on cow ills, "Home Aids to Cow Health." It tells you how to do what it's safe to do yourself to keep cows healthy and thrifty.

WHY FEED-CONVERSION IS HARDER THIS WAR-TIME WINTER



You can't take something away from a dairy feed and leave it just as good . . . not unless there is actual replacement of lacking nutrients. With all the handicaps of barn confinement, sunshine shortage and dry roughage, feeds that are short of needed proteins and minerals call definitely for a replacement supplement. High milk prices and a national need for peak dairy production call for an unusual effort by every cow owner . . . for both patriotic and selfish reasons.

Replace What's Lacking

Dairy authorities have constantly warned that most wartime feeds lack desired protein; many are low in needed mineral elements. To replace the winter sunshine lack, Kow-Kare supplies Vitamin D. To supply needed Iron, Iodine, Calcium and Phosphorus for heavy production and for safe calving, Kow-Kare brings all of these elements in abundance.

Specifically, Kow-Kare, with a daily intake of only two ounces, will supply the animal with: Calcium, 69.4 grains; Phosphorus, 35.8 grains; Iron, 44.0 grains; Iodine, 2.3 grains; and Vitamin D 750 U.S.P. units.

Promote Cow Health Before Freshening

This winter and spring many cows will approach calving with a lowered health reserve. Forced production, with substandard feeds, suggest the adding of Kow-Kare as a safety factor . . . to promote vigorous appetite; to supply bone-building minerals and Vitamin D so urgently needed for the bearing of a healthy calf. Kow-Kare also supplies Iron and drugs to tone up the digestion and aid Nature's processes.

Get Kow-Kare at Feed, Drug and General Stores, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12 Lyndonville, Vt.

adding . .
IRON . . . IODINE
CALCIUM
PHOSPHORUS
AND VITAMIN D

Are your COWS-IN-CALF making proper use of minerals?

You can be reasonably sure your answer to this question is "yes" if you are feeding a well-balanced fitting or dry cow ration containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast.

This carrier of Vitamin D puts calcium and phosphorus to work...makes these minerals available for good healthy skeletal growth of young and the maintenance of the "Mineral Health" of the mother.

Vitamin D also helps the cow in calf build a calcium and phosphorus reserve for freshening, when there are further heavy mineral demands for milk production.

That is why Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast—high in Vitamin D potency—is included in most quality fitting and dry cow rations, mineral supplements or concentrates.

To make sure the dairy rations you buy contain this important ingredient, look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the feed tag. For further facts, see your dealer or write Desk AA-2.

Fleischmann's

IRRADIATED DRY YEAST

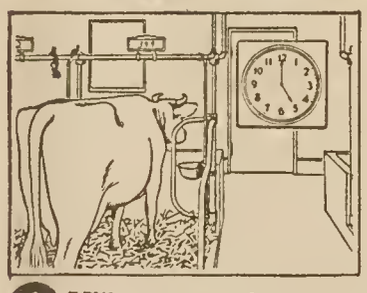
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS

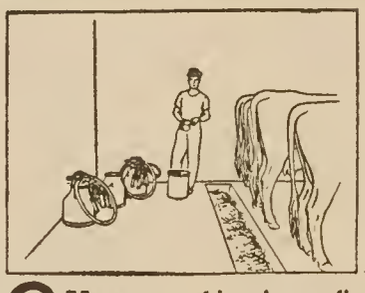
When Writing Advertisers Please Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Take these 6 EASY STEPS TO BETTER MILKING!

THE DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* METHOD OF FAST MILKING



1 Milk at same time every milking — cows are creatures of habit and milking on an exact schedule has a favorable effect on milk "let-down."



2 Have everything in readiness to start. Avoid noise and confusion. Once milking starts do not attempt to do other jobs at the same time.

3 Wipe each udder with cloth and warm water (130° F.) containing 250 p.p.m. of chlorine. This induces rapid milk "let-down."

4 Draw a few streams from each quarter into strip cup. This helps induce rapid "let-down" and provides periodic inspection of milk.

5 Next apply teat-cups *immediately*. The sooner they are applied after using the strip cup the better. Avoid loss of vacuum.

6 Remove the teat-cups at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Strip briefly by hand or machine. Do not prolong hand stripping.

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking consists of six easy steps . . . that lead to better milking. It combines fast milking with improved sanitation. It saves time and labor . . . results in healthier udders . . . and reduces the amount of strippings.

Any dairyman using a milking machine can improve his results by following the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. It is most effective, however, when used in connection with De Laval Milkers, which are designed for fastest, best and cleanest milking.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK 6, 165 Broadway — CHICAGO 6, 427 Randolph St. — SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 Beale St.

N. H. Herd Sire Proven

THE Division of Dairy Herd Improvement Investigations of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U.S.D.A., recently released the Proved-Sire Record of Osborndale Sir Jewel Ormsby May *713781. This Holstein-Friesian bull is the senior herd sire at the Grafton County Farm, North Haverhill, N. H., which maintains a herd of about 120 Registered Holsteins.

The report includes daughter-dam comparisons on thirteen pairs. Seventeen 305 day records on the thirteen

daughters average 10822 lbs. of 3.7% milk with 401 lbs. of butterfat; whereas, forty-eight records of the thirteen dams average 7860 lbs. of 3.7% milk with 291 lbs. of butterfat. This is an increase in production by the daughters of this sire over their dams of 2962 lbs. of milk and 110 lbs. of butterfat, giving Osborndale Sir Jewel Ormsby May a Herd Index of 13784 lbs. of milk and 511 lbs. of fat with a test of 3.7%. These records were made on twice a day milkings.

Osborndale Sir Jewel Ormsby May 713781 is a son of that outstanding sire Sir Bess Ormsby May 477657, whose daughters and sons are making history at Osborndale Farms, Derby, Conn. The dam Tranquility Ormsby Jewel 950855 at 9 years old made a record of 20916 lbs. milk and 772 lbs. of butterfat; her paternal grandsire is King of the Ormsbys, while her maternal grandsire is King of the Johanna Lads.

This sire, though eight and one-half years of age, is in active service at the Grafton County Farm, where he has forty-five daughters in the herd. His influence, however, has not been limited to this herd for fifty-seven of his sons have been sold at farmers' prices, the majority of them having been placed in Grafton County herds.

—A. A.—

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING IN MAINE HERDS

Maine dairymen, beset with at least their share of the necessary and unnecessary obstacles to "farming as usual," have not let the war defeat their plans for cooperative breeding of dairy cattle through artificial insemination.

Interest was tempered with Yankee skepticism when word went out that the Central Maine Artificial Breeding Association would begin operations on September 1, 1939. But 180 dairymen in the vicinity of Newport, Penobscot county, decided that the new association offered advantages at least equal to the service fees established.

A year later, on September 15, 1940, a second association was organized to reach dairymen within an area extending roughly 30 miles from Turner, in Androscoggin county. This is the Androscoggin Valley Artificial Breeding Association, better known as the AVABA.

By January 1, 1943, the two associations had 1606 members, and during the year ending September 30, 1943, a total of 11,400 cows were bred artificially in the herds of association members. Since organization of the associations, the number of cows bred in members' herds is just under 27,000. Membership in the associations at the close of this fiscal year is 2200, probably holding Maine at least near the top position the state held on January 1 in percentage of dairy cattle enrolled in artificial breeding associations.

Much of the increase in membership of the AVABA has come about through the formation of three branch units. One serves York County dairymen, another covers areas in Oxford county, and the third reaches towns in Franklin and Somerset counties in sections rather remote from either association's headquarters.

The facilities of these associations and branch units are now available to dairymen in most areas of Maine where dairying is an important source of farm income. For a service fee of $3.50 in the CMABA, or $4 in the AVABA, dairymen can have a cow bred (three services if necessary) to one of the best bulls in Maine.

Continued cooperation on the part of dairymen, dairy specialists at the University of Maine, and many other individuals and groups has made possible the steady growth of these two cooperatives. Members of the bull selection committees, who locate and recommend purchase or lease of proved bulls, have played a most important part in the actual selection of the sires used. Separate committees in each association represent Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeders respectively.

The associations now use a total of 34 carefully selected bulls. Some are leased by one or both associations, others are owned by one association, and still others are owned jointly.

Each association has purchased a farm, and 13 bulls are housed in East Newport, with 21 at the AVABA farm in Turner.

The Maine Farm Bureau News, reporting on progress of artificial breeding, calls it "the greatest opportunity ever made available to improve the general level of production and type in Maine dairy herds."

Small herd owners and purebred breeders, many of them with large herds, find that cooperative breeding offers real promise for herd improvement on their own farms, and for a more efficient dairy industry in Maine.

—*Bruce Miner.*

—A. A.—

4-H DAIRY WINNERS

Cooperative effort is an important part of the 4-H dairy program, according to H. A. Willman, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., who announced the following 1943 winners in the annual State 4-H dairy club contest:

1st, Helping Hand Club, Franklin County; 2nd, Broome County 4-H Dairy Club; 3rd, Elmbrook 4-H Club, Franklin County; 4th, Orange County 4-H Dairy Club; 5th, St. Lawrence Jersey Calf Club; 6th, South Kortright Calf Club, Delaware County.

The contest was extremely close with the top score 4.8 points above the score made by the sixth ranking club. In scoring the clubs, the committee considered herd improvement practices, project completions and the amount of effort which each group of boys and girls put forth. A summary of the reports of the 1943 competing clubs showed that:

92% of the members owned purebreds and 324 head or 90% of their cattle are registered.

74% or 267 head of the cattle owned by these club members are from near ancestry of known production.

28% or 101 head of the 4-H cattle were in production and 73% of those on test. Of those on test, 25 or 36% completed lactation records averaging 386 pounds of fat at 3.5 years of age.

The Grange League Federation Exchange annually provides cash prizes amounting to $100 to the best clubs in recognition of their work. The premium checks are made payable to the 4-H clubs where the money is used in the furtherance of their activities.

"THE FARMALL SYSTEM"

Prime Mover

... for the Nation's Fighting Farms!

Cultivation like this is an outstanding FARMALL job. Notice how the plants, even at this height, are not damaged by the equipment, yet cultivating is clean as a whistle.

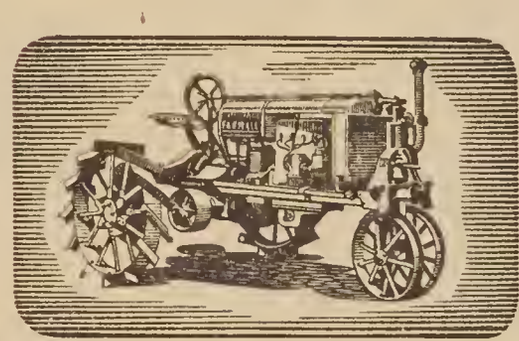
For more than two years this country has been arming, farming, and fighting its way to Victory. American farmers are working as they never have worked before to supply all the food that is needed for the nation, for the Armed Forces, and for our Allies. On their farms is more mechanized equipment than any other nation possesses!

Hundreds of thousands of tractors and all the machines that go with them are a major resource of the United States. They are proof of the fact that between two world wars this country *armed its agriculture.*

The foundation of this wartime armor is the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of power farming practiced by more farmers than any other method. The heart of this system is the sturdy FARMALL Tractor, the *prime mover* on power jobs throughout rural America. For twenty years it has been the most popular tractor for one basic reason. The FARMALL design makes possible the most efficient working units of machines and power for farms of every size and kind.

There will be more new FARMALLS this year, but still not enough to go around. Your International Harvester dealer will help you work out the most efficient way to raise more of the food that fights for freedom. He's your supply man for the entire FARMALL SYSTEM.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois



The Original Farmall - Born in 1923

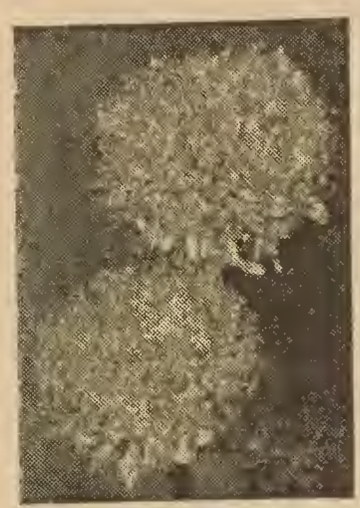
It's FARMALL THAT LEADS THE WAY TODAY!

20th Anniversary of the FARMALL IDEA

This is the tractor that was designed at the start as the *power* half of an implement-tractor unit. Every improvement in 20 years of constant development has increased the efficiency of the implement-tractor team. Today the FARMALL leads because it powers the most productive mechanized team on farms everywhere.

DIBBLE'S tested FARM SEEDS

1944 Food Demands Will Be HUGE.
They Will Require All Available Seed Supplies.
SEED SHORTAGES include oats, barley, certain corn varieties, alfalfa and clover.
BUT, you can still get DIBBLE'S famous, hardy, acclimated NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS, if you
ORDER EARLY
Alfalfa, Grass Seed, Corn, Soy Beans, Clover, Barley, Oats, Seed Potatoes
SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG and PRICES
EDWARD F. DIBBLE
SEEDGROWER
Box C,
HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.
EVERY BAG has a TAG showing PURITY and GERMINATION TEST
EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER · Honeoye Falls · N.Y.

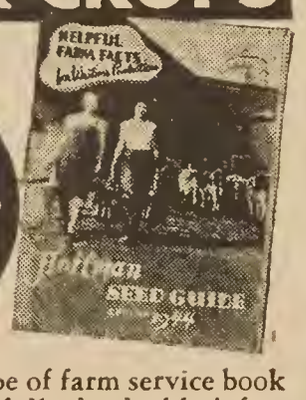

New Marigold "Mammoth Mum"

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR THE NORTH
ATTENTION, Victory Gardeners !
You will just have to find some spot for this new Marigold that looks like a large greenhouse chrysanthemum. It's new, easily grown, blooms early and costs only 25c a packet.
This is only one of the hundreds of flowers and vegetables beautifully illustrated and accurately described in our new catalog.
Send for it and order seed that produces early, high yielding crops of finest quality.
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.
Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 25 MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER 11, N. Y.
1944 CATALOG now ready

NEW 1944 SEED CATALOG NOW READY
If you have a garden or a farm, you need our 1944 Free Descriptive Catalog. New varieties, Certified Seed, Cultural directions, beautifully illustrated. Send today for your copy.
ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box 21, Hall, N. Y.
ROBSON

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

TO HELP YOU GET
BETTER CROPS



FREE
NEW CATALOG AND FARM FACTS BOOK
Here's a new type of farm service book that's crammed full of valuable information every war-time farmer needs. It's a combination Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book all in one, designed to help you get more and better crops. Tells what crops to plant under different conditions—what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur, etc. To get your FREE copy, just clip and mail the coupon below.
Hoffman FARM SEEDS
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!
A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 42, Landisville, Penna.
Please send Free Copy of your new Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book.
Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

SAVE Your Tin, Scrap Metal, Fats and Waste Paper!
Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.
GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
41 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N.Y.
USE GROWMORE SEEDS
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

Burpee's VEGETABLES
5 of Burpee's Best--Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish and Tomato--a 10c-Pkt. of seeds of each, all 5 postpaid for just 10c--send dime today! Burpee's Seed Catalog Free.
5 PACKETS 10¢
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Burpee Building, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG
of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.
P D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

Victory Gardeners make earlier larger yields. Use our field-grown vegetable plants. Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onions, Pepper, Potato and Tomato Plants. Catalog free. OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Potato Ring Rot

RING Rot, a relatively new disease of potatoes, is established in most potato growing areas of the Northeast. It is caused by bacteria that gain entrance to the tuber and multiply in the layer a short distance under the skin. Then other decay organisms enter the stored potatoes and the diseased tubers are a total loss.

If a potato is cut across near the stem end and you see a yellow ring, suspect Ring Rot. Often you can squeeze a thick gluey substance from this ring.

In the field the disease can be suspected when leaves wilt, starting at the bottom of the plant. Usually the wilt affects only a part of the plant.

The disease is mainly spread by infected seed, and unfortunately a knife used to cut a diseased tuber for planting will spread the disease to the next several healthy tubers that are cut. The disease can also be spread by infected bags, crates, planters or diggers.

The surest way to keep this disease away from your farm is to plant disease-free seed. Every possible caution is being used to keep this disease out of certified seed. Frequent disinfection of cutting knives helps to prevent spread, and a simple way to disinfect is to have several knives, keep them in boiling water and use them in rotation.

Where the disease is present on a farm it is possible, though not easy, to clean it out in a single season by selling all potatoes grown on the farm, buying disease free seed, and disinfecting everything with which the seed comes in contact. The disease does not spread from one hill to another in the field.

—A. A.—

LEGUMES FOR POTATO FIELDS

At the recent meeting of the potato and vegetable growers in Utica, George Serviss of Cornell presented an idea on growing legumes for green manure crops on potato land. The difficulty to overcome is that the addition of enough lime to grow clover is likely to result in a heavy dose of scab.

George makes this suggestion. Use 400 lbs. of lime and 100 lbs. of superphosphate to the acre. Put this in the fertilizer compartment of the drill, and sow either a mixture of 8 lbs. of red clover and 1 lb. of Ladino, or 12 lbs. of sweet clover and 1 lb. of Ladino per acre. Rig the drill so that the seed goes down the spouts with the lime. The seed and lime are put in rows 14 inches apart, and care is used to see that the seed is drilled very shallow.

This amount of lime enables the clover to get a good start, but does not add enough lime to make the soil favorable for scab. It is an idea worth trying where a man feels that he ought to grow a leguminous green manure crop on his potato land.

—A. A.—

LIME

The speed with which limestone works depends much on its fineness and the degree to which it is mixed in with the soil. Experiments have shown that harrowing ground on which limestone is spread does not mix the lime to as great a depth as is commonly supposed.

One good way to apply lime is to broadcast it before the land is plowed. Where the furrows are not turned over flat, the harrowing mixes the lime with the soil to a considerable degree. If lime is spread after the land is plowed, it is best to do it before the ground is harrowed, because the rougher the surface of the land is, the better the limestone will be mixed with the soil.

A good way to check the rate of distribution of a lime sower is to put 100 lbs. of lime into the sower, run it until it is empty, and then pace off the ground covered. At the rate of 2,000 lbs. to the acre, 100 lbs. will cover 2,178 sq. ft.; at 1,500 lbs. to the acre, 100 lbs. will cover 2,904 sq. ft.; and at 1,000 lbs. per acre, 100 lbs. will cover 4,356 sq. ft.

—A. A.—

BLIGHT-PROOF POTATOES

For a number of years Prof. Donald Reddick of Cornell has been breeding blight-proof potatoes. The program has been successful up to date, but before blight-proof potatoes are grown in any quantity for market it is necessary also to get a variety that will give a satisfactory yield with a quality that will be accepted by consumers. There is no seed of blight-proof varieties or strains available to commercial growers at present, but there are good indications that there will be before many years.

—A. A.—

AMMONIUM NITRATE

Those of you who used ammonium nitrate as a fertilizer last year, and who had trouble because the fertilizer absorbed moisture, may have resolved never to repeat the experience. If you did, you can change your mind because ammonium nitrate as now sold will maintain its drilling quality for a reasonable length of time. It is done by granulating the material, then covering the granules with a waxy material and adding small amounts of fine dust.

Ammonium nitrate is a good source of nitrogen. A 100-lb. bag contains as much nitrogen as 200 lbs. of sodium nitrate, 160 lbs. of ammonium sulphate, or 150 lbs. of cyanamid.

—A. A.—

LATE BLIGHT

One place where late blight infection often gets a start is on the vines that grow from unusable potatoes thrown out on a pile at planting time. Once started, blight on such vines furnishes a continual source of reinfection for potatoes grown in nearby fields. It is a situation that is easily prevented but often is neglected through failure to realize the danger.

—A. A.—

RIPE APPLES

Every fruit grower knows about the experiments in storing apples in a modified or controlled atmosphere. However, new facts are continually being developed. For example, it has been found that apples of a variety which ripen early give off a gas which may hasten the ripening of another variety stored with them. On an experimental basis, a method has been discovered for removing this gas from the atmosphere in storage.

—A. A.—

FRUIT EXPORTS

Before the War, U. S. fruit exports averaged about 10% to 12% of the total crop. Fruit trees in Europe were badly damaged by cold weather a few years ago, but in the past ten years other countries, notably South America (Argentina and Brazil) have forged ahead in fruit production.

It is none too early for fruit growers to consider the problem of regaining export fruit markets when peace comes.

—A. A.—

BURN THE WRAPPINGS

Government experts are finding that many new insect pests are coming into the country in packages sent by fighting men. They warn that all paper and string and other wrapping material should be burned at once to destroy eggs or insects.

HOTKAPS — patented paper hothouses — completely protect plants from destructive frosts, storms, insects. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Bring you premium prices and bigger profits. One man can set 2000 per day. Millions used by growers every season. 1000 lots only $11.00; 250 package $3.50; 100 package $1.95; 25 Victory Garden package 50c.

AT YOUR GARDEN SUPPLY DEALER

GERMAINS, Germoco Mfg. Div., Los Angeles, California

Germāco **Hotkaps**

FRUIT TREES, BERRY PLANTS FOR YOUR

Victory Farm Garden

Send for Catalog. It describes the BEST VARIETIES there are at reasonable prices. A splendid assortment of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., to select from. Strong, thrifty trees and plants True-to-Name.

THE WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
WILSON - - NEW YORK
Located in the center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 34 Years.

Maloney's
FRUIT TREES
NORTHERN GROWN

Buy your trees from an established Nursery. We grow the trees we sell and Guarantee Satisfaction. Our 60th Year Growing APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, PEACH TREES and SMALL FRUITS for the Orchard Planter. Write for Free illustrated Catalog in Color.

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO., INC.
133 Circle Road, Dansville, N. Y.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Fruit Trees

SEEDS - ROSES - SHRUBS
New 1944 DeLuxe Catalog shows all best varieties of FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, GRAPES, ROSES, SHRUBS and GARDEN SEEDS. Strong, upland-grown stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our 64th Year.
KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
218 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.
Write for Free Catalog

HIGH QUALITY SEEDS

SEND for 1944 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Before buying seeds of any kind write for our free catalogue. A postcard will bring it to you. It contains an honest and accurate description of hundreds of leading varieties of Vegetables and Flowers. We offer seeds of high type and germination.

OROL LEDDEN & SONS, Sewell, N. J.
Seedsmen for 40 Years—Largest Growers and Shippers of Vegetable Plants in New Jersey.

GRAPES

New Golden Muscat. Clusters weigh 1½-2 lbs. 30 other easy-to-grow varieties. Also fruit, nut trees, berries, small fruits. Miller's Grape Book & Nursery Guide accurately describes best kinds of fruits for home gardens. Write for free copy. J. E. Miller Nurseries, Box D, Naples, N. Y.

BOTH GIVEN

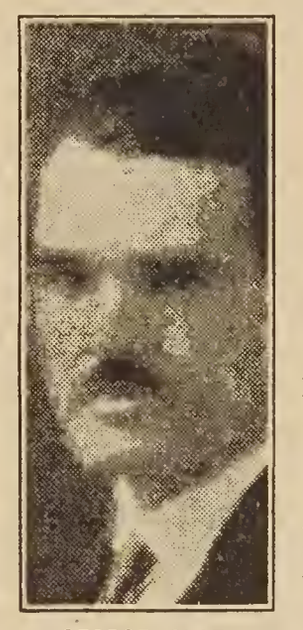
Get BOTH handsome instruments NOW. Just send name and address. WE TRUST YOU with 24 pkts. of seed to sell at 10c pkt., return money collected to us and BOTH instruments and FREE instruction books are yours. Write today.
Paradise Seed Company, Sta. 4, Paradise, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

New Strawberries

By GEORGE SLATE.

THE STRAWBERRY is first choice among the fruits for the home garden by virtue of its earliness of ripening, the small area required to produce enough for family use, its high quality and usefulness in the kitchen. There are few who can resist the appeal of a shortcake made from fully ripe, home grown strawberries of a high quality variety.


GEORGE SLATE

To have this delicious fruit at its best a good variety must be grown. Many of the standard market varieties lack the fine flavor that a home garden variety should have. The varieties suggested here are for the northern states. HOWARD 17 (Premier) is the standard market variety in this region and all new varieties are compared with it. Its chief virtues are its productiveness and adaptability to a wide range of soils and climate. The first variety to challenge its supremacy was CATSKILL. Its merits are its vigor, productiveness, large size of berry and better quality than Howard 17. Every home gardener should try Catskill.

In the high quality group FAIRFAX stands supreme. The large dark handsome berries are very firm and sweet and possess unsurpassed quality. DORSETT is equally high in quality and very handsome, but is considerably less productive than Fairfax in the northern tier of states. Another handsome newcomer is NORTHSTAR also a very fine flavored sort but too unproductive for any but the collector of high quality varieties. MARSHALL, an old variety, now hard to find in eastern nurseries, is still at the top in quality and is still appreciated on the Pacific Coast. A newcomer, SPARKLE, a recent product of the New Jersey Experiment Station, has great promise as a late high quality productive variety for home use and also for market.

Several new varieties show promise for commercial planting chiefly because of their heavy crops and atttractive appearance. Among these are DRESDEN, SHELTON and PATHFINDER. The latter is resistant to the red stele root rot disease and should be planted where that trouble is prevalent.

Special purpose varieties are CULVER which makes a very fine jam, or preserve, and JULYMORN, which is one of the best for freezing, especially if sliced. A very late variety is REDSTAR, but its unproductiveness limits its usefulness to those who can sacrifice yield for a few unusually late berries.

—A. A.—

PRUNING APPLE TREES

(*Continued from Page* 1)

than can soon heal over. A pruner who cannot cut properly and leave only good wounds had better turn to some other work. It is well to get the habit at the beginning of doing the work right, and follow it. A good pruner is a credit to himself and others; a poor pruner is a menace to the health of the orchard; give him another job! The aim should be to do all the good one can, and as little harm as possible. It can be done.

—A. A.—

Because a farmer in Ontario, Canada, through some whim of fate spared a wild seedling apple tree which was growing back of his barn, we now have the McIntosh.

STOP MANURE LOSSES
with a
NEW IDEA Spreader

MODEL 12 for tractor operation. Easily handled; quickly hooked up. Eighty-five bushel capacity.

FREE BOOK on Manure Management

Full of practical suggestions on handling, storing and applying manure. Gives tested information on how to get greatest value out of it. Charts and figures that help you estimate the worth of manure produced on your farm. Ask your NEW IDEA dealer, or write for free copy.

Manure properly handled is one of your most profitable crops — worth $300 or more per year in added production on the average farm. But you can't get complete fertility value out of it except by timely handling, thorough shredding, fine pulverizing and even distribution such as is assured in NEW IDEA Spreader performance. Always distinguished for their light draft, large capacity and extra durability, NEW IDEA Spreaders consistently give more years of dependable satisfactory service. Should your NEW IDEA dealer be unable to supply a new spreader, he will gladly help you locate, if possible, a used or rented one. Keep him informed of all your farm machinery needs.

NEW IDEA, Inc., Coldwater, Ohio
Dept. 304

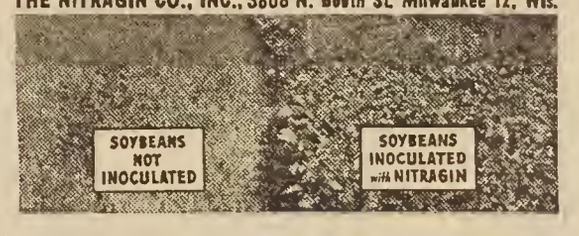
MODEL 10—supreme among four-wheel spreaders, for team or tractor. Big capacity, light draft.

NEW IDEA HAYING MACHINES

GROW MORE PROTEIN
INOCULATE LEGUMES WITH NITRAGIN INOCULATION

● Get bigger yields of richer feed, inoculate alfalfa, clover and other legume seed with NITRAGIN. It boosts yields often up to 50%. It also increases protein content . . . Together these benefits may increase protein yield 50% to 60%. NITRAGIN—oldest, most widely used inoculant—costs about 12¢ an acre, takes a few minutes to use. Sold by seedsmen.

FREE BOOKLETS—Tell how to grow bigger yields of richer legumes and build soil fertility. Write today.
THE NITRAGIN CO., INC., 3808 N. Booth St. Milwaukee 12, Wis.



Buy Now!
HARDER SILO

YES, materials and labor are scarce but, right now, you can get a Harder Silo, made in just the same way, from the same materials, same hardware, as prewar—including our gambrel roof with steel top.

Protect yourself!
Get what you need now.
Don't delay.
"Prices Unchanged."

HARDER SILO Company, Inc.
150 Grand St.,
Cobleskill, N. Y.

THIS GREAT BOOK FREE!

Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of it. This amazing book tells how to know horses—how to break them — how to train them — how to make money as a master horseman. *Write for it today — FREE*, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding without cost to you. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse, check here ☐ *Do it today—now. You'll never regret it.*

BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
Dept. 462 - - - Pleasant Hill, Ohio

How Much Timber Do You Have?

Do You Know Where and How To Sell It?

TIMBER ESTIMATES
LOGGING PROGRAMS
TIMBER SALES

JAMES D. POND
107 Homestead Road,
ITHACA, N. Y.
Formerly Asst. State Extension Forester.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 231 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Steady, even growth is a sign of health. Chicks whose mashes lack an adequate supply of the B-G Complex and D vitamins will not grow properly and will have less resistance to many kinds of nutritional diseases. Consequently, growing mashes should be fortified with ample amounts of these all-important nutritive factors.

Borden's Ration-ayd, a Supplement for Poultry Feeds, supplies vitamins and other essential nutritive factors from milk and fish sources. 1% of Ration-ayd in the mash is all that is needed to get the benefits of the B-G Complex and Vitamin D necessary to build up the vigor and stamina of the birds.

Whether you buy your feeds ready mixed or mixed to your order, you'll find Ration-ayd a contributing factor to economy through feed efficiency.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

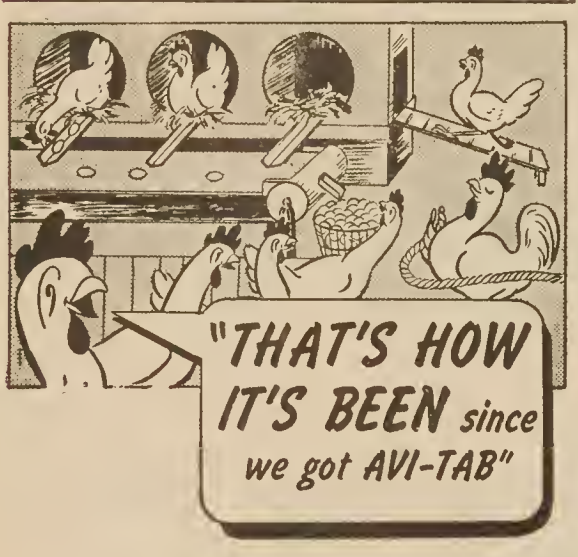
Write for FREE BOOKLET

Borden's Ration-ayd
POULTRY FEED SUPPLEMENT
Trade Marks Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N. Y.

NEW OTTAWA SAW
World's Fastest
BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 23 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



"YES, indeed, top condition is really *something!* Though we 'girls' haven't exactly *this* sort of an egg *factory*, Avi-Tab sure gives us a 'lift'."

Avi-Tab contains tonics, stimulants, correctives. Also provides *nutritive* trace minerals. If your flock isn't laying as much as you'd like, try Avi-Tab. Mixes easily in the mash. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Insist on *Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

Follow "Poultry Conservation For Victory" recommendations. See *Dr. Salsbury* dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores for help. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. *A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service.*

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB
THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

Be Sure About
IODINE

Iodine is so well recognized as a necessary nutritive element in the production of livestock and poultry, that most ready-mixed feeds today carry it.

To protect your animals against the occurrence of goiter and related troubles, always be sure that they get enough Iodine for their requirements.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.
75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago
120 Broadway, New York

Buckman Heads N. Y. Horticultural Society

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE New York State Horticultural Society is beginning its 90th year under a reorganization designed to streamline operations and develop greater service to fruit growers. And fruit growers can look ahead to reasonable prosperity in their industry, if they do the things that should be done, "but it is not a business for the inexperienced," Dr. A. J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, reminded members at the Rochester annual meeting.

That the growers have done a good job of production, and that all farmers have contributed to their limit to the war food program, was the analysis of Dean W. I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture. He reminded them that in spite of adverse conditions of the past year production on the state's farms fell only six per cent behind the all-time record of 1942. Looking ahead, Myers believes that prices and costs may continue to rise in 1943, but that costs will be about balanced with the prices farmers will receive.

Starting from a low point, farm prices have reached and passed a theoretical parity, Myers said, "and if you include labor and other things to make a realistic parity, income has about kept up with costs." He said farm wages were higher than farm prices, but it was being used more efficiently, and that harvest efforts will require increased effort over last year.

1944 Prices?

Most of the growers naturally wished to know something about the prices they might expect to receive for apples of the 1944 crop. Bruce Church of the OPA was scheduled on the program, but was unable to attend, so growers did not get any official hint. The nearest to it came from Carl G. Wooster, chief of the fresh fruit division of the Food Distribution. He said "if OPA ceilings remain about the same, lower grades of apples may sell more in line with normal differentials." He said that because of the short crop this season many growers thought they ought to get much higher prices, but found they were held back by ceilings. He said that might be true in some cases, but that lower grades were pushing up to and reaching the ceilings.

Wooster said OPA had delayed placing ceilings on apples because they had been below parity for so long. There has been some indication, he said, that differential ceilings might be placed between packed and bulk apples, but because of the lateness of the season he doubted that this would come now.

President Theodore A. Cross of La-Grangeville in his annual address said that apple growers had been fortunate in that they had been represented so well in price hearings and other matters by the Apple Institute. A development of the institute, he said, had been the National Apple Planning Committee, which had been able to bring unity and cooperation to the industry "and get somewhere." Cross said this amply illustrated the benefits of unity and organization, and he cited the Conference Board of New York State Farm Organizations as another example of "how we can get things done."

Buckman New President

Under the new bylaws the society elects directors, who in turn elect officers and manage the society's business. Mark E. Buckman of Sodus was elected president and John A. Hall of Lockport, vice-president. Roy P. McPherson was renamed secretary-treasurer for his 24th year.

In addition to Buckman and Hall, directors are Seymour W. Davenport, Jr., Kinderhook; Theodore Cross; Herman Kappel, Lyons; Donald Green, Chazy; James Austin, Hamlin; Frank W. Beneway, Ontario; Gerow Schoonmaker, Wallkill; A. W. Densmore, Albion; George T. Bradley, Appleton, and Robert R. Livingston, Germantown.

There is no practical solution to the problem of supplying an adequate amount of year-around farm labor, T. N. Hurd, director of the State Farm Manpower Service, said. He pointed out that it would be necessary to concentrate on every available source and he anticipated that harvest problems might be even more difficult. Joseph P. King of the U. S. Employment Service suggested that contracts between farmers and workers from the labor camps be "tougher" so as to hold either side more rigidly to contract and curtail shifting from one employer to another.

While there will be more machinery than in 1943 there will not be enough to meet all demands, and Larry Draper of the State AAA committee advised farmers needing machinery to get their applications in early. The society asked the War Production Board and the War Food Administration to make available more material for containers to handle the expected larger crop of fruit. In another resolution growers were urged to buy used packages and move them to their farms at once. State Agricultural Commissioner C. C. DuMond said it was expected that there would be transportation jams later and that it was good insurance to move all supplies as early as possible.

Subsidies Opposed

General subsidies to reduce retail prices in lieu of fair prices in the markets were condemned because "these can only result in economic slavery for a portion of our population."

Another resolution noted that OPA ceilings and regulations, shortages of material and labor tend to level off the quality of the pack, and urged growers to continue to pack high-grade fruit. Congress was asked to provide funds for an enlarged labor procurement and housing program. Thanks for help in meeting labor problems were voted to the State Farm Manpower Service, the U. S. Employment Service and the Extension Service.

Attendance at the meetings was the largest in several years.

—A. A.—

STEUBEN POTATO SHOW

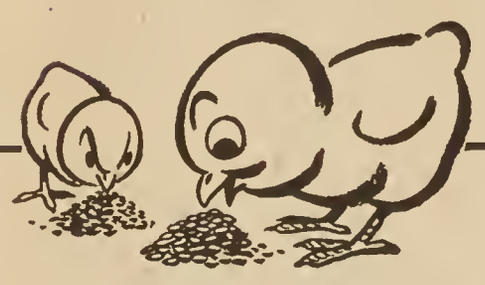
Lee Edmond, chairman of the farm bureau potato committee, announces the 18th Annual Steuben County Potato Growers' Convention to be held at Cohocton, February 18-19.

The two day meeting will attract attendance from a dozen central and western New York counties. A special feature will be a "Consult the Experts" panel discussion in which a group of growers and scientists will handle the questions composed by the committee which has this item in charge: George Osgood, Avoca; George Mehlenbacher, Wayland; Charles Harmon, Atlanta; Leonard Drake, Prattsburg; and James Rosebrugh of Cohocton.

Another item of interest will be a report of the market situation, and appraisal of the post war situation by A. L. Mercker of the Marketing Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Evans, President of the Empire State Potato Club.

Baby Chicks

"LESS FEED PER EGG"



• A Kerr Chick eats no more feed than an ordinary chick—BUT grows faster, lays sooner. 30 to 50 more eggs a year from Kerr Chicks add up big profits for you!

Modern scientific methods on 240-acre breeding farm insure uniform results from Kerr Chicks. 120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow-tube agglutination method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 36 years of fair dealings insure satisfaction.

Place your order early this year and take advantage of the advance order discount. Write for price list and free copy of the Poultry Raisers' Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Kerr Chickeries

TAYLORS "LIBERTY" CHICKS

and SEXED PULLETS
R. O. P. SIRED
Leghorns - New Hampshires
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreds Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders
Taylor Chicks are in heavy demand. We urge that you check your needs and place order at once, to assure delivery date wanted. Our liberal guarantee protects you. Now hatching.
Catalog and prices on request.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N.Y.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks
ORDER YOUR REDS OR CROSSES EARLY
CHICKS OF REAL QUALITY ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.
Our chicks offer maximum egg or meat production, livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size. All Breeders Tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight run. Write for catalog and folder today.
DOUGLASTON
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D.1, Pulaski, N.Y.

"Where sound breeding makes tough layers"
NO GUESS-WORK
You can't afford guess-work in buying chicks. Nedlar R.O.P. New Hampshires have highest average production in breed for past 6 years; best Hamp. record in U.S.R.O.M. No guess-work in our thorough, progeny-test breeding, either. Free catalog gives facts.
Box T, E. N. LARRABEE, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS
The better Chicks that mean better Profits. All leading breeds shipped by prepaid parcel post. Straight Run Pullets or Cockerels from Blood Tested Breeders. Sexing our specialty. Write for FREE CIRCULAR.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

CHICKS From our own Blood Tested Breeders. Large Eng. White Leghorns $10.-100; Plts., $20.-100; Leg. Ckls., $3.-100. New Hampshires (AAA SUP.) 15c; Red-Rocks, 14c. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA. R.D. 2.

Baby Chicks— Reds, Rocks and Crosses. For a limited time 12c per chick. Pullorum clean $3.00 per hundred with order. Hatches weekly after Feb. 18. Bank references given if required. Edson's Foundation Breeder Farms, Northfield, Mass.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Shall I Buy Chicks?

"I have some baby chicks ordered, and my feed dealer has assured me that I will be able to buy feed for the number I have planned on. But, for the past two weeks, returns from eggs are so low and feed is so high that I am barely able to break even. Shall I cancel my baby chick order?"

I CANNOT answer your letter with a yes or no, but I will give you what information I can to help you make a decision.

A number of poultrymen I have talked with believe so many hens will be sold and so many poultrymen cancel baby chick orders, that we are likely to have a definite shortage of eggs next winter. It is not a bad idea to stick to a business when everyone else is getting out, and to taper off when everyone else is expanding.

Poultry keeping has always been a business of ups and downs. When it becomes unprofitable, those who have been least successful in keeping poultry drop out, only to start up again when conditions get more favorable. It seems to me that attempts to control prices have tended to make these ups and downs more violent than they would be under normal conditions. At the same time, I believe the men in the Department of Agriculture realize the importance of eggs, and that if poultrymen yell loud enough, steps will be taken to correct the situation if the production of eggs becomes unprofitable. Unfortunately, government agencies are not noted for speedy action.

There have been some rumors that the acceptance of our dried eggs by England has been slow, but this has been denied by W. D. Termohlen of Washington, who is well known and highly respected by the poultry industry. It seems certain that egg-drying will continue, and that a lot of eggs will be used that way.

One thing which slows down the recovery of egg prices is that retail prices always lag behind wholesale prices when there is a drop. Retail prices are being reduced now, and this should stimulate consumption and help strengthen the market. Consumers have shown that they want, and are willing to pay for, top quality eggs, and this has resulted in a wide price spread between top grades and lower grades.

There is no question but that recent prices have discouraged poultrymen, but I do not feel that the outlook for the poultry business next fall and winter is too dark. It is a time to cull your laying flock closely, but it is my guess that when next fall rolls around you will be glad to have some nice pullets.—*H. L. C.*

—A. A.—

BUYING CHICKS

It is time to think of the annual job of buying chicks. Here are a few pointers:

1. *Order early.*

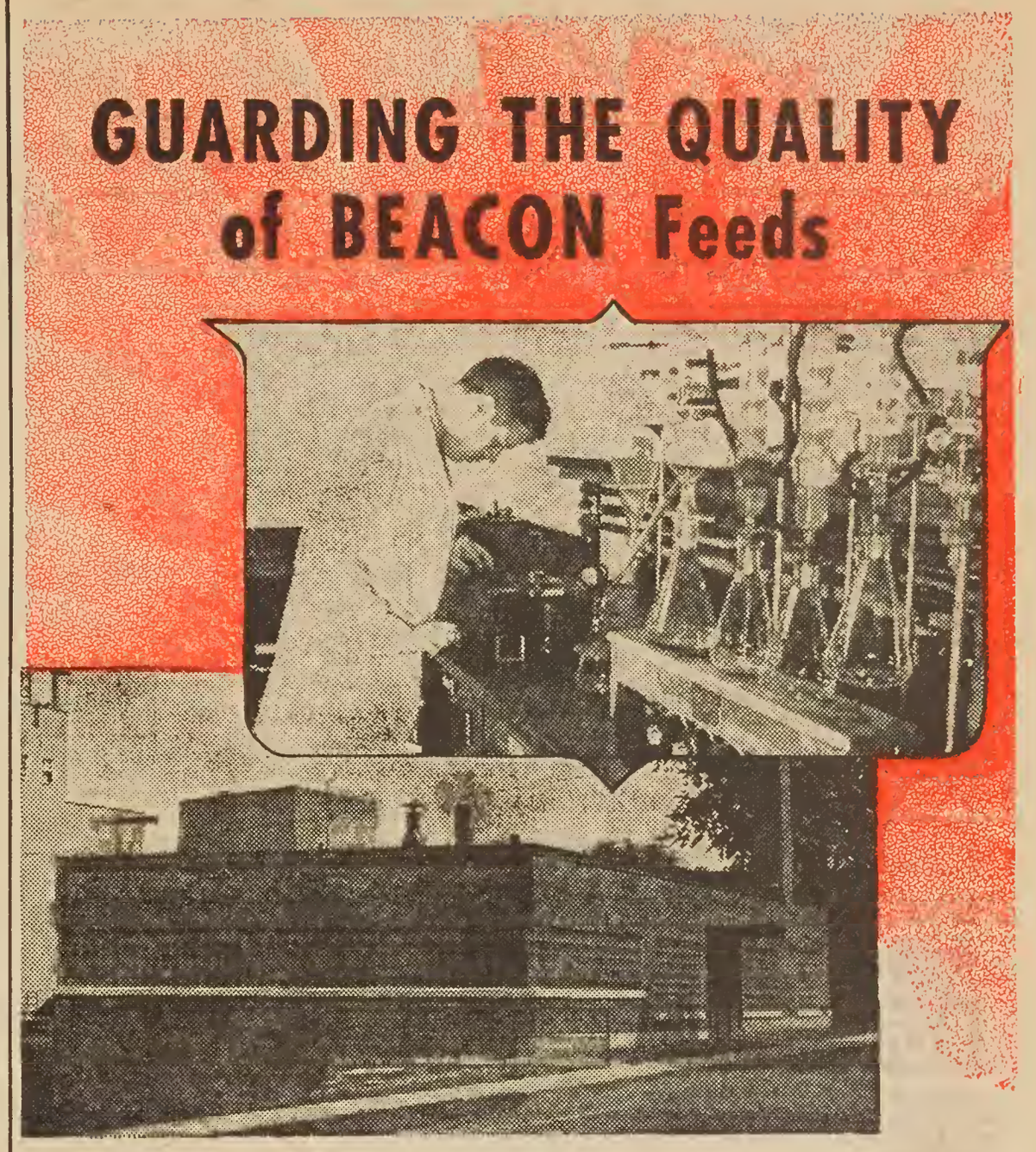
Occasionally a poultryman will say, "What for? I ordered early last year and yet the hatchery kept putting off delivery." If a hatchery has more orders than chicks, it is obvious that they cannot satisfy everyone. But there is an old saying that "the squeaking wheel gets the grease." Do not hesitate to demand chicks when you want them, or your money back if you feel you can get better service elsewhere. It's still true that you are more likely to get chicks when you want them if you order early.

2. *Know what you are getting.*

If you want the best possible chance that the chicks will be pullorum-free, buy from a man who has blood tested until no reactors are found. Blood testing and removing reactors is a move in the right direction, but the test may have missed a few reactors.

(*Continued on Page* 14)

GUARDING THE QUALITY of BEACON Feeds



means **BETTER BIRDS** for you

★ The constant research at the Beacon farms and laboratory, has been especially useful under wartime conditions. Unexpected shortages of ingredients make it necessary that our nutrition experts be ever ready to make the necessary adjustments to maintain the nutritional value of Beacon Feeds.

The strict rule at Beacon is that nutritional efficiency must never be impaired in order to increase tonnage. We may not be able to make as much feed as we, and you, would like but it will be *good feed* That is the only kind which can make a satisfactory profit for *you*.

The photo above shows our Chemical and Biological Laboratory, where every incoming ingredient is tested, and fitted into our formulas where it will do the most good. Finished feed is also rigidly tested here, besides undergoing continuous practical tests at the Beacon Research Farms.

Before making plans for your baby chicks, be sure to see your Beacon dealer. Find out how much feed he can sell you. This may save you disappointment later in the season.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
CAYUGA, N. Y.

REMEMBER MOUL Breeding Builds... A 20 Year Program With Just One Aim

NEW HAMPSHIRES
Buy direct from breeder whose program has built the qualities that meet today's demand for more and still more production. N. H.-U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean Chicks—bred for fast growth and quick maturity. Write for Free Catalog describing Moul's New Hampshires — also Crossbreeds.
MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry FARM
Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.
Pullets Guar. 95% accurate.

	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AAA WHITE LEGHORNS	$13.00	$22.00	$5.00
Grade A White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	-----	----
New Hampshires	15.00	-----	----

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS
We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & White Rocks	14.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	14.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

CHIX **JUNIATA LEGHORNS** CHIX
30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $3.-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

NEW WAR-TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

Elmer H. Wene

IN ADDITION TO LIBERAL EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS

Will you cooperate with Uncle Sam's Poultry Program? If so, WENE CHICKS have worked out a plan which will make you EXTRA SAVINGS besides our liberal early order discounts! Write for information!

FREE Replacement Guarantee

So vigorous and strong are WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS that we insure them through the first 14-day Danger Period. Should any loss occur, FULL REPLACEMENT will be made without a penny charge. National Defense calls for MORE pullets laying MORE eggs. Profits are HIGHEST on heavy layers of BIG, top-market price eggs, like R.O.P. sired chicks are bred to lay. It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. Sired Chicks, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION!

FIRST CHOICE WITH EASTERN EGG AUCTION & CO-OP MEMBERS

You can SAVE MONEY and own the same chickens that more Eastern Co-Op and Egg Auction Members choose above any others. These egg farmers sell to the Eastern markets paying the HIGHEST EGG PRICES. They make more egg profit than any other class of chicken raiser. They demand more egg breeding. They pick WENE CHICKS above any for laying TOP PRICE EGGS.

U.S. NEW JERSEY APPROVED
BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR AROUND. Prompt service. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs.

EAST'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF HEN BREEDER R.O.P. SIRED White Leghorn CHICKS

Wene produces White Leghorn Chicks from 50,000 2-to-5-year-old HEN BREEDERS (no pullets)—laying eggs averaging 25 to 30 oz. per dozen—shells chalk-white. 25,000 U.S. N.J. certified HEN BREEDERS. All headed by Official 200 to 300 Egg R.O.P. Sires—more such birds than any other plant in New Jersey. Wene Super X White Leghorns 100% R.O.P. Sired.

BIG SAVINGS NOW! on SEX-GUARANTEED PULLET and MALE CHICKS, Day-Old or Started, Purebred or Crossbred.

Write for FREE CATALOG

FREE My Book Written from 22 Years Experience

Guides beginners away from mistakes; gives experienced chicken raisers the benefit of my many years' experience as Egg Laying Contest Manager—a guide for all. FREE! Send a penny postcard today.

More Heavy Breed Females Mated to R.O.P. Sires

than any other New Jersey Plant. WENE SUPER X WHITE ROCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED ROCK, R. I. Reds, U.S. N.J. Certified Breeders, mated 100% with R.O.P. males. Eggs set from these matings average 25 to 30 ounces per dozen. Other heavy breed chicks available in White Wyandottes, White Jersey Giants.

East's Largest Producer of Specialty Crossbreeds

WENE WYAN-ROCKS, BRAM-ROCKS—exclusive WENE Developments. WENE-cross LEGHORN-MINORCAS for the exclusive, TOP-GRADE WHITE EGG trade. WENE RED-ROCKS for meat or eggs.

WENE CHICK FARMS
Dept. B-4 VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

ADAIR BROS. VITALITY PULLORUM TESTED NEW ENGLAND-BRED CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS • BARRED and SEX-LINK CROSSES • STARTED CHICKS • SEXING

BLOOD OF FAMOUS EGG STRAINS

New England has long been famous for the excellence of its egg-blood strains. We have carefully selected flocks carrying bloodlines from flocks with outstanding R.O.P. and Laying Test records. These superior flocks have been closely culled, blood-tested against Pullorum (B.W.D.) and expertly mated. Close attention has been given to meat qualities as well as egg production.

All Popular Breeds—2 Cross Breeds

There's an Adair Mating to meet your needs, and you'll find the price 2c to 3c per chick lower than you'd expect to pay for prime New England quality.

Special Offers in Started Chicks—ask us about them.

Write for Free Catalog and Prices

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS • FAST-GROWING MEAT-BRED STRAINS • MONEY-SAVING PRICES

Golden Rule Chicks

HATCHED AND SOLD BY THE GOLDEN RULE

RAISE CHICKS OF DEPENDABLE QUALITY

This year especially, you will want money-making Golden Rule quality when you order chicks. Thousands of poultry raisers have found these healthy, better-bred chicks the quick way to egg and meat profits. Official Ohio-U. S. Pullorum Tested hatchery. 18 popular breeds to choose from; sexed chicks available. All breeds carry 100% live delivery. 98% livability guarantees. Send for free catalog today.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY
BOX 52, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

COLONIAL IS FIRST

in total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE!
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid)	As Hatched	Plts.	Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	100	100	100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

I Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS? Then send a post card today for OUR BIG FREE illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Culled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate	Non-Sex	Plts.	Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	per 100	100	100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 4.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	11.00

Heavy Mix $12. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

(*Continued from Page* 13)

A few cents in the cost of a chick is an excellent investment if you really get stock that is better bred.

3. ***Repeat orders.***

If you were pleased with the chicks you bought last year, order from the same place this year. Most hatcheries figure that there is little profit on the first order. Anyway, if you were pleased, why shop around?

4. ***Trust a good hatchery.***

Most hatcheries — certainly those that advertise in reliable farm papers —want to please the customer.

5. ***Have the house ready.***

Hatcheries are not always at fault when chicks die. Poultrymen make mistakes, too. Chicks that are chilled or badly overheated when they are young will have a high mortality.

—A. A.—

VENTILATION

If you are having ventilation trouble with your chicken house, you may find the answer in Cornell Bulletin No. 315, "The Ventilation of Poultry Houses." You can get this by writing to the Mailing Room, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., or you can write to *American Agriculturist,* and we will see that you receive it. This booklet is free to residents of New York State, and is available to residents of other states at five cents a copy.

—A. A.—

POTATOES FOR HENS

Inasmuch as poultry feed is scarce and high-priced, what would be the possibilities of feeding unsalable potatoes to a laying flock?

There is no question but that potatoes have some feeding value. For poultry they are better cooked, and some reasonably good results have been secured by feeding cooked potatoes to the extent of about two-thirds of the mash. Potatoes, of course, are high in water (about 80%) and they are rather low in protein. Locke James, of the State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y., reports that 2 pounds of mashed, cooked potatoes can be mixed with 1 pound of mash, and that 100 hens can be fed from 4 to 8 pounds of this mixture a day.

—A. A.—

WARM WATER

It is my opinion that the chief benefit from electricity in the hen house is to keep the drinking water warm. My small flock has laid very well without lights, but it is a real job to keep fresh water before them at all times during cold weather.—*L. C., New York.*

—A. A.—

PARALYSIS

Can you tell me what to do for my chickens? They are about six months old, and seem to have weak legs. I will see one lame, and then after a few days the legs will go every which-way. I have killed six of them. They had worms in the gizzard (in the flesh). They were a thread-like worm about an inch long. I killed one chicken yesterday that had been lame for several days, but this bird did not have the worms.—C. C.

It is never possible to be sure of the correct diagnosis when one is not on the premises so that he can see the paralyzed or sick birds. For that reason, what I am about to say should not be taken to mean that I am definitely naming the difficulty in your flock.

However, we have seen the condition which you describe so very frequently, and have had letters about it so many times, that I feel reasonably confident in suggesting that you have what is known as "fowl paralysis" in your flock.

If this is the case, there is nothing known which will correct the condition in the lame birds. You will find,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Sunnybrook Chicks

U. S. APPROVED PROFIT - MAKERS

State Inspectors have approved the health and production qualities of our stock. Every breeder, male and female, has been officially bloodtested for pullorum disease (B.W.D.). When you buy Sunnybrook U. S. Approved Chicks you are assured of healthy, vigorous birds.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS

White Leghorns — New Hampshires
White and Barred Rocks — Cross Breeds
R. I. Reds — Sexed Pullets and Cockerels

Started Chicks Our Specialty

SEXED PULLETS OF ALL BREEDS

We hatch every week in the year and are always able to supply sexed pullets and cockerels—guaranteed 95% true to sex.

STARTED CHICKS

4 weeks of age up to ready-to-lay. We have brooding capacity for 40,000 pullets. Buy started pullets, past the danger age and save valuable time.

This is our 24th year producing better baby chicks.

Write Today for Circular and Prices.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner and Mgr.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Chester Valley Hanson or Gason Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.50
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	19.00	24.00	14.50
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00	----	12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	24.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX. no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
Special Mated Large Type White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$4.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST Chicks and Poults

Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

STONEY RUN CHICKS

BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDBIRD FARM

BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS
On Our Own 300-Acre Farm

For 34 years, we have bred Rhode Island Reds for meat and egg production. For many years, we have trapnested, pedigreed and mated with painstaking care. Customers report:

3-Lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks and
Pullets in 50% Production at 6 Months.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks
on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

R. I. REDS—Our original strain. Blood of 280 to 310 egg foundation mating is constantly distributed through all our R. I. Red matings.
NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own strain, truly dual-purpose.
BARRED ROCKS—From 230 to 260 foundation stock.
ROCK-RED CROSS—For BARRED broilers and roasters.

SEXING — Guaranteed 95% Accurate.
Write for free Folder and Chick Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

8 WEEK OLD RANGE SIZE PULLETS Little or No Brooding Necessary

CONNECTICUT VALLEY CHICKS

Baby Chicks, 8 wk. old range size Pullets or 3½ Mo. old nearly ready to lay Pullets, bred from 7,500 breeders on our own farms. Prices are down. All Pullets grown under brooders, not crowded in batteries. Sexing. Write for Catalog and Prices.

Connecticut Valley Farm
716F Burnside Ave.
East Hartford 8, Conn.
Phone 8-5098

3½ MONTHS OLD Almost Ready-To-Lay PULLETS $10.00 PER 100 FOR HEAVY MEAT COCKEREL CHICKS

R I REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
BARRED CROSS
SEX-LINK CROSS

LET OUR 7500 SUPERB BREEDERS Officially State Blood-Tested HELP SERVE YOU

FREE CATALOG TELLS ALL

LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS — **NATHAN BREEDING FARM** — R. I. REDS CROSSES

Bred Especially for Production Profits

Pullorum Clean chicks with Pedigreed Ancestry.

Feed only the BEST this year. Feed stock that's BRED to insure better livability and production. With Nathan Chicks, even smaller flocks give excellent profits. 30 day livability guarantee. Chicks, Hatching eggs. Free Catalog. NATHAN BREEDING FARM, Box 400, Cuddebackville, N.Y.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	6.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

NOLL'S CHICKS

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Direct Barron Importations. Individual Pedigree Male Matings. Also Supreme Quality Noll's New Hampshires and Barred Rocks. State Pullorum Tested. Extra Quality Profit-Bred Chicks. Sexed or straight run. Quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Prices, catalog free.
MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh. Bl. Buff, Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$16.00	$ 3.50
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	13.00	18.00	12.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar & W. Rox	16.00	24.00	13.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD **WHITE LEGHORNS**
FEB., MAR. & APRIL PRICES

Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

BUY MORE BONDS

There are many reasons for buying War Bonds. Most important is that it takes money to equip and feed the army that is fighting our battles. Second, the buying of War Bonds is the best way to create a reserve to buy needed farm equipment and to make improvements when they are again available. Remember that War Bonds are an investment, not a gift.

(*Continued from opposite page*)
however, that there is nothing else wrong with them, and most people feel that it is perfectly safe to kill the birds and eat them. This should be done at once, however, before they lose weight. In this way they do not become an entire loss.

The disease does not spread to any extent from one bird to another, and you may find that your losses will not be extensive.

It has been shown that this disease is taken by baby chicks very easily when there are old birds near their rearing quarters. No doubt your chicks took the disease from the older birds. For this reason it will be well for you to brood your chicks next year as far as you possibly can away from the place where the old ones are kept.

Worms do not cause this trouble, but where the trouble is present worms will make it worse. For this reason, also, it will be well for you to brood next year's chicks on a spot of ground where chickens have not been grown before. They get the worm eggs from the soil. In a new location there should be no eggs.—*L. E. W.*

—A. A.—

HATCHING EGGS

The care given to hatching eggs has a big effect on hatchability. First, they should be turned once a day. An easy way to do this, where eggs are stored in crates, is to build a support with V-shaped notches, so the case can rest on one corner. They can be turned sufficiently by turning the crate once a day so the other corner rests in the notch.

The eggs should be stored in a place where the air is moist, and in a temperature of between 40° and 55° F. For the best hatchability, do not hold them longer than two weeks.

—A. A.—

"BUILT UP" LITTER

The idea of a "built up" litter works. I tried it, starting early last fall and the house never has been as dry as it has this winter. I merely added litter as the hens broke it up, until it was at least 6 inches deep. Even so, the hens will get to the bottom of it to find a few extra kernels of grain. —*R. E., Massachusetts.*

—A. A.—

FEED CONSUMPTION

The other day I saw a small flock that had slumped in egg production. The hens had good quarters and looked healthy, but they were not laying. The chances are that they had been eating too little and had lost weight, which caused a drop in production.

I find that a lot of little attentions will make the hens eat more. When you go into the house, stir up the mash in the hopper or add a little more. The next time, scatter a few handfuls of grain in the litter.

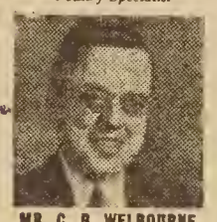
I really believe that my hens enjoy my frequent visits and that they eat more and lay better.—*C. D., Vermont.*

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. $24.00-100. SECOR POULTRY FARM - - - WILSON, N. Y.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

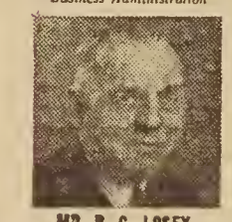
The LIFE story of a HALL CHICK

MR. EDWARD S. WALFORD
Poultry Specialist


MR. C. B. WELBOURNE
Service
Connecticut

MR. JOHN B. PARKER
Service
Northeastern New England

MR. J. H. EDSON
Business Administration


MR. B. C. LOSEY
Service
Va.—N. J.—Pa.

MR. H. A. ARONSON
Service
Vermont

MR. C. B. HERING
Service
New York

WE HELP YOU MAKE MONEY THRU
Customer Cooperation

We have several well known poultry experts in our organization at your service, our field representatives work closely with our customers, a number of booklets covering care and disease problems are yours for the asking.

Back of all this is something far more important in the way of real cooperation, namely — we do everything possible to give you chicks as good as if you yourself supervised their breeding and hatching — not just for one season but over many generations of parent stock development. If you could take the time and start now to develop over several years a parent flock, for vigor and production, you wouldn't do anything that we, in conjunction with our flock owners, are not doing for you — now, last year, and next year.

Starting 32 years ago we built to a production of 18 million quality chicks in 1943. Think what that makes possible — the most modern equipment, expert supervision, vast experience and a complete organization. Never, under any condition, has quality been sacrificed for volume — never have competitive chick prices influenced that quality. Hall chicks are sold at a fair price governed by the cost of producing quality chicks by expert methods.

The finest customer cooperation any hatchery can give you is through the chicks you buy — Hall's Quality Chicks do cooperate with you 100%.

There is a *purpose* back of all *Hall* methods and that *purpose* is to provide *Hall* customers with chicks that will show a *profit* — *The Biggest Profit Possible on Chick Investment.*

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.

MR. STEPHEN M. WALFORD
Supervisor of Flocks

MR. V. J. NORTHEN
Service
Western Pennsylvania

MR. A. B. HALL Jr.
Business Administration

HALL'S *Quality* CHICKS

BIG TYPE **WHITE LEGHORNS** Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.
Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks, Per 100, Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: due to wartime conditions I will sell a few Registered Holstein cows and heifers, T.B. Accredited. Negative to blood test. Heifers, calfhood vaccinated for Bangs. They have been bred to Cornell Supreme Blend, son of the Osborndale herd sire, Cornell Quality Supreme (Dam is the 1152 lb. fat cow Cornell Ollie Catherine) and to a grandson of the proven sire Royal Colantha Wayne. Also a team of 6 year old mares. Weight about 3200 lb.
A. H. WIXSON & SONS,
Bunting Road, Orchard Park, N. Y.

KING BESSIE GRANDSON'S
OFFERING SONS OF ONE OF THE GREATEST PROVEN SONS OF KING BESSIE, KING BESSIE 60th. HE IS FROM THAT GREAT BROOD COW, MISS PIEBE ORMSBY ALEXINE. HIS SEVEN NEAREST DAMS AVERAGE 955.8 LBS. FAT, 3.9%. FROM DAMS UP TO 600 LBS. FAT IN C.T.A.
GLEN COVE
W. H. Worden & Son, Windsor, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
D.H.I.A. RECORDS — PROVEN SIRES.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
ERNEST S. SMITH, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms
Smithville Flats, N.Y.

BULL CALVES, born since April last from great producing cow families, closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl, 874.6 lbs. fat 3½ yrs.
Federal Accredited — Negative.

Yearling Guernsey Bull
Seven nearest dams (11 records) ave:—12,805 lbs. milk, 648.2 lbs. butterfat, 5% test. Eight records made in immature classes. Sire—McDonald Farms Dauntless, a son of Foremost Prediction and Valors Kittoline 16,169 lbs. milk, 766 lbs. butterfat AA. Dam—Broadland Beryl, a 538 lb. Class G daughter of Broadland Baron, junior Champion National Dairy Show—1936. Also young bulls of similar breeding. Pedigrees and prices on request. Bang's Free Herd 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, Ontario, N. Y.

FOR SALE — BULL CALVES
BY LANGWATER CAMBRA.
Maternal half brother Langwater County Squire from A.R. Dams.
Maywood Farms, Stillwater, Pa., R.D.1

AYRSHIRE

For Sale: Two Pure Bred Ayrshire Bulls
One 13 months and the other 5 months old.
If you are interested in herd improvement here is a pair of bulls of the right type and breeding. For particulars write to: MARY DANA WELLS, STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONNECTICUT. Telephone 411-3.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
GOOD HOPE BANDOLIERS. A carefully produced strain from some of the most significant American and Scottish bloodlines. Write for pedigrees of cattle for sale, or better, visit the farm. We can help you improve your breeding herd.
GOOD HOPE FARM. OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY CATTLE
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FALL COWS!
Yes, we believe you can find the kind you want at our sales Barn. Young, good size, high producers—every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed. Pay for purchases out of milk production.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

CATTLE 200 Fresh and Close Springers. 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.
HORSES Fine Teams. Saddle Horses. Seconds.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.
Est. 1845 Hobart, New York

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: First Calf Heifers.
We have on hand over 300 head mixed breeds.
EDWARD DAVENPORT, Accord, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES
Bred to Imported sires, Gibson's Clipper 92U, Gibson 9V, 24W, or 45W. Improve your flock with Buttar Breeding. Flock Established 1890.
C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Michigan

For Sale: 72 Young Sheep and 2 Rams,
Shropshire and Horned Dorset Cross.
Price for the flock, $1200.
Frank Winkler, Middleburg, N. Y.

For Sale: Registered Shropshires
Offering: 10 Ewes, bred for Feb.-March lambs, sired by Cuthbert and Staley rams. Priced to sell. Write. Also 10 bred grades $150.00. Border collie pups.
Wm. P. Corrigan, R.D. 4, Auburn, N.Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

-- REGISTERED BERKSHIRES --
Prolific, easy feeding, quick maturing. Willow Lodge Baron, Cornell Eventuation and Epoch Grenadier blood lines. One young service boar, fall sow pigs and gilts bred for spring farrow. Fair prices and guaranteed satisfaction.
MOORDENIER HILLS, EAST SCHODACK, N. Y.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 WEEKS OLD, $15.00 EACH.
George D. Banta, Unadilla, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES
FALL BOARS AND GILTS,
Inoculated for Cholera, very good type and breeding.
ALSO 50 TONS OF MIXED HAY.
ROBERT BAUER
Holley, New York

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

Registered Berkshires—Gilts.
JULY FARROW, LARGE LITTER.
WEIGH 100 POUNDS AT 3 MONTHS.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
M. H. Vanderhoof, Wellsboro, Pa.

HEREFORD HOGS
8 TO 10 WEEK OLD PIGS. GILTS AND SOWS BRED FOR SPRING LITTER.
Write for descriptive folder and prices.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

Registered O.I.C. Fall Pigs,
True to type, from prize winning bloodlines.
A. J. PANKOWSKI
Carson Rd., R. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

HEREFORD HOGS
"FARMER-PACKER HOG."
Highest winning herd at National and Illinois Shows.. Breeding stock for sale all ages. Illustrated Circular.
Yalehurst Farm, Peoria, Illinois

DOGS

PUPPIES — ALSO SUPPLIES!
WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS. 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS. 35c.
ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
The kind you always wanted. $10.00. Coon, Bobcat, Foxhound Pups, guaranteed to make good or money refunded, $5.00, $8.00. Also trained stock.
John Bilecke, North Attleboro, Mass.

DALMATION (Coach) PUPPIES
Best in blood lines that the breed offers — A.K.C. REG., $25 AND $35.
COLD BROOK RIDING CLUB,
1550 ALTAMONT AVE., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

DOGS

AKC Puppies—St. Bernards, C. Spaniels
COLLIE-SHEPHERD PUPS TO PLACE ON FARMS ON PUPPY-PROFIT BASIS.
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.
PHONE 12R2.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
FROM REAL DRIVERS.
George Boorman, Marathon, N. Y.

HAY

FOR SALE — HAY
FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING — ALFALFA, CLOVER. MIXED HAY. DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
Davis & March, Morrisville, N. Y.

BALED HAY FOR SALE
J. W. CHRISTMAN
R.D. 4, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo: Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Passed.
Family Testing. Write for Folder.
E. R. STONE & SON
BOX A, CLYDE, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Breeding Males Now Available. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder.
DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"
HOLD 18 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old — Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM
MATURE BREEDING MALES, SEED CORN AND CAYUGA SOY BEANS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED R.O.P.
R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM
and RED-ROCK CROSS
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

POULTRY

DANISH'S
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
Breeders from Progeny Tested families.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
Please write for catalog and prices.
A. E. DANISH
DANISH POULTRY FARM, TROY, N.Y.

MAPES
NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES AND OUR FAMOUS
RED-ROCK CROSS
Our Barred Rock Breeders and New Hampshires mated to Pedigreed N. H. Males make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS
One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast.
Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN—100% TRAPNESTED.
Ask for catalog and price list.
VICTOR H. KIRKUP
MATTITUCK, L. I. NEW YORK

RICH POULTRY FARMS
Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested **Reds**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM
S. C. White Leghorns —50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE McGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

MASON POULTRY FARM
White Leghorns: Progeny Tested For Years
N. J.-U. S. R.O.P. TRAPNEST SUPERVISION.
Rigid breeding program retains only top-notch quality —consistent high producers—large eggs—best livability. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES.
Write for free folder.
MASON POULTRY FARM,
BOX 501, MILLTOWN, N. J.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY. 25 YEARS TRAPNESTING AND EGG LAYING TEST RECORDS BACK OF EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.
Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.
ELI H. BODINE
Box 28, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

One No. 9 Buckeye Mammoth Incubator
Fan AC 110 V; 60 cycle; oil heater, capacity, 2,304 eggs.
One Jamesway Incubator
6 trays, capacity 1,080 eggs. Oil heater.
Both in perfect condition.
E. T. STAINES
NORTH CHILI, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: ALPHA, DE LAVAL MILKER ENGINE,
Base and Five-Gallon Tank Heater, good condition.
VALLYON FARM
Dansville, New York

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED —
ONE MARRIED AND ONE SINGLE MAN for modern Central N. Y. farm. $20 to $30 weekly will be paid to reliable men. Must have good references. Write BOX 514-K, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced Poultryman
to take complete charge 3000 layers and raising baby chicks. Good salary plus percentage.
Give references.
John Stangle, Candor, N. Y.

See Opposite Page For Additional Ads

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Offer for Immediate Sale
27 Reg. CORRIEDALE RAMS 27

Subject to prior sale. The list includes Flock Sires, Yearlings for development, and Rams for cross breeding and commercial flocks. Priced from $50. to $200., F.O.B. Anchorage Farms, Cobleskill, N. Y.
ANCHORAGE FARMS foundation stock was individually selected from the best breeders all over the United States, and our flock sires have included such great Rams as UW 447; MM C-2028; and Leslie Crane-bred AF I. Our show flocks have won at the International and many State shows.
ANCHORAGE FARMS stands for the greatest possible perfection in every animal. These Corriedales are bred for quality, rigidly and closely culled for conformation and size. Their fleece is of excellent staple, weight, quality, and uniformity.
ANCHORAGE FARMS Corriedales are a dual purpose breed. They are long-lived, hardy, adaptable to feed and climate, good flockers, easy keeping, prolific, thick loined, heavy shearing, and premium fleeced.
Full and complete description will gladly be sent on request. It is best, though, for the prospective buyer to see the animals prior to purchase.

Purebred Corriedales at Their Best.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
COBLESKILL, N. Y.
M. H. KARKER, Owner. M. PANGBURN, Manager.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic **MASTITIS** Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus says about 90% respond to Strepto-Lac. Write for full details today.

Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines—serums and supplies.

Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19, Kansas City 15, Mo

STREPTO-LAC
(TYROTHRICIN)

FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN MILK & MEAT PRODUCTION
RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS!

All allied nations urgently need all milk and meat United States can produce. Great opportunity with Milking Shorthorns. 4 percent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. FREE literature on request. Read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept AA, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHEAST MARKETS for NORTHEAST PRODUCERS

(*Continued from opposite page*)

HELP WANTED

Ambitious Salesminded Farmer
Interested in becoming distributor, agent or dealer in seeds, fertilizer, manure, wool-waste, farm equipment, oil, anything applicable to a farm. Contact immediately.
HIDDEN ACRES FARM, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 4333.

FARMS FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE:
125 acre farm within 4 miles of 5 Kraut Factories. 3 miles west of New York State Agricultural Experimental Station. Modern conveniences. Good land for growing cabbage, corn and other cash crops. All tiled. Sand and Gravel on the farm.
CON LYNCH, Fort Hill Farm, R.O. 2, Geneva, N. Y.

Desirable 113-Acre Farm; Eqpd.
Good 7 rms., elec., running water, good 40x60 barn, garage, tool storage; about 50 acres for high-paying crops, brook and spring-watered pasture, woodlot; short drive to depot town, ½-hour to city; quick-sale price $3300. 2 horses, cow, 4 young stock, 2 pigs, poultry, machinery and crops thrown in: part down; pg. 27 Big Free Catalog — Bargains 18 States.
STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rein's Processed Quality Products
SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS —SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—
IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS. CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS. CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.
E. B. Rein Lumber Company
BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION,
TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.
384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

RICH COLORED PHOTOS
of your Champion farm animals. Hand-tinted, super, enlargements, done in non-fade oils on rough paper. $1.50. Treasured remembrance of your top favorites. Send clear negatives. MRS. RICHARD WEBBER, WALNUT HILL FARMS, CHURCHVILLE, NEW YORK.

FENCING FOR THE FARM.
HEAVY STOCK FENCE BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE.
Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS
EXCELLENT QUALITY — 4 QUART BASKET — TRY SOME — $2.00 PREPAID.
N. Y. S. Mushroom Farm, W. COXSACKIE, NEW YORK.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I SPENT last week in the Middle West. I attended a few meetings, but most of the time I was just going from one livestock farm to another, talking with feeders and producers, mostly about the livestock which they had on hand.

Every man I talked with was more interested in marketing his livestock than in feeding it or breeding it.

The usual remark was:

"Why should I go on feeding this high cost grain and hay when the government tells us point blank that we cannot get any more for our animals?"

It is costing better than 15c a pound, even for these men with lots of corn available, to put gain on either lambs or cattle, and they simply are not going to do it. This attitude is already bringing to our market, in numbers, livestock which is half finished, which should be fed anywhere from thirty to ninety days, and it naturally brings up the question of what we are going to do for meat during the time that this livestock would normally be available.

I did not meet one man who was not going to cut down his sows, and most of the men were going to cut them more than half. Some of those midwestern markets will not accept any hogs weighing within government weights (200 to 300 pounds), because they cannot get near the government floor for them, but they will accept anything outside of those weights which are selling anywhere from 10c to 13c. This is causing more or less of a panicky condition. A great many men are marketing hogs weighing from 140 to 180 pounds and taking any price they can get, because they are afraid that if they let them gain on up to the weights they should be there will be no outlet for them. Truly a sad situation.

Everywhere there was an abundance of corn. Most of the men who have ready money have bought up more than they can possibly use and are holding it as a speculation or for their own protection. It seems to be the fad to buy corn and to keep it, and that is another sad situation in the face of the greatly reduced livestock numbers which will be out there to eat it. The

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Read Production Records

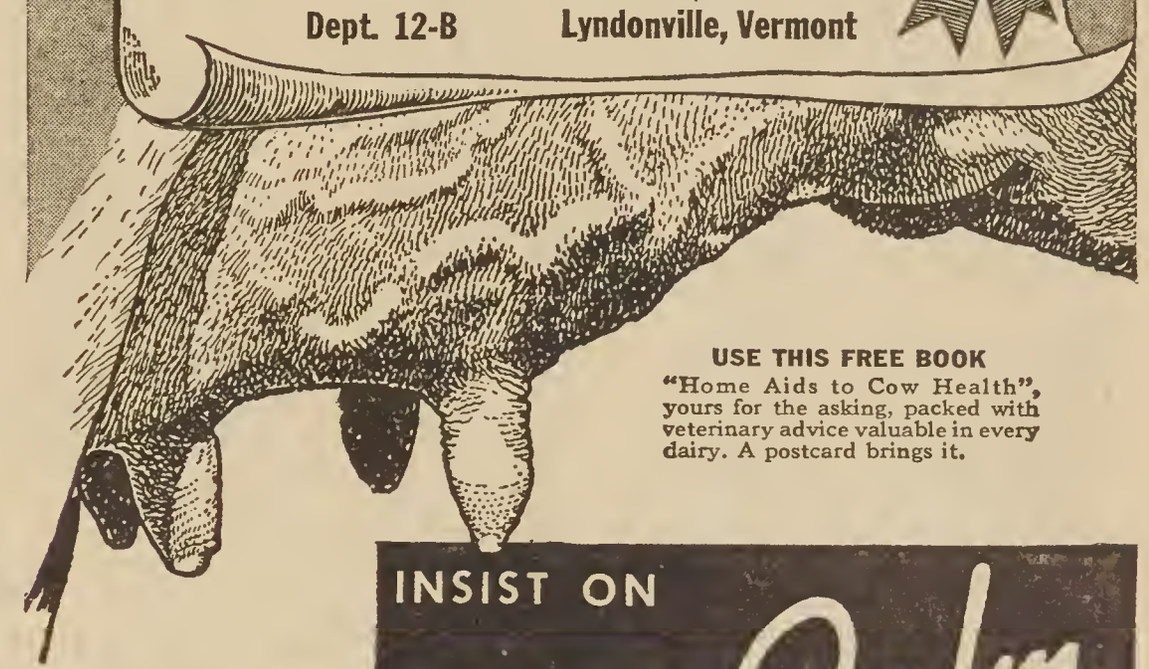
Holsteins lead in every official production class. Join the leaders. Build a herd that gives top production in return for feed and care. The answer is Holsteins. Write Box 1026.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

WESTEND STOCK FARM
BERT J. BUTTS, Owner, SHERBURNE, N. Y.
Complete Dispersal
Thursday, February 10, 1944
75 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
TO BE SOLD IN THE HEATED SALE PAVILION, AT EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
This is one of the oldest and highest producing and best bred herds in the State of New York. The herd was founded 34 years ago. 5 bulls in succession have been purchased and used from the famous Carnation Milk Farms.
Twelve consecutive years of Cow Testing with 2 cows over 700 lb. of fat. One of them, Westend Carnation Annie, the New York State Champion in 305 days, 2 time milking, with 695 lb. of fat and 21,486.8 lb. of milk. In full year, she made 759.9 lb. of fat and was Grand Champion female at Eastern States Exposition in 1940.
THE PRESENT CARNATION HERD SIRE WITH 14 OF HIS OFFSPRING WILL BE SOLD.
Owner has been in ill health for past four years and is 75 years old.
The herd is T.B. Accredited, all negative to blood test. Young heifers vaccinated.
CATTLE ELIGIBLE TO GO ANYWHERE.
More details and a catalog may be obtained by writing
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

Award
the full pail to the careful milker

Twice-a-day your watchfulness helps keep the milk works at peak efficiency. Such seemingly minor things as scratches, chaps, bruises set up irritations in tender tissues, often hold up the milk flow and threaten major losses if infections set in. You'll guard against dangers when you keep Bag Balm handy for quick healing aid and for effective antisepsis on contact. Compounded with refined lanolin and exclusive penetrating and antiseptic medication, Bag Balm spreads right and stays on—it's economical to use for healing emergencies, for massage in treating caked bag, and all farm healing. To be sure of the genuine, always ask for Bag Balm by name. 10 ounces (now in wartime package) still only 60¢ at feed, drug and general stores.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12-B Lyndonville, Vermont



USE THIS FREE BOOK
"Home Aids to Cow Health", yours for the asking, packed with veterinary advice valuable in every dairy. A postcard brings it.

INSIST ON Bag Balm TO PROMOTE RAPID HEALING

New York Hereford Breeders' Ass'n
SHOW and SALE
TO BE HELD AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.
MONDAY, APRIL 17th, 1944
JOHN E. REOMAN, Sales Manager,
P. O. Box 84, Brighton Sta., Rochester 10, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE
far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fencers.
DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BUY WINTER COWS NOW !
The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, (*Specialists in Livestock Financing*), 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females. $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

SELLING ENTIRE HERD OF (50) FIFTY HEAD OF HEREFORDS AT AUCTION, FEBRUARY 23, 1944

Sale of property makes it necessary for us to sell our Registered Herd of Horned and Polled Herefords, the foundation of which was purchased from Mr. W. H. La Boyteaux, Owner, of Hop Creek Farms, Holmdel, N. J. The entire herd of 50 (fifty) head will be sold at Auction on February 23, 1944, Sale starting at 12 noon. No cattle will be disposed of prior to Sale.

The following Registered HEREFORD cattle will be offered in good breeding condition:

OUR HERD SIRE, *MISCHIEF DOMINO 9th*, Polled, Calved October 18, 1939, a son of Mischief Domino (2019106) (80992) and Elma Domino (1926799) (75910).

18 HORNED COWS, all bred, some due to calve February/March, carrying a lot of Domino blood, mostly daughters of Prince Domino Randolph 3rd, Woodford Domino 3rd and Coronet Incom.

14 YOUNG COWS (13 Polled, 1 Dehorned), daughters of our Horned Cows mentioned above and sired by Dale Superior 6th (nine) and Mischief Domino 9th (five), all bred to FRR Belmont 4th—a proven Herd Sire of Hop Creek Farms—and due to calve in the Fall of this year.

6 HEIFER CALVES (Polled) about one year old, daughters of the Horned Cows previously mentioned and sired by Mischief Domino 9th (five) and Dale Superior 6th (one).

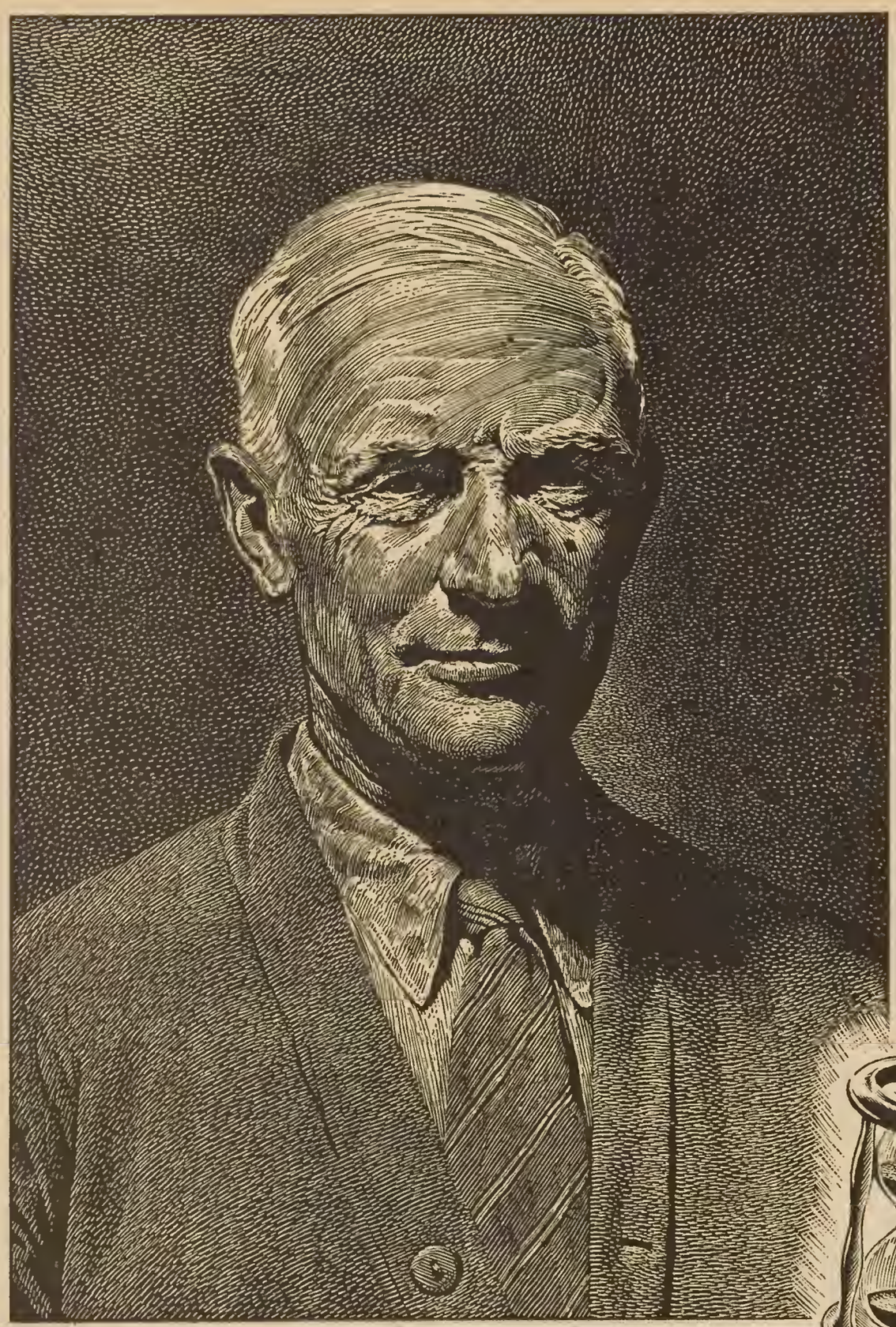
11 BULL CALVES, about one year old, (7 Polled, 4 Horned), ready for light service early this Summer, sons of the Horned Cows previously mentioned and sired by Mischief Domino 9th (ten) and Dale Superior 6th (one).

Sale will be held at Farm under shelter. Farm is located about seven miles west of RED BANK, N. J., at the junction of Newman Springs Road and Holmdel-Scobeyville Road. Frequent train service is available from New York, Pennsylvania Station, (Pennsylvania Railroad), or Liberty Street Station, (Central Railroad of New Jersey), to Red Bank, running time about one hour. Free transportation from Red Bank R.R. Station to Farm will be arranged on request. Buyers will be extended all necessary assistance in making shipping arrangements for cattle purchased.

While the Herd is accredited, all cattle will be tested shortly before Sale, making them eligible for shipment anywhere.

For further information and catalogue, apply L. N. STOCKARD, *Owner*, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y., or WILSON CONOVER, *Manager*, Holmdel, New Jersey.

RED TOP FARM, -- HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY



Old Joe *said to* Young Joe . . .

". . . when you get over there in the thick of it, son, you won't have time to think about the fancy ideals you're supposed to be fighting for. You'll be interested mostly in shooting straight, and shooting first.

"But some night when you're lying out under the stars, you'll probably figure the whole thing out—and it will be very simple.

"You'll realize that you're fighting to protect the kind of decency and freedom you were raised in —and will want to raise *your* kids in, too.

"You'll be fighting to protect the opportunity that *all* Americans have of starting at the bottom and getting to the top—*and that's typically American.*

"You're fighting to protect your right to live your own life in your own way without being pushed around by some bright young bureaucrat who wants to do all your planning for you.

"That's about all there is to it, son. But it's mighty worth while—this business of keeping our freedom—of sticking to the things that have made America great.

"I've often thought that our own family was a pretty good example of what can happen in this country—and nowhere else. I started as a chore boy on this very farm, when I was ten years old. Made up my mind I'd own it some day. Nothing in the world to stop me—if I *really wanted* it.

"We didn't have good roads in those days. No central schools. No cars or trucks or tractors. No radios. No airplanes. No telephones, movies, or electric lights.

"I didn't have much education—didn't have the time or money to get it. But I made up my mind that my own children would have some of the things I didn't have.

"You've had a good education. You went to agricultural college. You've traveled around the country in your car. You've seen how the other fellow lives and runs his farm. You keep up to date through your radio, your reading—and your various farm associations.

"And, son, it's hard to believe that most of the inventions, advantages and improvements that have made you more efficient and more comfortable, have happened in my lifetime.

"But that's the very thing I'm talking about. That's the power of America. We've got push in this country—and ingenuity—the determination to keep on getting stronger and better all the time. And all of us have got to see that nothing stops that kind of progress—neither enemies from the outside, *nor from the inside.*

"You're a chip off the old block, son. You think about the way I do. You work hard—very hard. But you've had more advantages than I had. And you're a better man in every way. You'll go farther.

"You're the new kind of American farmer. You're running a business when you farm today. It's a mighty important business too—and you've got to know your stuff.

"Just remember this, my boy—you're a free agent. Your future is under your hat. You have seen what our American way of doing things has meant to you and me and millions of others, in opportunity, progress and happiness. That's what you're really fighting for, son. You put the heat on, over there—and I'll put it on over here."

TIMELY HELP

Good farm buildings and fences are just as important as good tractors and combines in producing the food needed to win the war. When your buildings and fences need repair, talk to the Republic Dealer in your community. He's a neighbor of yours—knows your farm and your problems. And he *knows his business,* which is supplying materials and *information* that will help you. He can advise you on methods of keeping your buildings weather tight and water tight under today's conditions. See him soon. And ask for a copy of the timely book, "Wartime Conservation Suggestions for the Farm Front."

The Army-Navy E flag waves over seven Republic plants and the Maritime M floats over the Cleveland District plant.

Let's All Back the Attack! Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS — TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW!

The Question Box

GRAFTING

Is it possible to graft cherries or plums? I have tried it, but I have not had much success.

May I suggest that much of the difficulty in grafting the cherry and the plum lies in the ragged manner in which the bark splits. A good procedure is to first make cuts through the bark parallel with the branch in the general direction in which the split will occur. Then, when the chisel is inserted in the stub the bark is not torn, but merely separates sharply along the plane of the knife cut.

Also, one of the difficulties is in the drying out of the tissues. Be sure that all wounds are thoroughly covered with grafting wax or tape. Sharp tools are essential.—*H. B. Tukey, N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station.*

—A. A.—

DIARRHEA

My cow was tested for T.B. the other day, and a few days afterward began to have loose bowels which developed into the worst case of diarrhea I ever saw. Is it possible that the test could have caused it? I think they should be just as careful inoculating cows as humans. The man just took the needle out of his pocket instead of having it sterile.

—P. B., Conn.

Naturally enough, anyone inoculating cows should be careful and be sure that they do not in any way cause an infection, but even under unsanitary conditions nothing could have developed, of this nature, unless possibly an abscess at the base of the tail where she was inoculated.

—*J. F. ("Doc") Roberts.*

—A. A.—

SPANISH FLY

I would like some information concerning breeding cattle. I had some heifers that were in heat the past late summer. I did not want the cows to freshen in summer, but would like to breed them now so that they would be milking next fall. I have heard that Spanish Fly was good to stimulate breeding.—T. W., N. Y.

Under no condition should you use such a drug. In the first place it would do no good, and in the second place it is just a trouble and expense. It would be my suggestion that if you want calves next summer, that you turn a bull in with these heifers and let nature take its course.

—*J. F. ("Doc") Roberts.*

—A. A.—

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Is there any advantage in mixing soybeans and corn in the same row for silage, over growing the two crops separately and mixing them when they are put in the silo?

Where the two crops are planted so there is approximately one stalk of corn and three soybean plants every nine inches in the row, you will get considerably more feed produced on a given area than you will where the two crops are grown separately.

—A. A.—

SOYBEANS IN MAINE

I would like to know if soybeans can be successfully grown in Maine. I would like to raise some, but have never seen any growing around here. I have been told they are hard to raise. Other beans and corn grow here.—F. H., Maine.

It is my opinion that you can grow them well if you can plant by mid-June, have frost-free weather till near mid-September, and use an early variety. The sort I would recommend is the Cayuga. It would, if planted in June, be in excellent condition for haymaking about 60 to 65 days after planting, and be ripe before hard frosts come. Another variety, the Seneca, would be a good hay sort, but might fail to ripen fully except in very favorable years.

I am sending you under separate cover mimeographed information on the growing of soybeans for grain, hay, and silage. For hay purposes, an early sort is usually better because it reaches hay stage while there is still curing weather. Green soys cure very slowly if harvested after the middle of September.—*F. P. Bussell, New York State College of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

WORTH OF HAY

How much is a ton of hay worth?

An answer to that question is offered by George Taylor, extension dairyman. Says Cowman Taylor, a ton of good hay is worth about two-thirds price of a ton of grain. If grain is selling for $50 a ton, dairymen can afford to pay $33 to $34 a ton for good hay.

Hay, continues Mr. Taylor, has a greater effect upon production than grain mixture, a fact that many dairymen fail to realize.—*A. K.*

—A. A.—

PROSO

I have heard that Proso is a relatively new grain crop which will give excellent yields in the Northeast.

Proso is a type of millet which has been common for years in the old world. There are other grain crops which, on the average, will give better yields in the Northeast. Proso is approximately equal to oats in feeding value. It does not make good hay. It can be made into silage, but yields are so small that it is not recommended.

—A. A.—

CORTLANDS

What do growers report as to their experience with Cortland apples?

It would seem to us that growers are either distinctly enthusiastic, or they do not like the variety at all. The variety is an excellent pollinizer for McIntosh. The Cortland, of course, is a larger apple than the McIntosh, but it is reported that it is important to do a good pruning job on this variety.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 17)

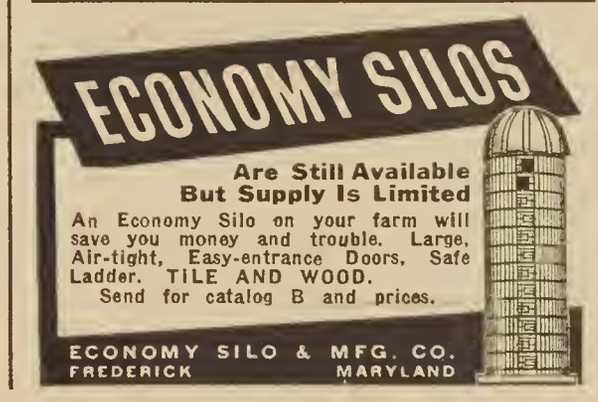
question of course arises, "What are they going to do with it?" Judging from the way the corn situation has loosened up here in Western New York, it is my opinion that before next fall they will be trying very hard to get someone to take it.

The men in the Northeast who are now liquidating their livestock and poultry are surely making a mistake, because they are going to be able to get more corn from now on and they are also going to be able to get protein supplements, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, etc. The men out there are not able to get these supplements, and that is another thing that is causing the livestock liquidation.

They are having a very open winter, with practically no snow and no freezing and thawing, and most of them say that their wheat is not being damaged, and that anyway it is spring weather that decides the wheat crop and not winter weather. They also say that pastures and grasses of all kinds will be very much later than usual this year because they have not had the snow protection as in most years.

Summing up everything I saw on this trip, I can only say again that there is going to be a future for all kinds of livestock in the Northeast.

WARTIME FARMERS! Send for our new combination Farm Facts Book and Seed Service Catalog. It's filled with helpful information. Tells what crops make good substitutes when seed shortages occur. Write for a FREE copy today. A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 42C, LANDISVILLE, PENNA.



Rid Your Premises of RATS and MICE

by a New, Quick, Safe Way

If you suffer from these dreaded pests, if your place is overrun and you lose hundreds of dollars in feed and crop each year, here's a safe, quick, positive way to destroy them completely. Just sprinkle SAF-KIL Rat Poison around places where rats are known to be and almost over-night you're rid of them. SAF-KIL kills only rats, mice and thieving rodents. Harmless to pets, stock or humans. It's quick acting yet allows enough time for rats and mice to get outside, where they die and are easy to dispose of. It's inexpensive, 2 large 6-ounce packages of SAF-KIL, almost a full pound costs only 96 cents, and it must KILL your rats or your money back. **SEND NO MONEY**, just name and address. On arrival pay postman only 96 cents, plus postage, or send cash and we pay postage, you save. Send order today to **SAF-KIL CO.**, Dept. 96-B, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Good—and GOOD FOR YOU!

Soy Products are best wartime "Stand-in"

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

Soya meat loaf utilizes any chopped meat, raw or cooked. Mold it on tough paper and cook on a rack in a dripping pan or spread it in a loaf pan.

—Photo courtesy U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS are due to become better known to American housewives because they contain protein and fat, both of which become more precious as the war continues. Whereas the garden varieties of soybeans formerly have not been grown in large quantities, the field varieties have been grown for several years and the beans used chiefly to supply soy oil. After the oil has been pressed from the beans a meal is left which is rich in protein. From this meal is now being refined soybean flour and grits which it behooves every housewife to learn to use in every possible way.

Soybean products can be used to help out when supplies of meat, eggs, milk or cheese run short, for the quality of soy protein is almost the same as the protein of these animal foods; also it adds to the daily meals Vitamin B and valuable minerals.

Soy products are bland in flavor and therefore combine well with almost any dish. For the same reason they need to be seasoned highly. Here are some facts about using soya flour:

1. Mixtures containing it brown easily and usually have to be cooked at reduced temperature.
2. More salt and liquid are required when soya flour is present.
3. It contains little starch, hence it is not used as a thickener.
4. Two tablespoons soya flour may replace 2 tablespoons of all-purpose flour PER CUP; the same amount of soya grits may replace rolled oats or other breakfast cereal in cooking.
5. Both high-fat and low-fat soya flours are available on the market; the high-fat is used in recipes given here.
6. Many prepared soya flour mixtures are now appearing; follow manufacturer's instructions in using them.
7. Store soya products in a cool, dry place — very important for high-fat flour in hot weather.

While soya flour mixes best with finely ground flours, the soya grits or flakes go best with more coarsely ground meals. In some dishes you can take your choice, as in sausage cakes, potato cakes, dumplings, some soups and puddings.

The following recipes were originated by Miss Lucile Brewer in the test kitchens of the Grange League Federation. Miss Brewer pioneered in soybean product recipes and has given us permission to pass on to our readers these results of her efforts:

SOYBURGER

1 pound hamburger
4 tablespoons water
4 tablespoons soybean flakes

Combine soybean flakes and water in bowl and let stand one-half hour. Mix thoroughly into the hamburger. Shape into patties and fry or grill as usual.

Instead of hamburger you may use two-thirds ground round steak combined with one-third pound ground suet.

SOYSAGE

1 pound sausage
4 tablespoons water
4 tablespoons soybean flakes

Soak the soy flakes in water for 15 to 20 minutes, then mix thoroughly with the sausage. Shape into patties and cook as usual.

SOYA YEAST BREAD
(Makes 2 loaves)

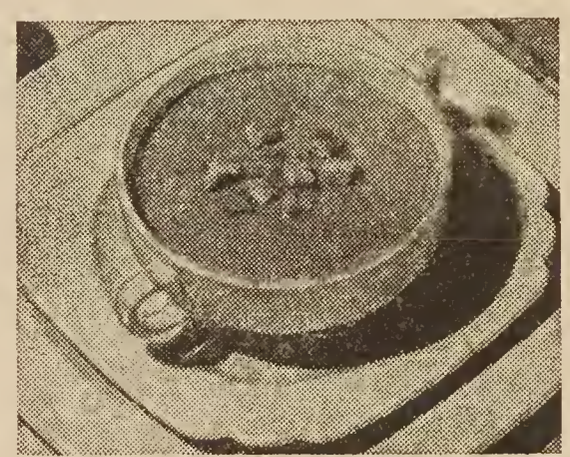
2 cups milk, scalded and cooled
6 cups sifted enriched flour
9 tablespoons high-fat soybean flour
1 to 2 cakes yeast
3 teaspoons salt
3 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons melted shortening

Pour lukewarm milk into mixing bowl. Add yeast, salt, sugar and blend. Add 3 cups white flour. Beat thoroughly. Mix in melted shortening. Add soybean flour and remainder of white flour gradually to form a dough which will not cling to bowl. Turn onto floured board and knead until it no longer sticks to board. Put kneaded dough into a greased bowl. Brush surface of dough with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place (80° F.) until double in bulk. Fold dough under and let rise again. When doubled in bulk, turn dough onto slightly floured board and shape into two smooth rolls. Place rolls in greased bread pans. Brush with melted shortening and let rise until again doubled in volume. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 50 minutes to 1 hour.

SOY FLAKE BREAKFAST CEREAL

¼ cup soybean flakes
2 cups water
1 cup rolled wheat, rolled oats or other cereal

Mix the soy flakes and cereal together. Stir the combined mixtures into boiling salted water. Cook for 20 minutes and serve with milk or cream and sugar.



—Photo courtesy U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

A cream soup with soya flour added is sufficiently hearty for the main dish for luncheon or supper. The soya flour steps up the nourishment greatly, while ordinary flour still must be used for thickening.

SOY BETTY
(Serves 5 to 6)

4 large tart apples, pared and thinly sliced
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup molasses or dark corn syrup
¼ cup brown sugar firmly packed
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ cup sifted flour
½ cup soybean flakes

Combine molasses, cinnamon, salt and mix with apples. Turn mixture into greased baking dish. Cream butter and sugar, add flour gradually, then soyflakes, mixing thoroughly. Spread lightly over apples. Cover the dish and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Remove cover and continue baking 15 minutes or until apples are tender. Serve warm, plain or with cream.

SOYA RAISIN DROP COOKIES

1 cup sifted pastry flour
1 cup sifted soybean flour
¾ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon gingor
¾ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
⅓ cup brown sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
½ cup cooking molasses
⅓ cup sour milk
⅔ cup raisins, cut

Sift flours once, measure, add salt, soda and spices and sift again. Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg and beat well. Combine molasses and sour milk. Add liquids and flour alternately to the creamed mixture. Drop by teaspoons on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 3½ dozen cookies.

From the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics comes this suggestion about adding soya flour to meat and vegetable soups:

If you have 1 quart (4 cups) of soup stock, take out ¼ cup stock and mix it with ¼ cup soya flour. Combine with the finished soup for the last few minutes of cooking before soup is served.

CREAM OF PEA AND SOYA SOUP

1 No. 2 can, or 2½ cups cooked peas
4 slices onion
2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
4 cups milk
½ cup soya flour

Heat the peas in their own liquid with the onion, a few minutes. Mash the vegetables through a coarse sieve.

Make a sauce of the 2 tablespoons of flour, fat, seasonings, and 3½ cups of the milk. Mix the remaining ½ cup of milk with the soya, then blend it in the sauce. Put in the sieved peas and onion and heat to a good serving temperature.

Also from the Bureau comes this suggestion for combining soya grits with meat to form a loaf:

SOYA MEAT LOAF

¾ lb. ground meat
1½ cups vegetable stock, tomato juice or milk
2 ounces salt pork, diced
2 tablespoons chopped onion
½ cup chopped celery
¾ cup soya grits
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
2 teaspoons salt
¾ cup bread crumbs
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Select one kind of meat or a mixture of two or more kinds. Blend the vegetable stock, tomato juice, or milk with the meat. Fry the salt pork until crisp, remove from the fat. Cook the onion and celery in the fat for a few minutes. Add all the ingredients to the meat and mix well. Mold the loaf on a piece of tough paper with the hands. Place the paper and loaf on a rack in an uncovered pan and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until well done and brown, about 1 to 1¼ hours.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

down if he gets an opening."

After supper was over, Betty Tyler said:

"I'm sorry, Aunt Kate, but I promised Mr. Green to go back to the office and take some dictation tonight. You see, we're both taking time off to go to the trial, because it's really a Farm Bureau matter. But we don't want the work to pile up at the office, so we're doing some of it outside of hours."

Then, looking Allen directly in the face and coloring a little, she said:

"Al, how'd you like to walk back to town with me?"

Surprised, Allen answered quickly: "Sure, glad to."

But Betty thought, and so did the family, that there was not much enthusiasm in his acquiescence. And there wasn't. Allen was thinking, "She's going to spend the whole evening in the office with Willard Green," and for some reason the thought of it depressed him.

Up in his room, Allen slipped off his work clothes and hurriedly changed into his good suit. Betty was out in the yard when he came downstairs, and together they took the road back to town. They were silent for a few moments, then Betty said:

"New moon, Al. What's that old saying?"

"I don't know. What is it?"

"I used to say it when I was a kid," she said. "You look over your left shoulder and say:

'Moon, moon, shining bright
Wish I may
Wish I might
Have the wish I wish tonight.'

"Did you make a wish just now?" asked Al.

"Yes, I did."

"What was it?"

"Don't you wish you knew! Anyway, it would spoil it to tell. Don't you ever indulge in such nonsense, or are you always such a solemn old owl?"

Allen grinned, though somewhat crookedly.

"Well, even you will have to admit that I haven't much to get hilarious about right now."

"I'm sorry," said Betty, quickly. "I was just joking. I know you can be full of fun."

She was silent for a few moments as they walked along, and then said:

"Al, I had a reason for asking you to walk back with me. I wanted to see you alone, and this was the only way I could figure out to do it. I just want to tell you that no matter how that trial goes, you have a lot of friends who have faith in you, and will continue to believe in you. We know you aren't guilty, and no one, not even a jury of twelve men, can tell us that you are. I just wanted to tell you that."

Then she moved closer to slip her

(Continued on opposite page)

SMART *and* POPULAR

No. **3727.** Make this well-tailored suit the mainstay of your wardrobe. Wear it now under a topcoat. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 2¾ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. **3718.** What could be more useful for a young schoolgirl than this youthful jumper and jacket? Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, jumper, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric; jacket, ⅞ yard 54-inch fabric; applique included in pattern.

No. **3431.** For that defense or outdoor job this overall-and-blouse set is especially designed. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric for overalls; blouse, 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3714** is that good basic dress that's especially smart on the mature figure. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch fabric, ⅜ yard contrasting.

No. **3698** an extremely smart version of the ever-popular jumper. You'll be teaming the round-necked blouse with separate skirts too. Size 10 to 20. Size 16, jumper, 2⅝ yards 35-inch fabric; blouse, 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3482** makes a dainty dress-and-panty set for that little girl on your list. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 years. Size 2, 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric, ¼ yard contrasting, 1¾ yards ruffling.

TO ORDER: Send pattern number, correct size and 15 cents to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The new Spring Fashion Book has over 175 delightfully illustrated, all-occasion patterns for you and the family. Price just **12** cents, or send 25 cents for the Fashion Book **and** a pattern of your own choosing.

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from opposite page*)

arm through his and walk beside him.

Tremendously moved, Allen tried to speak and couldn't. Finally he said:

"Betty, that helps more than I can tell you. I appreciate your faith, and that of all the rest of my friends. And here's something I want you to know. I've had my black moments about this matter, as you may imagine, but the other day up in the old back lot plowing some tough sod I had it out with myself. I'm going to see this thing through and be damned to them! I've concluded that no one can lick a man but himself, and by the gods, I haven't done anything that I'm ashamed of, and I'm not licked! I'm going to stand up to them."

"Bully for you!" cried Betty. "I knew that if you once got that red hair into this fight you'd come out all right."

She slid her hand down his arm till their hands met, and squeezed his hand hard. Then as they entered the outskirts of the village, she dropped his arm, and walked sedately beside him to the Farm Bureau office.

"Goodnight, Al," she said, and there was a world of tenderness in her voice. He stood there a moment after she left him, feeling happier than he had in a long time. Then suddenly he turned away, hurt and chilled again. He told himself that her tenderness had been only sympathy, for through the office window he had seen Willard Green's face light up with a gay greeting to Betty as she entered, and her own friendly smile in response.

As Allen strode back down the street he noticed the lights burning in Fred Cooper's office. He thought of going in to see if he could do anything to help Fred in the preparation of the case for tomorrow, but he noticed that Cooper had a visitor, a little man with his back to the window, someone who looked vaguely familiar to Allen in the half light, though he was unable to place him. Both men were so absorbed in what they were saying to each other that he decided not to interrupt them.

"To hell with it," said Al to himself. "I'm going home. I've had enough for today anyway." (*To be continued*)

Should a husband tell his Wife!

JACK: I'm running out of adjectives! Those hot biscuits and preserves for dessert were sure *something!*

SUE: You're worth surprising, often! So much praise for so *little* work. And easy Snow Biscuits have extra vitamins when you use Fleischmann's *yellow label* Yeast!

LISTEN, EVERYBODY... FLEISCHMANN'S IS THE ONLY YEAST FOR BAKING THAT HAS ADDED AMOUNTS OF VITAMINS A AND D, AS WELL AS THE VITAMIN B COMPLEX. ....WONDERFUL?

I'M FREE! SEND FOR ME ...FLEISCHMANN'S 40-PAGE BOOK OF OVER 70 RECIPES ...THE FAMOUS "BREAD-BASKET" IN A NEW, REVISED WARTIME EDITION. FULL OF NEW IDEAS IN BREADS, ROLLS, DELICIOUS SWEET BREADS. YOU'LL WANT TO TRY THEM ALL. WRITE NOW!

All those vitamins go right into your breads with **no** great loss in the **oven.** Be sure to **use** Fleischmann's! A week's supply keeps in the ice-box.

For your free copy, write Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Mother, This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Wonderful

No Cooking. Very Easy. Saves Dollars.

To get the most surprising relief from coughs due to colds, you can easily prepare a medicine, right in your own kitchen. It's very easy—a child could do it—needs no cooking, and tastes so good that children take it willingly. But you'll say it beats them all for quick results.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of really splendid cough syrup—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and lasts a family a long time.

And for real quick relief, it can't be beaten. It acts in three ways—loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Check in

In Cleveland it's the **HOTEL HOLLENDEN**

In Columbus it's the **NEIL HOUSE**

OTHER DeWITT HOTELS:
THE LANCASTER *Lancaster, Ohio*
THE BARON STEUBEN *Corning, N.Y.*

SAVE RUBBER

Easy to fix cuts, bruises, worn spots in tires, SO-LO also mends shoes, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth.

MEND the HOLE for 1¢

SPREADS ON like butter Dries tough overnight Flexible Non-skid. Waterproof. Won't come off—*guaranteed*

So-Lo AT HARDWARE & 10c STORES

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

★ *Buy U.S. War Bonds* ★

FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

AT FIRST SIGN OF A **COLD** USE **666**

666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

FALSE TEETH

7th YEAR

We make FALSE TEETH for you from your own impressions in strict accordance with new U. S. Law.

LOW AS **9.95**

60 DAY TRIAL
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE of SATISFACTION protects you.

SEND NO MONEY *Write TODAY for FREE Booklet and Material.*

J. B. CLEVELAND DENTAL PLATE CO.
Dept. 22-B4. East St. Louis, Illinois

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

EDITOR ED EASTMAN tells me that despite the paper shortage and the fact that he has to cut down on the use of space wherever possible, he has decided to restore Kernels, Screenings and Chaff to a full page. I confess that his decision pleases me. It permits me again to use an occasional picture. Throughout the years this page has become a sort of diary or record of my farming activities and I find that the most important part of this record is the pictures I have printed. Somehow I have a feeling that you who read the page also like plenty of pictures.

FARM NOTES

Last season's wet spring is responsible for what may be a permanent change in our farming operations.

Corn for Grain

Several years ago we abandoned the growing of corn because of the work involved. Instead we put up grass silage and grew small grains like wheat, barley, and oats which could be harvested with a combine and therefore a minimum of labor.

Our shift to grass silage proved entirely satisfactory and we are not interested in going back to corn silage. Our experience with small grains also seemed quite satisfactory, although we were disappointed in the amount of bedding we recovered after the combine and as a result ran into a real bedding problem. You may recall that we asked for suggestions last spring as to how a lot of bedding might be grown cheaply.

Last spring's wet weather prevented us getting in our usual acreage of oats and barley and forced us to switch this acreage to corn for grain. Despite the late spring we grew a wonderful crop of corn *and from it harvested much more grain to the acre than we have ever gotten from either oats or barley and a tremendous quantity of the most satisfactory bedding we have ever used.* We handled our corn crop by cutting it with a harvester, setting the bundles up in shocks to dry and then running the shocks through a husker and shredder.

Grass Silage

We like grass silage because we have learned to make it by the wilting method; because we can handle it cheaply; because it is the only practical way we have discovered of getting our alfalfas and clovers cut in time so as to be sure of good second and third crops *and of harvesting weedy hay fields before the weeds go to seed.*

Our standard practice in putting up grass silage has been to windrow the grass as we cut it, pick up the windrows with a one-man operated hayloader and gravity dump truck or trailer, dump the loads of green grass at a chopper sunk in the ground, and use to feed the chopper one or two men, whichever we have available.

The only disadvantage in this system of handling green hay is that the hayloader tends to twist it up and it therefore makes it hard to pull apart at the chopper. To get around this situation we are considering using a buck rake, which I will discuss later.

Chopped Hay

In any normal season the putting up of grass silage and the making of dry hay will overlap; in fact these two operations to be most efficient should supplement each other. So far as the chopper is concerned we try to set it in such a way that simply by changing the pipe it can be used to chop green grass into the silo or blow dry hay into a mow. We have some of the same trouble with dry hay twisting up that we do with green hay, particularly when a side delivery rake has to be used. This again interests us in the use of a buck rake.

By far the biggest handicap, however, in putting dry hay through a chopper lies in the fact that since it packs more densely than long hay it has to be drier. *Dried down to what experience teaches us to be a safe moisture content means that we lose too many leaves.* The only practical remedy for this loss seems to be to handle the hay before it has lost so much moisture. How can this be done?

Flue Drying

Down in the Tennessee Valley district, considerable experience has been gained in removing moisture from hay mows by using electrically driven fans to drive air through flues. However, so far as I know, this experience has been confined to drying long hay of high moisture content.

None of us around Sunnygables has any stomach for mowing away long hay which is heavy in moisture—in fact I know we just won't be able to do such work. On the other hand, if we could use our hay chopper to, say, cut the hay into 6 inch lengths and blow it where we want it, and then could use flues to take the moisture out of this chopped hay, we would have something which would interest us.

We would be able to bring the hay in from the field before it was so dry that it lost all its leaves. By putting it through the chopper we would be able to spread it evenly in any mow without the use of any manpower and —as important as anything—we would have a product which we could easily get out of the mow for feeding. *As an experiment we are inclined to try out the flue drying of coarse chopped hay at Sunnygables next summer. Here again we come right smack up against the problem of the buck rake.*

Buck Rake

Can a buck rake be used to pick up green hay either out of a swath or windrow? Some claim it can; some are sure it can't because they have tried and failed.

Can a buck rake be used successfully to pick up hay which is green enough so that it hasn't lost its leaves but will require flue drying in the mow—in other words, tough hay? On this point the evidence is more unanimous: *namely, that a buck rake cannot be used to handle tough hay successfully.* Well, can one be built which will?

What about this whole question of buck rakes anyway? Have they a place in handling the northeastern hay crop or are they just a fad? Is their use limited to handling very dry hay, that is, hay which is so dry that it is bound to lose a lot of its leaves? Should buck rakes be mounted on trucks or tractors? Should they be placed in front or behind the operator? Does a bunch of hay carried in by a buck rake to a chopper pull apart more easily than it will when it has been picked up by a hayloader?

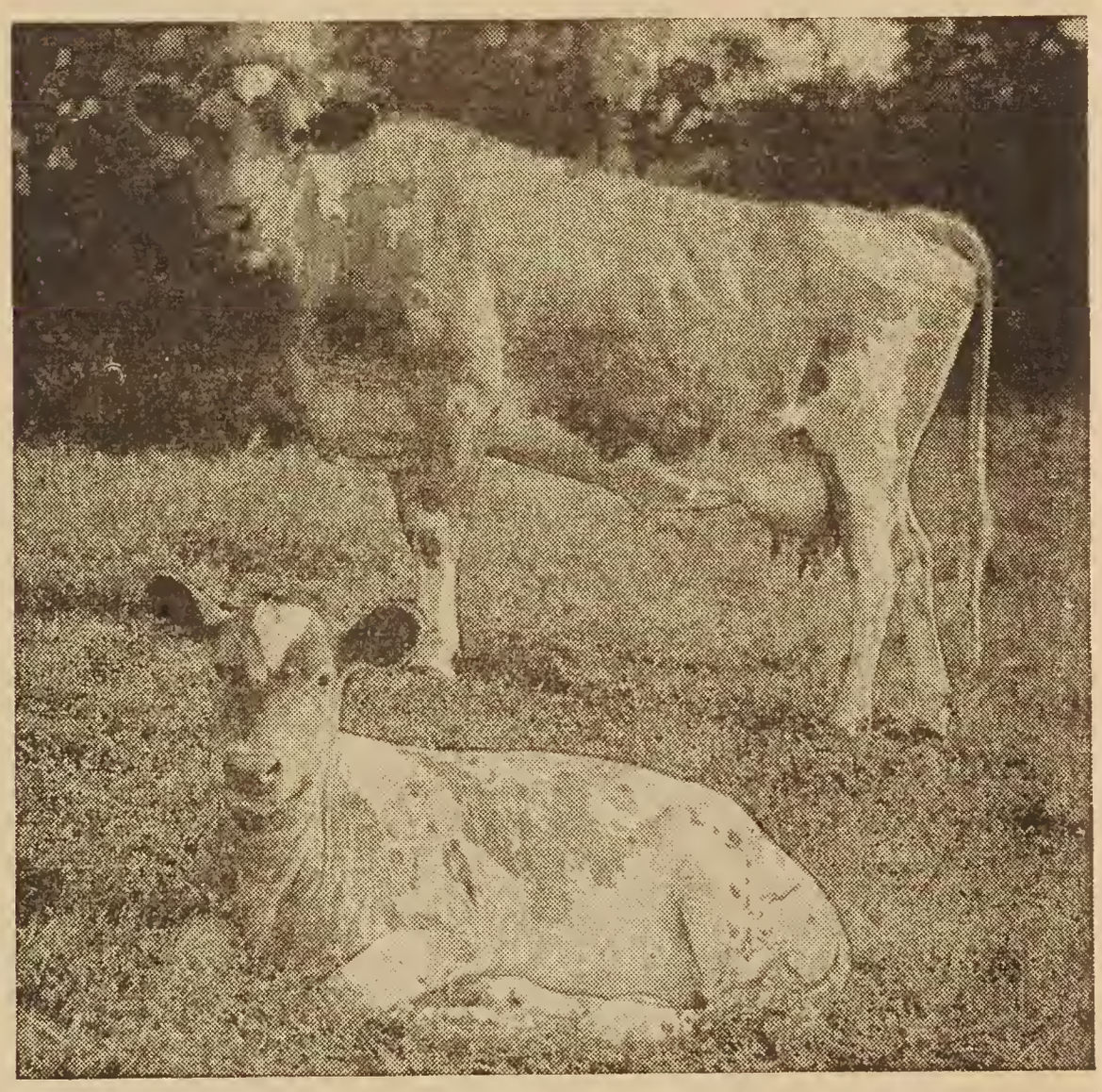
These are some of the questions which occur to us at Sunnygables. Have you—the readers of this page—anything to contribute either from your experience or your ignorance?

Lumbering

We have approximately 400,000 ft. of lumber which is ready to be cut in our various woodlots. The country needs this lumber, it is bringing a better price than it has for some time, and we should get it all out as soon as possible.

What with one thing and another, however, I doubt if we cut 100,000 ft. this winter. Part of the time, two of the boys, Ross and Albert, get into the woods at about nine o'clock in the morning and are able to stay there until around four when they have to come out to do chores. Day in and day out, they have succeeded in cutting a little over a thousand feet of logs a day. Cutting, however, is only part of the job. To get a decent price for logs they have to be skidded and hauled to the roadside. *The only practical equipment for this seems to be a heavy crawler-type tractor.*

From the experience we are getting from our own woodlots, it would seem to me that if we could only hire the skidding done we might be able to cope with the cutting of the logs. I wonder if this isn't the case on a lot of northeastern farms. Doesn't it indicate the need for a skidding service which can be hired the same as a threshing machine or a hay baler can be secured for a few hours or a few days' work?



In looking forward to next summer I ran across the above picture taken on July 24, 1943. It is one of our Guernsey cows which turned in a most remarkable performance last year. She freshened just before turning out time and was dried off in November. During this period she fatted four veals and gave three purebred Guernsey heifer calves—one of which is shown in the picture—a fine start in life. I am not sure but the net on this cow, labor considered, was higher than on any cow we milked. We are going to give her a chance to repeat her performance this coming season.

Hogs

Our good corn crop last fall has enabled us to fatten around one hundred pigs. Some of these are getting up around the 200 lb. mark already. We are watching the hog market very closely in the hope that the heavy run will be over before the bulk of our pigs has to be sold. We have bred only two sows to farrow in the spring and they will have their pigs about the first of May, instead of in February, so that their pigs may be raised with a minimum of grain on ladino clover pasture.

We have some gilts on hand which can be bred for August pigs. We are inclined to breed about ten of them on the chance that we will grow a good crop of corn next summer and with the idea that if the corn doesn't seem to be coming along, we will stand ready to sacrifice them in midsummer as piggy sows.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

PASSENGERS

"If I carry passengers for hire, is it necessary that I have them insured?"—O.L.H., Pennsylvania.

We took this question up with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, and they have given us the following information: — "If your Pennsylvania subscriber is the holder of a Certificate of Public Convenience issued by this Commission to transport persons, he of course, must carry evidence of bodily injury and property damage insurance covering the transportation of persons. If he has not received permission from the Commission to transport persons and he intends to engage in such service, he must file an application with the Commission for such permission together with a filing fee of $10.00. If and when such application is approved by the Commission, he will then be required to furnish evidence of bodily injury and property damage insurance."

—A. A.—

REPAIRS

"Could you send me the address of the company that makes Melotte separators? I need repair parts and don't have the address."

The address of the company that makes the Melotte separator is the Babson Brothers, of Syracuse, New York, and 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Service Bureau has information on the addresses of companies that make repair parts, and is very glad to give this to any subscriber who writes the *American Agriculturist*, Service Bureau, Ithaca, New York. Unfortunately, in the case of some machines, parts are no longer available.

—A. A.—

NO ANSWER

"Last summer, I sent a money order for $13.00 for two parakeets to Mr. Chester Lamb of Detroit, Michigan. I did not get them, and have written twice asking for the return of my money, but have had no reply."

The Service Bureau has written twice to Mr. Lamb and as the letters were not returned, it was assumed that they were received. We are, therefore, giving you the facts.

—A. A.—

RESULTS

Just about two years ago, a subscriber wrote us telling of a protested check which had been given him in payment for hens bought by a dealer in New Jersey. We received promises that the check would be made good, but the promises were broken.

Eventually, this was turned over to a reliable collection agency, and we are glad to report that after attempts to collect it by peaceful measures had failed, suit was instituted and the amount was collected.

We regret that costs of the suit ate up part of the money, but it gives us a vast amount of satisfaction, which we know is shared by our subscriber, that the buyer was forced to pay his just debt.

—A. A.—

STAMPS

It is reported to us that stamps ordered from H. C. Perry of Boston, Massachusetts, have not been received, although money was enclosed, and that follow-up letters were not answered. We are reporting this for the information of our readers.

—A. A.—

In the January 22 issue we mentioned a subscriber who failed to get a weather forecaster she ordered from the "Weather Man" of Chicago. A recent letter from the subscriber informs us that the forecaster has finally been received.

—A. A.—

YOUR FARM AND THE WAR (*Continued from Page* 3)

pitted and irritates the bull's nose, which may become infected. Announcement has just been made by the War Production Board that copper can be used for nose rings, but that it will doubtless be some time before they are actually manufactured and available to dairymen.

* * *

G. L. F. EGGS

A Buffalo court has issued a temporary injunction against Cooperative G.L.F. Farm Products, preventing the sale of eggs to the New York Central Railroad at ultimate consumer prices. Judge Knight made it clear that the G.L.F. acted in good faith, assuming that the railroad was an "ultimate consumer," while the O.P.A. maintained that it was not. Earlier attempts to get a definite ruling from O.P.A. were unsuccessful.

The injunction also prevents G.L.F. from paying dividends to egg shippers with each egg check, but it is expected that dividends to producers can be paid at the end of six months or at the end of the fiscal year.

On the assumption that the O.P.A. may require damages on the sale of eggs to the New York Central since March, the G.L.F. is deducting ten cents a case on eggs markcted, to set up a reserve for payment of damages.

* * *

A PROGRAM

At the recent annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, Dean "Bill" Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, suggested the following farm wartime program:

(1) Produce the maximum of essential food.

(2) Get your debts in shape by reducing excessive debts to a safe basis.

(3) Avoid speculation.

(4) Build your financial reserve and help win the war by investing in war bonds.

Most farmers still remember their troubles following the last war and are following a conservative course. One of the dangers of higher prices for farm products is that they make a poor farm look like a better investment than it really is. The farmer who maintains an efficient business, avoids excessive debt, and builds up a financial reserve of war bonds will be in the best shape to weather any possible storm.

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Fred Robbins, Bainbridge (Refund on chicks)	$ 3.50
Levi Brundage, Unadilla (Refund on goods ordered but not received)	36.95
Mrs. Mary Ferguson, West Winfield (Refund on order)	12.75
Elmer Heath, Bakers Mill (Claim settled)	10.00
G. D. Townsend, Interlaken (Adjustment on order)	15.00
George Young, Altoona (Collection of money due)	6.75
Arnold Lockwood, Truxton (Refund on goods ordered but not received)	62.91
Mrs. Ben Dryer, Divine Corners (Refund on order of goods)	15.75
Mrs. Earl Reid, Massena (Adjustment on mail order)	5.98
Duane M. King, Churchville (Refund on baby chicks)	49.25
Floyd Ward, De Ruyter (Pay for eggs delivered)	10.70
Millard Sharpstein, Locke (Refund on mail order)	12.01
Myron Sanford, New Kingston (Adjustment on mail order)	22.65
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Edward French, Warner (Claim settled)	2.50
PENNSYLVANIA	
Theo. Place, Jr., Meshoppen (Settlement on mail order)	9.00
TOTAL	$275.70

Raise *More* of Them and Mark Every 10th one for Uncle Sam!

Each of our twelve million soldiers and sailors eats 306 pounds of meat a year — in civilian life, they averaged only 172 pounds. And with meat rationing, civilians themselves are eating more eggs and point-free poultry. That's why Uncle Sam asks for more than a billion chicks.

Cuts Chore Time

Thousands of farmers are meeting this problem of greater food production with Jamesway Equipment and Housing. And they're putting their extra income into War Bonds.

Jamesway Equipment saves time and labor . . . cuts chore time in half . . . makes for healthier, faster-growing, higher-producing birds. In the barn it increases milk production 10 to 20% with less help . . . makes feed go farther . . . moves meat animals to market faster. For more than 35 years Jamesway Equipment has been putting poultry — milk — and hog-farming on a high production, low-cost basis.

Let Jamesway Help You Plan

Your dealer has some Jamesway Equipment on hand. Check its many quality features that have made James the largest manufacturer of poultry and barn equipment. The Jamesway man will be glad to help you plan . . . to show you why more than 50,000 farmers each year find Jamesway Equipment and Housing the answer to their problems.

JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG-244
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN
ELMIRA, N. Y. OAKLAND, CALIF.

EQUIPMENT & HOUSING Jamesway MORE-MILK-EGGS-MEAT

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

The dairyman's standby for treating scab teats, cut and bruised teats, obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators furnish soft, comfortable protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

They have a deep, yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of the trouble.

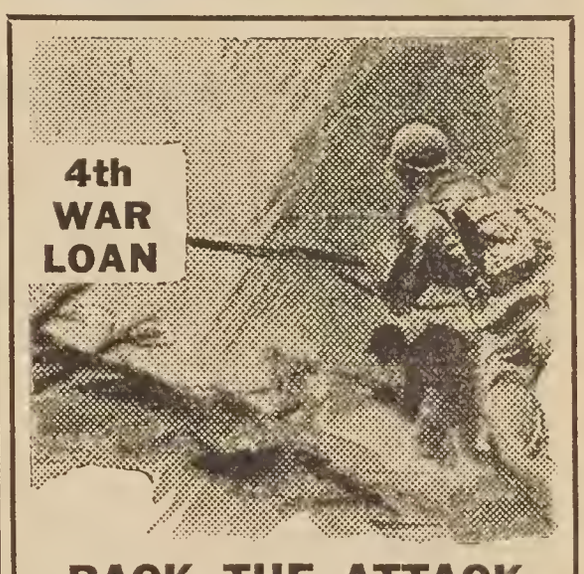
The Only Soft Surface Dilators

Easy to Insert—Stay In the Teat

Packed In Antiseptic Ointment
Large pkg. $1. Trial pkg. 50c
At dealers' or mailed postpaid

H. W. NAYLOR CO. . . MORRIS, N. Y.
Dependable Veterinary Products

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



4th WAR LOAN

BACK THE ATTACK *With* WAR BONDS

HELPFUL

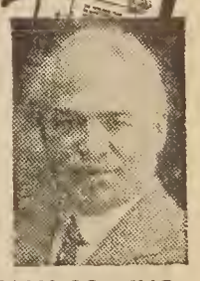
If you are planning on a new silo to store more home-grown feeds, write NOW to Craine. You'll get helpful attention to YOUR needs.

CRAINE, Inc.,
214 Pine St.,
Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

GET THIS VALUABLE FREE STOCK BOOKLET

Write today for 24-page "Cattle Specialist". Dr. David Roberts has a prescription for every curable animal ailment. Order from your dealer or direct if he can't supply you. Consult our Veterinary Staff which includes two former State Veterinarians.



DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
16-D GRAND AVENUE • WAUKESHA, WIS.

Do We Dairy Farmers Want Milk Rationing?

NO

Have We Done All We Can Do to Prevent It?

YES

Any way you look at it, milk rationing, if it comes, will be a pain in the neck. Not only for consumers who must put up with reduced supplies of an essential food, but for producers and distributors who must live up to the many and complicated regulations that all rationing entails.

That's why we dairy farmers *don't want* milk rationing. That's why we have done all in our power—worked 18 hours or more a day, used every available makeshift for feeds, fertilizers, machinery and labor—to *prevent* it.

Milk rationing means extra labor for us. It means extra expense and a general unsettling of our markets with many unknown factors cropping up to disturb our established and orderly marketing procedures.

A "Price Freeze" Without Relief

Moreover, through the imposition of arbitrary and artificial limitations on the quantities of milk which we can sell to any one individual, it actually means arbitrary and artificial limitations on our income. No matter by what name you call it, milk rationing is in effect a "price freeze" without even the sugar-coating of a subsidy—bad as that is in itself.

The sad part of the whole matter is that we dairy farmers know we could have produced enough milk to avoid shortages—even to avoid all talk of milk rationing—had our opinions and advice been considered. Time and again, during the last two years, we members of The Dairymen's League have pointed out that milk shortages were coming—that they were in fact unavoidable—unless milk prices were permitted to rise high enough to pay for the increased cost of labor, feed, machinery and the other essentials which dairy farmers *must* have if they are to increase milk production.

But our words were dismissed as greedy and unpatriotic propaganda. Today's dwindling milk supplies show how true they were. That's poor comfort at best, but it at least shows that we dairy farmers are NOT to blame for any shortages and rationing which the future may hold.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

FEBRUARY 19, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Looking Forward to a FULL OAT BIN

By H. L. Cosline
ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

PLENTY of economists will tell you that oats are usually grown at a loss. On the other hand, plenty of farmers are willing to admit that they could use a binful of oats right now even though accounting methods showed that they cost more than the market price. Anyway, the economist readily agrees that most farmers will and should continue to grow oats, at least until they can find something better to take their place.

Today's snowbanks hold little in the way of a reminder that oat-planting time is just around the corner. Nevertheless, it is none too early to begin planning for a crop. Here, in question and answer form, are some of the oat-growing problems that have been called to our attention:

Before you know it YOU will be on this oat sowing job. Get ready for it now. See helpful suggestions in article on this page.

BUYING SEED

How are we going to find some good seed oats this year?

The best seed oats for you may be right in your own bin. If you have been getting good yields, are not troubled too much by weeds, and if your oats show decent germination and a reasonable weight per bushel, you might do a lot worse than use them for seed oats. If they will germinate, they are pretty sure to do better for you than oats shipped in from the West. Such oats may be very attractive, but totally unadapted to Northeastern conditions. It is very important not only that you locate your seed oats now, but that you actually buy them and take delivery at the earliest possible moment.

VARIETIES

I do not have oats that I can use for seed. What variety should I look for?

There are several advantages in buying certified seed of CORNELLIAN, ITHACAN, UPRIGHT or LENROC, but there is not enough certified seed of these varieties to even start to plant Northeastern fields. CORNELLIAN and HEAVYWEIGHT are good, general purpose varieties; ITHACAN is especially well adapted to the St. Lawrence valley; UPRIGHT has a stiff straw, and is recommended where lodging is a problem; and LENROC is relatively new but has given excellent yields.

Some of a variety called VICTORY is being brought in from Canada. It seems certain that this variety is better adapted to the Northeast than Western oats.

FERTILIZER

Where corn was grown last year on a field that had a good coat of manure, what fertilizer is recommended, and how much per acre?

Under these conditions, from 300 lbs. to 500 lbs. of superphosphate per acre is likely to give you the most oats for your money. One good farmer who did not apply manure to his corn ground last year says that he plans to use 400 lbs. to the acre of a 4-12-4.

LIME

Would you advise putting lime on the ground for oats?

Unless you intend to put on grass and clover seed along with the oats, lime is not essential. On most dairy farms the land will profit from the application of a ton per acre of limestone once in every rotation, and a good place to apply it is on ground that is to grow oats. Its chief importance is to make conditions favorable for growing a legume, rather than for any effect on the oat crop.

SOW EARLY

If you had to make a choice, would you sow oats early on ground that was not fitted quite to your liking, or wait until the condition of the ground suited you?

If you could know the kind of weather that is ahead, the answer would be a lot easier. If you could be sure that the delay would be only a few days, it would certainly pay to wait. If it were going to be a month, you would certainly want to get them in, even though the condition of the ground was not perfect.

There is no question but that getting oats in early will do more to get you a good crop than any other single thing you can do. It is a good idea, during "catchy" weather, to get the oats in on a field that is in good shape, rather than to use the time to fit more ground with the intention of seeding your entire acreage the next day. Certainly, one of the chief reasons for the very poor oat crop last year was that so many fields were sown exceptionally late.

Good fitting of a field is more important for the grass seed than it is for the oats. In the past an appalling amount of grass seed has been wasted because the seedbed was so poorly prepared that much of the seed rattled down to plow depth and never came up. It's a good idea to sow grass seed behind a drill rather than ahead of it.

ROLLING

Is rolling a piece of oats after seeding worth the time and cost?

As far as the oats are concerned, probably not, but the answer is definitely "yes" if the field is seeded to a mixture of grass and clover. Either a smooth roller or a cultipacker can be used, and the job can be done just as well after the oats are up.

SEED TREATMENT

Will it pay to treat seed oats this year?

Probably there is not anything that will pay better. It is easy to underestimate the loss from smut, and the cost of treating is low. There are two materials you can use. One is formaldehyde, used at the rate of a pint to 50 bushels of seed. Add an equal amount of water to the formaldehyde, use a quart hand sprayer, and direct the spray on the oats as they are being shoveled from one pile to another. You will have to use judgment in gauging the amount to use, starting with one squirt per shovel, and checking up as you go along. When the seed is treated, cover the pile for about (Turn to Page 21)

FEB. 19 — The G.L.F. Patron — 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Enough Seed Oats?

YES . . *but they're in the wrong place* . . G.L.F. farmers, by prompt and skillful use of their cooperative machinery, can protect themselves against a serious scarcity of good seed oats. They have done it on feed. They are doing it right now on fertilizer. They can do it again on seed oats. That's cooperation.

Here Is The Situation

The virtual failure of the 1943 oat crop throughout most of the Northeast resulted in both a scarcity of good seed oats of adapted varieties, and an increased need for such oats for the 1944 planting. G.L.F. seedsmen last summer and fall canvassed the seed-growing regions of the United States. They found that there was not enough seed available of such varieties as Cornellian, Llenroc, and Ithacan to take care of the 1944 needs of G.L.F. farmers. In Canada, however, they were able to secure at reasonable prices a good supply of high quality Victory and Utility oats.

Oats Must Move Now

The problem was to get these oats out of Canada. After many weeks of negotiations with various bureaus of the Canadian government, export permits were obtained. American box cars were lined up to bring out the oats. The oats have finally been released for shipment through the Port of Buffalo.

In order to get these oats to farmers by planting time, they must start moving out of Canada now, and keep moving all through March. There is not storage space enough at Buffalo nor in most community warehouses to handle them. Unless they move directly to farms, the storage space will very quickly be filled up and no more oats can come in.

G.L.F. farmers who have not been able to save their own seed oats and cannot get suitable seed from their neighbors, should place their seed oats order immediately with their G.L.F. Service Agency. While some Service Agencies may have enough storage space, the facilities in most communities are already crowded with spring supplies. In such cases, farmers will be asked to accept delivery of the oats as soon as they are received, which may be any time in the next six to eight weeks.

How to Lick a Shortage

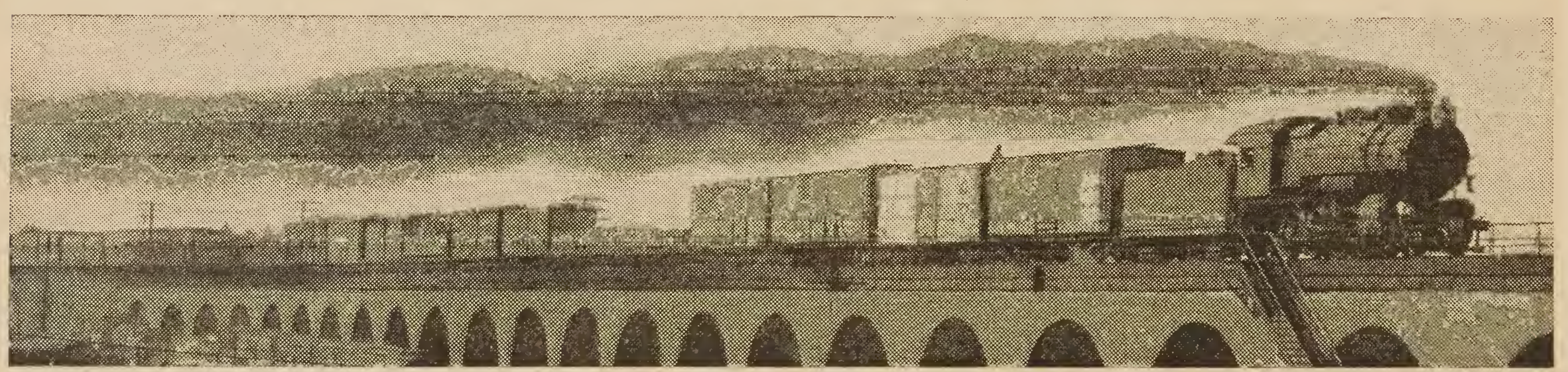
Shortages that are anticipated and acted upon frequently can be averted. For more than a year and a half, in spite of a feed shortage, nation wide in scope, G.L.F. members have on the whole kept themselves well supplied with feed. They could do this because they had cooperative facilities which could reach out into the producing areas, maintain a flow of ingredients and grains into the mills, keep the mills rolling at top speed, and the feed flowing into the country, and finally, because they were willing to take their supplies ahead of season and keep a heavier than usual stock of feed on their own farms.

Exactly the same method should now be applied to the present shortage of seed oats

Four Steps

To sum up. If you are going to plant oats this spring—

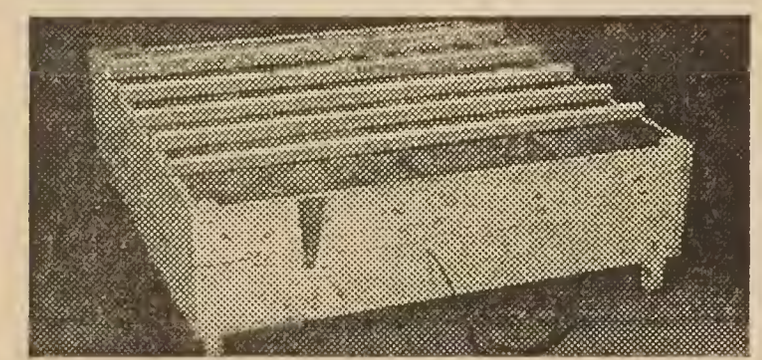
1. Check your own bins to see if you can select and save suitable seed
2. If not, check with neighboring farmers to see if they can supply you with suitable seed.
3. If you will have to buy oats, place your order immediately with your G.L.F. Service Agency.
4. If the Service Agency so requests, be willing to take the oats as soon as they come in.



Seed oats must keep rolling from Canada to the United States—to the mills and on out to G.L.F. members farms every day from now until planting time if there is to be enough to go around.

This Wooden Brooder is Easy to Build . . .

Last winter, with the chick business booming and practically no brooder stoves available, many poultrymen had to build their own brooders. A lot of them used the design shown here, which was developed jointly by G.L.F., Pennsylvania Farm Bureau and the state agricultural colleges of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This brooder will handle 250 chicks. It can be built of new or used lumber, plywood or building board. Heat is furnished by reflector type electric bulbs. Cost of materials is about $7.50. A folder giving full instructions for building and operating may be had by writing G.L.F. Information Service, Ithaca, New York.



★ War Bonds ★

The Best Depression Insurance

Professor W. F. Knowles, extension economist at Rutgers University, whose job it is to advise farmers on management matters, says that even aside from the patriotic aspects, bonds are the wisest investment a farmer can make.

"After every war, there has been a depression and it has hit farmers first and hardest," Knowles points out. "Buying bonds now will help to safeguard your family against the rainy day if and when it comes."

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Pushing Brush

By Ed W. Mitchell

I AM surprised at the number of men I see loading orchard brush on wagons or stone boats to draw it out of the orchard. For 20 years an increasing number of growers have been using a brush pusher. You can make one for either horses or tractor in half a rainy day, and a brush pusher will clear an orchard of brush about 5 times as fast as you can do it any other way, and with a whole lot less work.

ED. W. MITCHELL

Assemble two good, hardwood 2 x 6 x 16 ft. long; a 2 x 8 x 8 ft. hardwood plank for the cross bar; some scraps of 2 x 4 and a pocket full of bolts. Park the tractor on the barn floor, lay the plank under so the front wheels will clear in turning; place the cross plank 2 or 3 feet ahead of the radiator, and proceed to bolt things in place. The pushing is done by running a king bolt through the draw bar and a heavy block at the end of the plank; and the steering by hooking cross chains from the center of the front axle to either side of the front plank, or from the center of the plank to each front wheel bracket. The way to hook depends on the kind of tractor used. These chains must be slack enough to permit play as you go over uneven ground, but tight enough to prevent front wheels hitting on the turns.

For a team, just extend the push plank; bolt and brace a strong cross piece for eveners instead of draw bar; and tack a 2 x 4 brace on each outer end. A gentle team will soon learn to operate the affair, but you must have a team that is good at backing when you back out from under a load.

Four teeth 30 to 36 inches long, made from 2 x 4 are bolted to the cross plank. The inner two go under the cross plank, and the end teeth on top of it. Bend 3 old iron fence posts and fix them with suitable braces so the push of the brush comes on them instead of the radiator; and be SURE to put a heavy guard in front of the radiator so brush will not poke holes in it. So far, no one has found a way to pull a hole out of a radiator once you poke it in there. Even strong language is no help for that.

Operation is simple. Brush is forked to the center of the row in a long windrow; drive slowly along and push up this windrow till you have a load; drive up to the brush heap and back out from in under the load and go get another. If you can push over a bank or hill it simplifies the unloading and burning. The pusher is fine to compact the heap and speed the burning process, but don't stall the tractor when you are pushing up to a fire. Leave room between the front brace and the crank so you can crank the tractor even when the outfit is loaded.

With just a little experimenting and practice, any grower can enjoy the benefits of a brush pusher, and if A. A. does not bring you anything more than this one idea, you will get many times 100% return on your subscription.

With a little modification, this same brush-pusher may be used as a buck rake on coarse hay, straw dropped from the combine and corn; depending on conditions.

—A. A.—

Railroad freight traffic in 1944 is expected to be between two and five per cent and passenger traffic from ten to twenty per cent greater than in 1943.

Good news is briefly told...

Loadings of Natural Chilean Nitrate have been speeded up; shipments are coming in faster. It is believed that ships will be provided to bring enough natural Nitrate from Chile to take care of all essential requirements for the coming season.

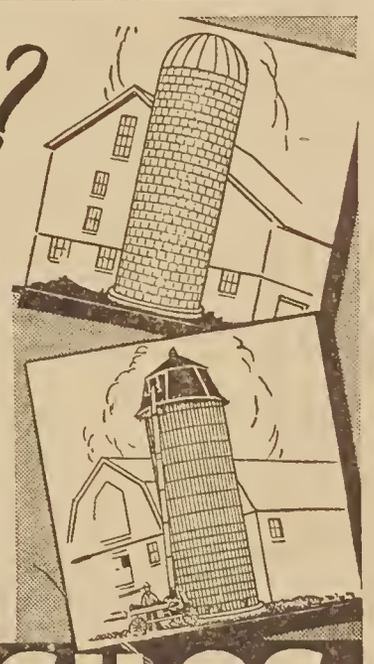
Last year Chile sent 1,000,000 tons of nitrate to U. S. farmers. This year every pound that can be brought from Chile will be needed and every pound possible will be brought in time for '44 crops.

1,000,000 tons of Chilean Nitrate, properly applied, would produce 250,000,000 bu. of oats or 100,000,000 bu. of wheat; 125,000,000 bu. of corn, 4,800,000 tons of forage crops or 6,000,000 tons of vegetables.

These figures show why farmers need every ton they can possibly get for 1944 crops.

Natural CHILEAN NITRATE

WHAT about your Silo?



Are you going to need a new one in 1944? Are you planning on storing more home-grown succulent feed to cut your feeding costs? Are you concerned about the security of your dairy next fall and winter?

It's wise to decide such questions and look into the matter of silos right *now*. Production of silos continues to be limited. If you will need one, you'll want to be sure to get a *good* one . . . and save *all* the nutrition value in your corn or grass. So,

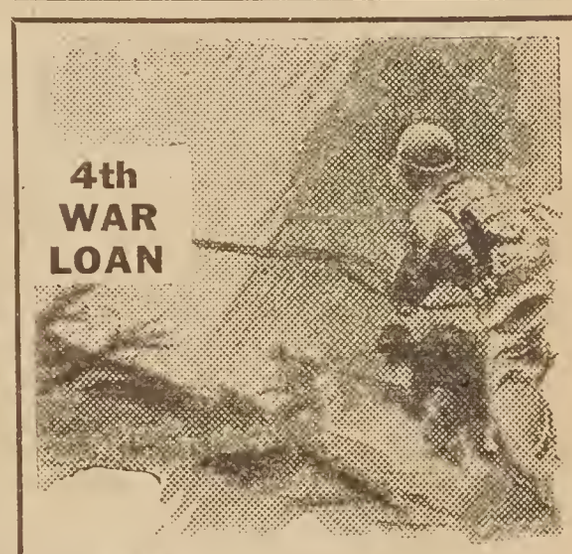
WRITE FOR INFORMATION

Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. 224 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE better built SILOS

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



BACK THE ATTACK With WAR BONDS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

ONE WAY TO BEAT HIGH PRICES

IN MAKING out my income tax report for the farm I was impressed again with the big difference between the high RETAIL prices at which farmers buy their supplies and the low WHOLESALE prices that they get for their products. It seems to me that these big differences between what the farmer buys and what he sells emphasize the need of growing more stuff for the use of the farm family.

For example, the dairyman gets only 6 or 7 cents a quart for the milk he sells, but if he had to buy it back it would cost more than twice as much. If, therefore, milk is a cheap food for the city dweller who pays 15 cents a quart for it, there is no excuse for the farm family not using all the milk they should have.

The same goes for eggs. Some employees in *American Agriculturist* office tell me that eggs are retailing for 57 to 60 cents a dozen here in this city, whereas I am selling them at wholesale at the farm for about 30 cents.

The same principle also can be applied to berries and other fruits, and to everything that grows in the garden. It may not pay the farmer to diversify too much to raise stuff to sell, but it certainly does pay him to diversify to the limit to get products for home use.

CONGRATULATIONS!

HEALTH Commissioner Stebbins of New York City, the New York City Board of Health, and the dairymen of the New York milk shed are all to be highly congratulated on the final decision made by the Board of Health not to let uninspected western cream into the New York City market. (See page 21 for details).

That decision will mean 4½ to 5 cents a quart to every dairyman shipping to the New York market, and from the consumers' standpoint it will help to maintain the dwindling supplies of milk and other dairy products in the metropolitan market.

As we have reported in previous issues, nearly all of the dairy marketing cooperatives united to appoint a representative committee of dairymen, headed by President Everett Case of Colgate University and assisted by Dr. Leland Spencer of Cornell University, to assemble the facts and present them to the New York City Board of Health. Those facts showed clearly that lowering the bars to let in western cream would further discourage dairymen in the New York milk shed at a time when New York City consumers need every pound of milk and other dairy products that can be produced.

The success of this organized move on the part of dairymen proves again what can be accomplished when all farmers pull together. And it also proves that reasonable men in high positions in the cities will be fair and just when they are convinced of the real facts.

MANY FARMERS ARE PAYING OFF MORTGAGES

"DURING this World War, farmers are paying off their mortgage and short-time debts far better than they did in World War I," says Professor F. F. Hill of the New York State College of Agriculture.

"Farm mortgage debt in the United States decreased from 7.1 billion dollars in 1939 to 6.6 billion dollars in 1943. This is a reversal of the trend in World War I, when mortgage indebtedness increased from 4.7 to 6.5 billion dollars between 1914 and 1918.

"Apparently," says Dr. Hill, "a part of the increased farm income of recent years has been used to pay debts. It does not follow, however, that all farmers have improved their debt positions. There has been a marked increase in farm sales, and land values have risen sharply during the past year. A certain percentage of purchasers undoubtedly have assumed substantial debts in connection with these transactions. If the land market continues active and values rise, the percentage of cash sales, which has been high during recent years, will decrease, and the percentage of cash-and-mortgage sales will increase.

"Non-real-estate farm debt has also increased less in World War II than in World War I. This is probably due in part to higher cash farm incomes in World War II and in part to limited supplies of equipment available for purchase, and restrictions on new construction and repairs. The principal demand for short-term credit has been to finance crop and livestock production."

CORN BORERS RAPIDLY INCREASING

THE EUROPEAN cornborer is fast becoming one of the most serious of farm pests. In 1943 in many states the BORERS WERE TWICE AS ABUNDANT as they were in 1942.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that there were as many as six borers per plant in many sections, including several of our northeastern states. In addition, the borer was recorded as found in the following plants in 1943: tomatoes (both fruit and plants), peppers, rhubarb, cabbage, beans, peas, soybeans, lime beans, swiss chard, onion plants, zinnia, marigold and other flowering plants, and in various weeds including smartweed, ragweed, and wild mustard.

Let's hope that the heavy infestation of cornborer in 1943 was exceptional, but while they may not be so bad in 1944, we can count on a general increase in this pest for years to come unless we find and use control methods. The best control is a thorough clean-up in the fall with deep plowing either in fall or spring. Another is not to replant the same crop on the same ground where there is infestation.

WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW NOW

I CALL especial attention in this issue to: (1) the article on Page 1 by H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor, giving latest and best information on how to grow oats; (2) the article on Page 8 by V. B. Hart of the New York State College of Agriculture on how to fill out the farmer's income tax report; and (3) Paul Work's suggestions on Page 14 on the best vegetable varieties for the garden.

Your editors work long and hard on every page of every issue of *American Agriculturist* to help you make and save money and to help you get as much as possible out of life as you go along. All that we hope for in return is that you will read every issue of YOUR paper from cover to cover.

CAN THERE BE TOO MUCH DIVERSIFICATION?

FOR YEARS I have been talking about the advantages of diversification on the farm and of not specializing too much in one farm enterprise, for if that one project goes bad, then the farmer is just out of luck.

However, one can go too far, for there are limitations to diversification. There is such a thing as getting so many jobs started that none of them pays. It is much easier to concentrate on and be equipped to take care of two or three farm enterprises than five or six.

Another trouble with too much diversification is lack of special knowledge. Each farm enterprise has come to be a special trade in itself. A good dairyman needs to study dairying all the time, leaving little time to find out all he must know in order to succeed with poultry. Thousands of good crop men are poor dairymen or poultrymen. Too much diversification may be a case where Jack-of-all-trades is Master of none—and succeeds at none.

On the other hand, as pointed out in another place on this page, I believe diversification always pays at least to the extent of making the farm self-sufficient enough to produce most of the food for the farm family. What do you think about it?

WHEN SICKNESS COMES

WHILE entertaining a bad dose of the influenza this winter I had plenty of chance to wonder how farmers get along when they are sick. I was fortunate in having a fine neighbor who helped us out with our few chores. But most neighbors, no matter how willing they are, just cannot help someone else because they have more than they can do themselves.

Suppose a man has ten to fifteen cows and is taking entire care of them himself. He gets sick. What can he do? And many farmers are getting sick because they are working beyond their strength. The average age of farmers now is somewhere between 55 and 60 years. Men of that age cannot take it the way they did when they were young, and of course they cannot take it at all when they get sick.

The local high school authorities have been very cooperative and some farmers have been helped by farm boys of school age. In other cases, the women and the little children have managed to get through the chores after a fashion. In almost all cases the sick man goes back on the job before he should.

Few city people have any knowledge or appreciation of the low pay, hard work and actual sacrifice that often go into the production of food.

BUZZING WOOD

OVER the weekend Don and I got a powerful gas engine properly hitched to a new 30-inch buzz saw. As we shoved logs fifteen or more inches through against that saw and watched it go through them like a knife through soft butter, I couldn't help but remember the days of long ago when every winter we cut wood for two or three stoves with a crosscut saw. Some farm jobs are easier than they used to be! Nevertheless, you take heavy chunk wood away from a buzz saw and throw it some distance into a woodshed, and you soon know you have done something—especially the next day!

REMINDER

AGAIN we remind you that this is the year of all years when you should buy your supply of feed, fertilizers and lime now if you would save yourself much trouble later. There is a shortage in some lines, but the principal problem is lack of transportation, which is growing more serious every day.

NEARLY GONE

THERE are only a little over a hundred copies left of the final edition of the Horse and Buggy book, and orders are coming in every day. If you want a copy better send $2.50 immediately to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

POOR LAND stories still continue to come in. Mr. T. J. Frizzell of Charlestown, New Hampshire; Mr. Stewart Laroe of Chester, New York; Shirley B. Stephens of Montrose, Pennsylvania, and two other readers who did not sign their cards, sent the following good ones:

"A man bought a farm that was so poor that it made a cow shed tears to fly over it."

"Pastures on a farm in New Hampshire hills were so poor that the farmers had to breed cows with pointed noses to get between the rocks, and the hogs had to go to pasture in pairs, one to hold up the stones while the other got the grubs under them."

"The land was so poor that it grew corn so short that coons had to claw back the cobblestones to reach the ears, and bumble bees had to get down on their knees to get the honey from the buckwheat."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Volume 41, No. 4. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen is arrested, accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

When the fall term of the county court finally opens in October, two cattle dealers, Belcher and Tolley, are speedily tried and convicted. As Allen's trial gets under way, his friends fear his conviction on circumstantial evidence.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WHEN the court house doors opened the second day of the Clinton trial, the officials were having their usual difficulties with the crowd. Finally some of them got in and settled. Wood came in with a little flourish carrying an armful of law books. Back of him walked the tall Attorney General. Then came Allen, with Cooper, his attorney.

As every eye in the crowded courtroom focused on the last two men, it seemed to some of Allen's friends that there was an air of confidence and determination about both Cooper and Clinton that had not been in evidence the day before.

When the preliminaries were disposed of, the prosecution called its next witness, Sheriff Tom Payne. After the usual questions as to name, residence, occupation, etc., Wood led the Sheriff to tell of his examination of the Clinton herd to see if he could find a covered-up brand or ear mark.

"Did you find such an animal or animals in the Clinton herd?"

"Yes, I found one where the TB brand had been sort of worked over so that it did not show much and was pretty well covered with hair."

"What happened?"

The Sheriff was embarrassed.

"Why—I—told Al that I was sorry but I guessed he'd better come back to town with me."

"You mean you arrested him."

"Yes"—reluctantly—"you may call it that."

"That is all. Your witness, Mr. Cooper."

Cooper said:

"Sheriff, right out of a clear sky, how did you happen to go to Clinton's dairy? You must have been acting on some information."

"Well, it was peculiar. A day or two after we had arrested the two cattle dealers, Tolley and Belcher, somebody with a funny whining voice called me on the telephone at my office and said why didn't we do the whole job while were were at it; why take a couple of men and let the worst one of all go. I said, 'what do you mean?' And this feller answered:

" 'Well, you've picked up Tolley and Belcher for selling TB cows. You'd better look over the dairy of that feller Clinton.' "

"I asked him two or three times who he was but he hung up on me, and although we tried to trace the call, I don't know yet who he was. I took the matter up with you, Mr. District Attorney, and you said never mind who it was, we'd better act on the tip anyway."

No danger of anyone at the trial being anything but wide awake now. Here was mystery added to scandal. Who was the man who had tipped off the Sheriff?

"How long have you known Mr. Clinton, Sheriff?" continued Cooper.

"Ever since he was knee high to a grasshopper," answered the Sheriff, smiling.

The crowd smiled too. Whack! went the Judge's gavel.

"No levity," he growled.

"One more question, Sheriff," said Cooper. "Ever know Allen Clinton to do anything dishonest?"

"Never."

"Thanks. That is all."

As the Sheriff stepped down from the witness stand, Allen happened to look toward the crowd and caught Betty's eye. She was sitting in front, just beyond the railing. She nodded and smiled, and tried to convey some message with her lips. But Allen couldn't get it, and then his glance passed to her side and there beside her was the inevitable Green. Willard also caught Allen's look and smiled.

Allen made a sort of grimace that passed for a smile, then turned his attention to the District Attorney, who had just ordered the clerk to call Henry Wilson to the stand.

Wilson shambled forward, a pathetic figure. Even the ends of his moustache seemed to droop more than usual. He was obviously ill at ease, and the tense, silent crowd leaning forward to catch every word didn't help him any.

When he was sworn, he gulped two or three times before he could get out an almost inaudible, "I do." Several times during his testimony both the Judge and Wood warned him to speak louder.

Preliminary questions developed the facts that he was a farmer, resided in Briarton Township, and that he had never been very successful. Then Wood said:

"Henry, have you had your dairy TB tested?"

"Yes. Early last spring."

"Did the test show any reactors?"

"Yes, three of 'em."

"Were they good producers?"

"Two of 'em were fair, one was the best cow in the dairy, best I ever had."

Then, with a little show of spirit, he added:

"That's always the way. You always lose your best cows in this testin' business."

"What happened to your reactors?"

"I killed and skinned two of 'em for their hides, sold the other one."

"You sold the best producer?"

"Yes."

"Now, Henry, tell the jury to whom you sold that good cow that the tuberculin test had shown to be a reactor."

"I sold her to Al Clinton," he mumbled.

"Speak louder, please."

"I sold her to Al Clinton."

"Did you sell this cow to Mr. Clinton as a reactor or as a healthy animal?"

The witness hesitated, and then, raising his head defiantly, he answered so that everyone in the room clearly heard what he said:

"I told Al Clinton that she had been tested and that she did not have TB."

Wood stepped back, more surprised and nonplussed than if he had been kicked by a rabbit. Everybody in the room began to talk out loud, the Judge hammered with his gavel and only got

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Fortunately for us, servicemen take extraordinary care of their military equipment. And you owe it to those fighting men to give just as careful attention to your war equipment . . . farm machinery . . . tractors . . . motors . . . trucks, etc.

For it's obvious to any thinking farmer how vital the "weapons" are which plant, cultivate, and harvest war crops.

CHECK your mechanical equipment *constantly;* before, as, and after you use it. Keep it clean; trouble is easier to spot when there's no dirt or grease to hide it.

ADJUST your machinery—especially tractors—so that you always get maximum work from any machine. Watch for loose or broken parts . . . and be sure you lubricate each part.

REPAIR or replace damaged parts *immediately!* The longer you delay, the more difficult the job will be. An inoperative air cleaner, for instance, can quickly ruin an engine.

ORDER new parts as quickly as the need becomes apparent. Order **only** what you need — an overorder on your part can lay up a tractor, counties away, which needs the same part.

SELL, rent, or lend any idle equipment you have . . . there simply is not enough to go around *unless every last piece works full time.*

READ the Gulf Farm Tractor Manual for the detailed information you need in order to follow the above program. It will tell you how to CHECK your mechanical equipment . . . how to ADJUST it. It will give you detailed lubrication and maintenance advice for your make and model of tractor and truck.

FREE to any tractor owner or operator, the wartime edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Manual. Used together with the Gulf Farm Aids, it will prove an invaluable partner in *your* fight to . . .

GULF

KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING

GULF FARM AIDS, ROOM 3800, GULF BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Please send the war edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide to:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

I own (or operate)_____ tractor(s).
NO. MAKE MODEL

Level Farming on Sloping Fields

Why make an uphill job of your farm work? Why let your farm go downhill by loss of soil washed down sloping rows and furrows? You can't change the lay of your rolling land, but you can save soil, fuel, and labor by doing your farming on the level.

Before they change to contour cultivation, some farmers fear they will lose too much time finishing tapered lands and cultivating point rows. In actual practice they find that while some of the rounds are shortened, there is little time lost in idle travel.

With no hills to climb under load, tractors can pull wider plows and harrows, or go faster. There is no overloading with its extra wear and tear, no slowing down to lower gears with its waste of time and fuel. The fuel saving varies according to the slopes avoided, but a figure of about ten percent is often reported.

Working at steady speed, plows and harrows, cultivators and combines all do better work with less attention and adjustment. Corn pickers and pick-up balers or hay-loaders with their loaded wagons are easier to handle. All these advantages are in addition to the savings of soil and water, not to mention better yields, which are the main reasons for contour cultivation.

Once you are farming on the level, working around the slopes rather than over them, you are ready for such other soil conservation methods as your land may need. Strip cropping is most effective when done on the contour. Terracing, too, is done in close conformity to contour lines.

Call on your county agent, your state college extension service, or the nearest office of the federal Soil Conservation Service for help in staking out the contour lines to start the lands. They have the instruments and trained men to do this accurately.

Free Books on Terracing, Too

You can do contour farming with implements you now have. What's more, you can build the best type of broad-base terrace with your own tractor and plow. Write us for free illustrated book of round-by-round directions for terracing. Mention whether you use mold-board or one-way disk type of plow. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE

IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war material such as shells, gun mounts, pontoons, bombs, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap for making munitions.

Adjustment of the Tractor Plow

By Paul R. Hoff

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is Part 2 of the article by Prof. Hoff on the Adjustment of the Tractor Plow. Part 1 appeared in the Feb. 5 issue. Keep these splendid articles together for future reference.)

Coulters and Jointers

Complete covering of trash is possible only if a coulter or a jointer or the two together are used with each bottom on the plow. When the jointer and the coulter are set correctly, trash or sod is turned completely under the furrow and is buried deep enough that it cannot be brought to the surface of the ground later by the harrow.

The Rolling Coulter

A rolling coulter is effective in plowing under corn stalks or other long trash because it cuts the trash into short lengths that can be covered completely by the furrow. The draft of the plow is decreased in heavy sod, quack grass or other heavy growth because the coulter cuts the slice free at the furrow wall instead of the shin of the plow tearing the roots apart. Large stones interfere with the coulter because it rides on the stones and may cause the plow to run shallow. Likewise, it may be impossible to use a coulter in hard ground because the coulter will not go into the ground.

The adjustment of the rolling coulter affects the appearance of the furrow because the plow bottom turns over as much furrow slice as the coulter cuts loose. The coulter should be set to give a furrow wall that is perfectly straight and vertical. The usual setting to have a straight furrow wall is to have the coulter ½ or ⅝ inch to the land or outside of the landside of the plow. This distance may vary with different coulters, different soils

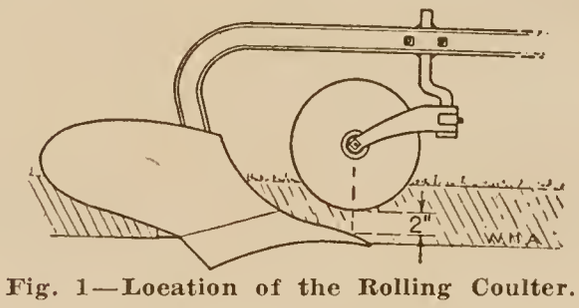


Fig. 1—Location of the Rolling Coulter.

and different depths of plowing. Usually it is necessary to adjust the coulter after the plow is in the field.

If the position of the coulter is adjustable on the plow beam, the coulter shank should be slid along the beam until the hub of the disk is directly above the point of the share, Figure 1. The cutting depth of the coulter varies with field conditions, but normally, it should be set as deep as possible and have the plow maintain the desired depth of plowing. If the coulter is large enough for the axle to clear the ground, it can be set with the edge not over 2 inches from the plow point, or even less if there are no stones to clog between coulter disk and plow share.

A large coulter is more satisfactory than a smaller one because it can be set deeper and because a large disk cuts the trash more readily. A small disk may push the trash ahead of it and clog the plow. 18 inch diameter disks are preferable because they can be used to plow many acres before they have worn so small that they do not cut trash readily but push it ahead and clog the plow. Many farmers like cutaway disks for cutting corn-stalks or other long trash because the notched disks hold the trash to the ground and cut it more readily.

The Jointer

The purpose of the jointer is to turn under trash at the edge of the furrow and prevent "whiskers" at the edge of the furrows in weeds or in a stubble field. When correctly set, the jointer point is over the point of the plow share and ¼ to ½ inch to the land from the landside. The jointer should

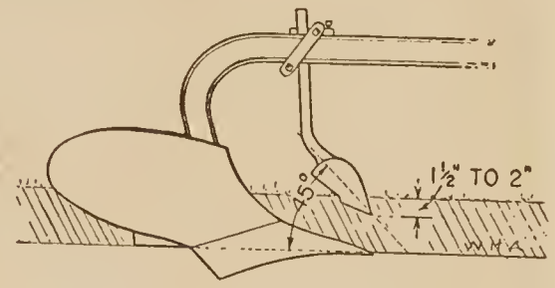


Fig. 2—Location of the Jointer.

be set to cut 1½ to 2 inches deep with the shank making a 45 degree angle with the bottom of the furrow (Fig. 2)

Combination Jointer and Coulter

The setting of jointers and coulters in combination outfits is as near as is possible to the setting of each tool separately. On some tractor plows, the position of the braces or clamps on the beam make it impossible to set the combination outfits where they will

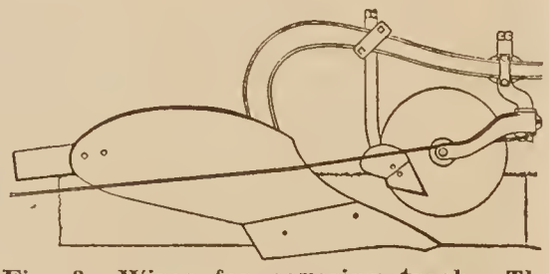


Fig. 3—Wires for covering trash. They can be attached to the coulter or jointer shank and to the front end of the beam.

work best. To prevent clogging between the jointer and the coulter, there should be ½ inch clearance between the upper face of the jointer and the coulter. The point of the jointer should nearly touch the coulter disk. Slots in the jointer frog or in the jointer shank make this adjustment possible.

The Plow Share

The amount of downward hook or suction of the plow point determines the amount of penetration of the plow into the ground. Also the end of the plow point is turned towards the furrow wall to keep the plow from running out of the furrow. This is known as land suction. As the plow point wears, both the bottom suction and the land suction decrease and the point has less penetrative power. After the point is sufficiently worn, it is impossible to make any adjustment that will keep the plow at the desired depth. Cast shares that are worn so that the suction is gone must be replaced. It is possible to heat steel shares to draw them out and restore both the bottom suction and the land suction, or to weld a piece of a file or a piece of an automobile spring to a plunt point and increase the life of the share. When the point of a steel share is restored, the point must have the same curve downward and sidewise as the share originally had. The suction must be restored the same on all shares used on a plow with two or more bottoms. If the points have been rebuilt differently, the plow may run crooked or one bottom may either "hog" into the ground or run shallow.

A deep suction share with more downward hook on the point than a common share, is available for penetration in hard ground. This share is known as a New York stony point or a DD point. For gravelly or stony soil, a narrow share may work better than a share of standard width. A standard width plow share cuts about 5/6 of the total width of the furrow but a narrow

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Forecast for 1944—

TRACTOR TROUBLES WILL DECREASE

NOTHING mystic about *that* forecast! It's based on plain horse sense, plus black-and-white figures.

It's this way. Tractors took a beating in 1942. When farmers started 1943, they knew their tractors were in for a *worse* beating—and less able to take it because they were older. Many of them took precautions against wear and breakdowns...

...and so almost five times as much Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil was bought in 1943 as in 1942!

Now 1944 is coming up. Few farmers will want to take chances. So more and more of them will be protecting those precious tractors with Veedol Tractor Oil. And so—plenty of tractor troubles will be *prevented* from happening this year!

It stands to reason. Veedol Tractor Oil is made from 100% Pennsylvania crude—toughest and most wear-resistant on earth. *So* tough that Veedol Tractor Oil actually gives 150 solid hours of protection to hard-working tractors between changes—against the usual 60 hours for ordinary oils!

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL — good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION...USE IT WISELY • BUY MORE WAR BONDS

The Ides of March—and Income Taxes

By V. B. Hart

ACCORDING to the old Roman calendar, March was the first month of the year and the Ides of March the fifteenth day of that month. We are told by Shakespeare that although a soothsayer warned Julius Caesar to "beware the Ides of March" and not to go to town that day, he went just the same. Whether the soothsayer thought Caesar should stay home and finish figuring up his income tax or whether the soothsayer really knew about the plot against Caesar's life is not told us. But at any rate, the Ides of March proved to be the final day of reckoning for Caesar and 2000 years later the 15th of March is still the final day for settling up a lot of accounts.

Our Federal Income Taxes

Most farmers will have to calculate, before the Ides of March, four different Federal taxes on their last year's business operations. These four taxes are (1) the normal income tax, (2) the surtax, (3) the Victory Tax, and (4) the unforgiven portion of the 1942 income tax. After calculating these four taxes and adding them together, a farmer will have to compare his total tax bill with his estimated return made last December to see whether he owes the government or the government owes him.

Many persons have bitterly criticized the idea of a taxpayer having to calculate four different Federal income taxes and also the long and complicated Federal forms on which our income taxes are reported. It is not the purpose of the writer to either condemn or defend our present system of levying Federal taxes. He does say, however, that with our present laws requiring the collection of four different taxes, he doubts if the forms on which the returns are made could be materially shortened or simplified. The purpose of this article is to offer some suggestions to farmers on making out their federal income tax returns.

Get An Extension Bulletin

Extension services of state colleges of agriculture have published bulletins giving specific directions to farmers on making their income tax returns. The tax bulletin published by the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., is Cornell Extension Bulletin 632. Like those published by other agricultural colleges, it is available either from the College or offices of county agricultural agents.

Forms Needed

Farmers should have 2 copies of the Federal farm blank 1040F, and 2 copies of Federal form 1040, together with one copy of the instruction sheet for form 1040. One copy of each form is to be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue, and the other copy is to be kept by the farmer for reference purposes. These forms are available at local federal income tax offices and also are usually available at offices of county agricultural agents and at commercial banks. Persons who filed federal income tax returns for 1942 have been mailed copies of form 1040 and the instruction sheet for it by the Collector of Internal Revenue, but must apply for farm form 1040F.

Federal form 1040F is designed for calculating the net profit from the farm business, which is then transferred to form 1040 which includes other items of income and deductions and is used in calculating the different federal taxes.

Calculating Net Farm Profit

A common and also most expensive error frequently made in calculating the net farm profit is the failure to deduct legitimate farm business expenses. In general, all expenses necessary in the operation of the farm as a business enterprise are allowable as deductions in arriving at the net farm profit. Many farmers, however, fail to realize this and deduct only the 18 different kinds of expenses listed on 1040F. Cornell Extension Bulletin 632 lists over 125 different kinds of common farm expenses which may be deducted.

In calculating the net farm profit a distinction should be made between current operating expenses and improvements or capital investments. For example, spark plugs for a tractor are a repair or current expense and as such are deductible, but a new tractor purchased is a capital investment and can not be charged off as an annual operating expense. A reasonable deduction, however, can be made for annual depreciation on the tractor. Similarly, a dairy cow purchased is not an operating expense but depreciation can be claimed annually on the cow.

Depreciation

The first thing to get clearly in mind about depreciation for income tax purposes is that in claiming depreciation, the taxpayer is simply claiming a deduction for a part of an expenditure, all of which, he cannot claim in one year. For example if he spends $1000 for a tractor, he cannot charge it all off in one year, but if he estimates that the tractor will last 10 years, he can claim as depreciation one-tenth of the cost, or $100, each year until he has written off all of the $1000.

The following are some simple rules to be kept in mind in connection with calculating depreciation for income tax purposes:

"An allowance for depreciation of farm buildings, of improvements, such as fence and drains, of machinery or other farm equipment of a permanent nature, is deductible. When the return is made on either the cash or accrual basis, depreciation on items of this nature is entered in the depreciation-

(Continued on Page 27)

In Father's Footsteps

Across the yard to help feed squealing pigs. Small footprints swallowed up by big ones. Pocket size farmer, he picks up golden ears of corn while Dad feeds fattening steers: he tries to carry milk pails almost as big as himself while Dad milks cows. Across the years small footprints gradually fill big ones. An American farmer's son grows up "with livestock in his blood."

Lucky for America that there are many such men with sons who follow in their footsteps. Lucky for America at war that farmers in 1943 made sensational new records in producing livestock and other food. Meat, for example, is fighting food in the diet of our fighting men. Meat gives needed proteins and vitamins to war workers on the home front. And meat will be needed by the armies of workers who will reshape and rebuild this war-battered world.

With meat plants and marketing facilities throughout the nation, Swift & Company bridges the thousand miles that lie between producer and consumer. And our diversified operation develops markets which provide the best outlets for the farmers' crops.

Diversification in our business helps in another way. Farmers will tell you that there is never a year when all types of farming pay. So it is with us. Some departments of our business make money, others lose. Because of this, year in and year out our diversification results in better average returns to the farmer for his products.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Chicago 9, Illinois

Swift & Company processes over 6½ billion pounds of products each year, and net profits from ALL sources average but a fraction of a penny a pound.

Please feel free to ask us for the use of the following films:

"A Nation's Meat"
"Cows and Chickens, U. S. A."
"Livestock and Meat"

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK—BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND!

Full Line PROTECTION

...against Farm Front "SABOTEURS"

PROTECT YOUR PRECIOUS FEED ALLOTMENT BY A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM OF SANITATION!

IT is estimated that disease germs, insects and parasites destroy several times as much farm produce as we ship to our Allies under Lend-Lease. That kind of destruction is too expensive to be permitted in wartime.

Put over a *Sanitation Barrage* that will help wipe them out before they have a chance to do their dirty work.

Purina makes the right ammunition. Your Purina dealer sells it. If you will fire it, at the right place and the right time, it will be a big help in s-t-r-e-t-c-h-i-n-g your 1944 feed supply.

Purina dealers are still being rationed on Chows, but today most dealers can get sufficient amounts of *Purina Sanitation Products* to meet the needs of their communities.

Ask about the new disinfectant, *Purina Chek-R-Fect* — with its pleasant smell but germ-killing power like the spray of a 50-caliber machine gun.

Blast 'em out **with PURINA CHEK-R-FECT**

Germs lurk in floor cracks of brooder houses, farrowing houses, calving stalls, waiting for a chance to strike.

Load your guns **with PURINA CHEK-R-TABS**

Germs work in chicks' drinking water, trying to spread disease, kill, maim or retard the birds' growth.

Cut that film **with PURINA CHLORENA**

Germs hide in the film that forms on feeders, water fountains, milk pails, cream separators, milking machines, etc.

Get 'em quick **with PIG-TABS and CHEK-R-TON**

Large roundworms are thieves that work unseen in pigs and pullets —stealing food, lowering vitality.

Shoot 'em dead **with PURINA LIVESTOCK SPRAY**

Highly efficient in keeping flies off cows and out of barn and stable.

Rout 'em out **with PURINA ROOST PAINT or PURINA LICE POWDER**

Lice are those "busybodies" that are constantly nagging, gnawing, irritating, lowering morale, weakening willpower.

Published by

PURINA MILLS

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

THE POINT OF NO RETURN

MY FRIEND, Douglas Steere, quotes the following graphic experience from his book, "On Beginning From Within."

> "When I crossed the Atlantic two years ago by clipper, we left New York bound for the Azores with a heavy load of gasoline in our tanks. We had enough gasoline on board so that if word of heavy weather should come to us even when we were well over a thousand miles at sea we could still turn back and reach New York safely. But on the pilot's charts in the instrument room there was a line drawn. It was called *the point of no return*. If we crossed that line we must make for the Azores whatever the weather might be. For now our supply of fuel could no longer take us back; now we must go on."

The author uses this experience to illustrate that for the eager, serious-minded man, there is no road back, only forward. I can recommend this book very highly to thoughtful readers of this column because I know the author and I know that he is one, in his own living, who has never turned back and has always gone forward.

■ ■ ■ ■

Also I recommend Franz Werfel's "The Song of Bernadette," from which Douglas Steere quotes this "all or none" decision. In this book the young French girl, Bernadette, insists that the vision of the "Beautiful Lady" visits her each week as she plays in a neighboring cave. None can shake her belief in the poignant reality of the vision. The Dean, half aware that he may be addressing a future saint, is asking Bernadette whether she knows what her visions may cost her.

> "Have you ever thought about your life and what your future would be like, my dear little girl?"
>
> "Like the future of all the girls hereabouts," Bernadette answered quickly and spontaneously.
>
> The Dean did not lift his eyes from his book as he continued: "You're a grown girl, a woman. After first Communion girls may indulge in proper pleasures. They go to dances and get to know the young fellows and have real fun. Then, please God, they marry some good chap. Wouldn't you like to go to dances, too? Wouldn't you like to be such a woman as your mother? Tell me yourself!"
>
> Bernadette blushed and spoke vividly: "Of course I'd like to go dancing and have a husband some day like the other girls . . ."
>
> The giant Dean rose and went to the girl on his creaking shoes and laid his clenched fists on her shoulders. "Then wake up! Now! Else life is at an end for you. For you are playing with fire, O Bernadette."

When you have read these two books, drop me a line to give me your reactions. The above illustrate to me that there is a challenge to all of us, no matter what humble place we occupy, to begin right now to pattern our lives after the saints.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

NEXT TIME you need a tractor overhaul, order a

No matter when you intend to get your next tractor overhaul, if you own a low compression tractor decide now to order a *Power-Booster Overhaul.*

A Power-Booster Overhaul plus regular gasoline will increase the power of your tractor—will enable it to do more work per hour in the field and with less low-gear operation. It will also save oil by reducing crankcase dilution, make starting easier, and give greater flexibility and efficiency.

To build in this power and convenience, your dealer will install high altitude pistons (or a high compression head in some models), "cold" type spark plugs, and make the necessary manifold change or adjustment so your tractor can take full advantage of the extra power gasoline provides.

But remember your tractor dealer is mighty busy—and probably short-handed to boot. So as soon as you know when he can have your tractor or other farm machines for service work, tell him about it so he can schedule the work in his shop and order necessary parts. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so the mechanics will have more time for major work. And clean up machines before you take them in. Saving your dealer's time may save you money.

If you want to find out more about a Power-Booster Overhaul before you order the work, write to the Ethyl Corporation for the free booklet entitled "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

ETHYL CORPORATION
Agricultural Division
Chrysler Building, New York City
Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

Harris Bender's Surprise Muskmelon

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR THE NORTH

Bender's Surprise Melon is only one of the many Harris improved varieties that has been bred to northern conditions. Our northern grown varieties are noted far and wide for the fine crops produced from them. Successful growers everywhere have come to rely upon us for seed that produces early maturing crops of highest quality.

Our well illustrated catalog contains careful descriptions of the best vegetables and flowers for northern conditions.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY
and order direct from our Seed Farms!
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 28 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.

1944 CATALOG *now ready*

Blueberries for the Home Garden

By George Slate

THE HIGH-BUSH blueberry is the most recent fruit to be improved by the plant breeder. Thirty years ago it was a wilding. Now, several times larger than its wild relatives it goes to market under cellophane and fancy labels at prices that make its culture a very profitable venture. Its high quality, its ability to keep well on the plant, or off, and its midsummer ripening period make it a very useful plant for the home fruit garden.

Such a fine plant has one drawback—its special soil requirements. It must have an acid soil and preferably one that is light in texture and well supplied with organic matter. Soils that have a pH between 3.5 and 5.5, with 4.5 the ideal to be sought, are suitable. Soils that are near the neutral point, if they contain no lime reserve, may be acidified artificially by the addition of peat moss, sulfur or aluminum sulphate. Before planting have the soil tested by the state college soil specialists who can make definite recommendations as to treatment to produce the necessary acidity.

Mulching as a method of soil management in the blueberry planting has great possibilities. A mulch keeps the soil cool and moist, eliminates most weeds and prevents damage to the shallow root system by the over-zealous cultivator. As the mulch rots, it adds to the organic materials in the soil. One of the best mulching materials for blueberries is sawdust applied to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. It has been tried experimentally in New York and in Georgia and in both tests the growth of the plants under the sawdust has been much superior to that of the cultivated plants. Marsh hay is also a good mulching material. Mulched blueberries should be liberally fertilized with nitrogenous fertilizers to prevent nitrogen starvation which occurs when organic materials break down in the soil.

Standard varieties in order of ripening are Cabot, Pioneer, and Rubel. Newer and better are June, Stanley and Jersey. Still newer, and possibly better, although not extensively tested, are Dixi, Atlantic, Pemberton and Burlington. If the writer were setting blueberries for home use, the choice would probably be Stanley, Jersey and Pemberton.

Blueberries tend to overbear and to prevent this and maintain the size of the fruit heavy pruning is necessary. For the first two or three years little pruning is needed. In older bushes remove or cut back severely a few of the older branches. Remove low branches near the ground. Thin out the shorter and weaker shoots. Cut back the shoots, leaving only three to four fruit buds on a shoot. The fruit buds are plump, leaf buds are sharply pointed.

The Question Box

GARDEN FERTILIZER

What is a good rate of application of the 5-10-5 fertilizer for the home garden?

About 5 pounds to each 100 square feet of garden. An excellent way to apply it is to plow under half of it, and spread the rest of it on top after the ground is plowed.

It is comparatively easy to supply all the plant food the garden needs by the use of fertilizer, but it is also important to keep the ground well supplied with decaying vegetable matter. Where manure is available, this can be done by applying the manure at the rate of 1 pound per square foot, or it can be added by plowing under leaves, or growing a green manure crop.

* * *

LIME FOR VEGETABLES

Where can I get a list of garden crops which shows their need for lime?

The following three groups are a rough classification of garden crops: *Group 1.*—Asparagus, beets, broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, muskmelon, onion, spinach, Swiss Chard.

Group 2.—Snap beans, corn, cucumber, eggplant, endive, parsnip, pea, pepper, pumpkin, radish, soy beans, squash, strawberry, tomato, turnip.

Group 3.—Blueberry, potato (Irish and Sweet), rhubarb, watermelon.

The first group is made up of those that like plenty of lime; the second, a medium amount of lime, and third, crops that do better without lime.

* * *

WORMS

Will you please tell us how horses get worms and what to do for horses that have them?—F. B., N. Y.

There are a good many preparations which can be given, but most of them are unsatisfactory, particularly where the animal is thin and the worms are bad. It would be my suggestion that

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Triplet sons of Susie, a grade Guernsey in the herd of Fred Sherman of Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y. Sired by a purebred, Cavalier Thomas, the three brothers were nine days old when photographed. Folks from miles around come to the Sherman farm every day to see the three live triplets.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

and we know it's **YOUR BUSINESS** *too!*

Partners in Production

When war struck at us in all its sudden fury, America's two largest industries—farming and manufacturing—were faced with a big job.

There was no "time out" to figure just how that job could be done. We just had to do it—and do it fast.

Today, everybody knows that farm and factory are meeting the challenge—that in spite of some mighty big handicaps, food and arms are being produced in vast quantities—to give our fighting men what they need to do their job.

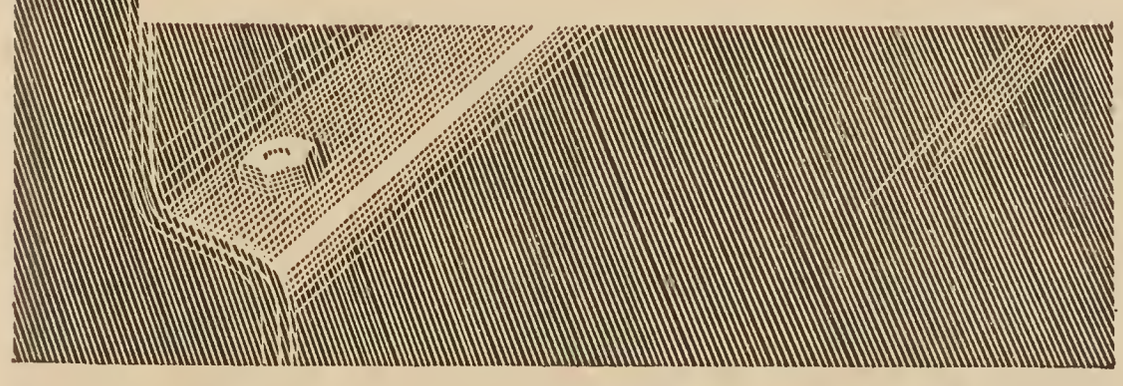
We hear a lot of talk about this being a "modern miracle." But the real answer is just plain hard work, skill, determination and management know-how. That's what it takes—in a factory or on a farm.

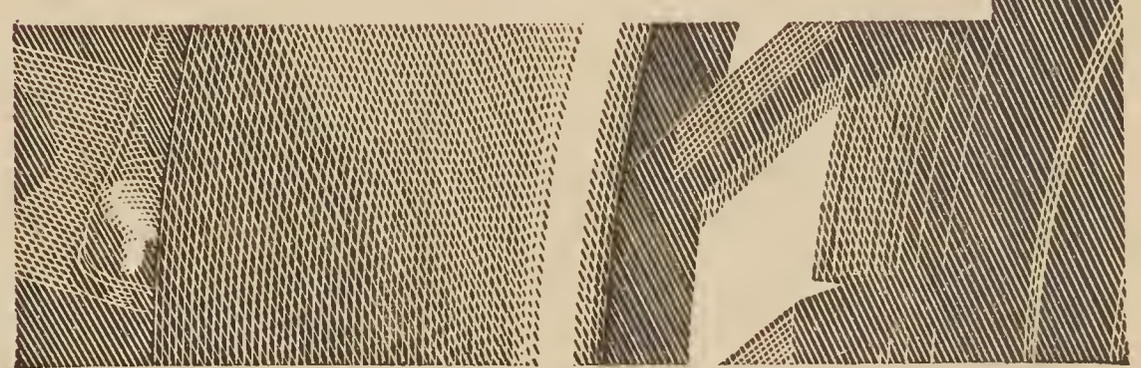
In fact, we have a good deal the same kind of row to hoe—you who produce the food and raw materials, and we who make manufactured goods. Our work, our problems and the things that get us results are a whole lot alike.

Every farm owner is running a business, just as the man who runs a factory is . . . a business from which he expects a just reward if he runs it well.

That's the way of working and living that we believe in. And that's the bedrock that America is built upon.

Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—*NBC Network*





GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE

7-foot cut
Self-Propelled Clipper Combine

THAT'S THE COMBINE I WANT FOR POSTWAR HARVESTING . . .

SELF-PROPELLED!

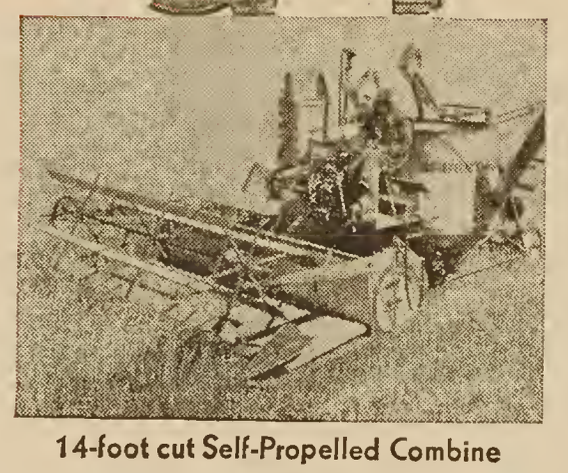
● Someday—perhaps now—perhaps in the prosperous postwar era, you're going to enjoy a new kind of harvest. You aren't going to worry a bit whether "Bill" shows up to help because you're going to handle the job yourself. You're going to save from ½ to 1 bushel per acre that you used to lose. You're going to harvest your grain with far less equipment, fuel and manpower because you'll own a Massey-Harris *Self-Propelled* Combine.

Sitting well up above the dust, you'll travel through your fields with a clear, unobstructed view of the work you are doing. Because there is no tractor to beat down grain on the opening swath, you'll cut any portion of the crop as you please. Your tractor and operator in the meantime will be free to handle other rush seasonal work. You'll cut fuel costs too, because one engine both propels the combine and operates the threshing mechanism as well.

Models will be available for both the larger and smaller operators. Massey-Harris now builds 12 and 14-foot sizes, and has also adapted its famous 7-foot scoop-type Clipper model to Self-Propelled operation.

Massey-Harris originated and manufactured its first Self-Propelled combine before the war, and even though production has been limited, thousands of them are doing a major job today in relieving the farm labor shortage. So when you think of Self-Propelled, think of Massey-Harris—field-proven Self-Propelled combines mean Massey-Harris Combines.

Look to Massey-Harris as well for other advanced engineering developments in labor-saving, crop-saving implements for a new day in farming. It will pay you to plan ahead with the Massey-Harris dealer for both your service and equipment needs.



14-foot cut Self-Propelled Combine

Postwar Farm Planning KIT

FREE

Farmers who plan ahead will be best prepared for the problems of tomorrow's farming. This Massey-Harris plan kit will make it easy for you to plan a practical, profitable postwar program. Ask one of the Massey-Harris dealers listed below for it.

Let's All BACK THE ATTACK—Buy More War Bonds

MASSEY-HARRIS

FIRST WITH WORTHWHILE IMPROVEMENTS

GENERAL OFFICES: RACINE, WIS. • FACTORIES: RACINE, WIS.; BATAVIA, N. Y.

LOOK TO THESE DEALERS FOR SERVICE AND PARTS

BRANCH AT BATAVIA, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

ALEXANDER—Wikters Garage.
AMSTERDAM, R.F.D. No. 5—Giuffre Bros.
ATLANTA—Steuben Farm Supply.
AUBURN—Ray Myers.
BATH—Heckman Lumber Co.
BOSTON—Carl N. Emerling.
CANANDAIGUA—Donald Howard.
CAZENOVIA—J. P. Ryan.
CENTRAL BRIDGE—J. & P. Implement Co.
CHERRY CREEK—Ellsworth B. Hodges.
CLINTON—George K. Marsh.
CLOCKVILLE—Myron B. Smith.
COCHECTON—C. E. Canfield.
COHOES—A. J. Emerick.
COLLINS—Collins Service Agency.
DE RUYTER—H. W. Cook.
ELLENVILLE—David S. Harkavy.
FILLMORE—L. L. Babbitt.
FORT PLAIN—Byron Roof's Sons.
FRANKLINVILLE—C. A. Phillips.
GOUVERNEUR—Gouverneur Co-Op Assn.
HOMER—J. W. Schenck & Son.
HORSEHEADS—Horseheads Tr. & Impl. Co.
HUDSON—John Nahlik.
JAMESTOWN—Pearl City Mills.
LIVERPOOL—Viel Bros.
MALONE—R. S. Spencer.
MARCELLUS—Nightingale Mills.
NAPLES—C. W. Gulle.
NASSAU—Henry Tator.
NEW HYDE PARK—George Malvese & Co.
NO. COLLINS—Albert A. Schmitz
ONEONTA—H. E. Pierce Roofing & Supply Co.
PHOENIX—Carl E. Morehouse.
PIFFARD—C. A. Parnell.
RANSOMVILLE—Walter Peterson.
RICHFIELD SPRINGS—Ostrander Hdwe. & Imp. Co.
SPENCERPORT—Fisher Bros.
STRYKERSVILLE—J. W. Simons.
TRUMANSBURG—G. C. Marquart.
VALATIE—Ralph G. Stahlman.
VALLEY FALLS—C. H. Bassett.
VERONA—Frank Halder.
WATERTOWN—Northern Implement Co.
WEEDSPORT—Otis Jorolemon.

DELAWARE

HARRINGTON—E. B. Warrington.
LAUREL—Gertha M. Waller.
TOWNSEND—Ralph G. Faries.

VERMONT

BRISTOL—A. B. Hanson.
FAIRFAX—W. E. Barkyoumb.
MIDDLEBURY—Persons & Foster Bros.

MASSACHUSETTS

NATICK—Robinson Farm Machinery Co.
NO. BROOKFIELD—Philip A. Benjamin.
SUNDERLAND—Roman R. Skibiski.

CONNECTICUT

CLINTON—I. B. Harris.
TORRINGTON—Erico Marola.
WILLIMANTIC—Dublin Tractor Co.

Question Box

(*Continued from Page* 10)

you get in touch with a good local veterinarian, and let him treat these horses so that you will be sure they are free from worms and will go on and take their feed and pick up in flesh as they should. It will pay you well to do this.—*J. F. ("Doc") Roberts.*

* * *

NITRATES

At what time in the spring is it best to apply nitrate fertilizer to apples?

It is important to put on nitrate fertilizer just about as early as you can, say the first of April for apples. In fact, there have been some experiments on fall application, and fall application is recommended when cyanamid is used.

* * *

SPRAYING IN RAIN

Does it do any good to apply a fungicide to an apple orchard when it is raining?

It undoubtedly is better to get the spray on before it rains, but some rather careful tests have shown that the fungus diseases are controlled better by spraying in the rain rather than by waiting too long for good weather.

—A. A.—

ADJUSTMENT OF THE TRACTOR PLOW

(*Continued from Page* 6)

share cuts somewhat less. The narrower share has less width to strike stones and raise the plow out of the ground.

The Lift Strap

The purpose of the lift strap on a trailer plow is to lift the rear end of the plow when it comes out of the ground. On two wheel plows, the lift strap pulls the rear end out of the ground and on three wheel plows the lift strap lowers the rear furrow wheel thus raising the rear end of the plow.

The lift strap should be loose when the plow is in the ground and there is an adjustment for length which allows it to be kept loose. THE LIFT STRAP SHOULD NEVER BE SHORTENED TO INCREASE THE HEEL CLEARANCE OF THE LANDSIDE.

The Lift Springs

There are one or two long coil springs on a trailer plow which counterbalance its weight when it is out of the ground. They allow the depth levers to be operated more easily and help to bring the plow out of the ground when the clutch is tripped. If the lift wheel slides on dry ground when the clutch is tripped, the lift springs may need to be tightened. If the plow tends to come out of the ground when plowing, or if it enters the ground slowly, loosening the lift springs may overcome the difficulty. There should be very little or no tension on the springs when the plow is in the ground.

Trash Covering

A simple and very effective trash covering device consists of two or three No. 9 wires attached to the jointer or coulter shank, (Figure 3) or to the front end of the plow beam. The wires are about ten feet long and trail behind the plow bottom under the newly turned furrow. The weight of the furrow holds the wires tight and the wires in turn hold the trash tight against the turning furrow slice. This keeps the trash under the furrow and even tall trash can be completely covered.

The Angelus by Millet *(C) House of Art, N. Y.*

FAITH

"Vital as seed, warm nestled in the sod;
The hidden sweetness at the heart of pain,
Trusting thy sun and dew, thy wind and rain,
At home with nature and at one with God."

WHAT IS FAITH? The Holy Scriptures define it thus: "Faith is the assurance of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen." Without it man's life is brief and powerless; on him and on all his works slow sure doom falls, pitiless and dark. For when faith goes, man the thinker loses his greatest thoughts; when faith goes man the worker loses his greatest motives; when faith goes man the mortal loses his only hope. To him who is without faith, the universe, blind to good and evil, rolls on its relentless way in dead indifference to his hopes and fears.

But with faith life becomes a challenge, a continuous adventure into the unknown. Out of his faith the farmer has helped build America from a country of dark and pathless forests to a great nation where rich fields and lofty cities shine. Through long years he has labored tirelessly to build a better land for all to see, for all to live and prosper in. His faith in the brown earth that is America has been as a burnished shield upraised against the forces of doubt, of defeat, of despair. And deep-rooted in his fertile soil he has found his reward . . . the security and independence that are at once the promise and the strength of his land.

Drouth or flood may destroy his works, ill-fortune and sorrow may be his lot, yet he toils on, sustained in his task by an unconquerable and everlasting faith in his God, his country and himself.

Published by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield as an expression of its deep and abiding confidence in the farmers of the Northeast. Full information on Land Bank loans is contained in a booklet entitled "Farm Mortgage Loans." We'll be glad to send a free copy at your request.

FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts
Serving New York, New Jersey, New England

Meeting today's Challenge - The American Farmer

HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT
— when you want it

. . . Order from your druggist in advance

Bigger and bigger war food production demands mean more and more calls for Kreso Dip No. 1, Nema Worm Capsules and Nemazene Tablets. Your druggist tries to have what you want when you want it, but war has brought scarcity in almost every line. If you will order in advance whenever possible, it will help your druggist in his effort to serve your needs. Dependable products lessen the uncertainty in producing good herds and flocks. Parke-Davis products are effective and low in cost. Write for two free booklets: "Farm Sanitation" and a helpful worm booklet.

Animal Industry Division — Desk 2

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

DIBBLE'S

TESTED SEED OATS

The Oat crop in many sections of the Northeast was a failure this past season. A good seed Oat is scarce.

That's why Dibble's Oats will move quickly—to early buyers.

Dibble'sHeavyweightBrand

has been famous for years. Average weight 40-42 pounds per bushel.

Thoroughly Cleaned - Screened - Graded

FREE CATALOG AND PRICE LIST

tells about this outstanding OAT, also

Barley, Corn, Alfalfa, Clover
GRASS SEEDS and SEED POTATOES

Write

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Northern Cross Sweet Corn

HARRIS SEEDS
BEST FOR THE NORTH

Successful growers have been using Harris Northern Grown Seed for years. They know they get earlier, larger yields of highest quality by using seeds of our vigorous, early strains of vegetables and flowers.

As new varieties are introduced they must be thoroughly tested under northern conditions on our own farms before we offer them for sale.

Send for our free catalog today and order direct from our seed farms.

If you grow for market ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 27 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880

1944 CATALOG *now ready*

Vegetables *to Plant*

By PAUL WORK

ASSOCIATE EDITOR HUGH says I have been so busy telling about the new varieties of vegetables that I may have neglected the old ones. I guess he is right.

There are wide differences among standard varieties, in earliness, yield and especially in table quality. One of the real rewards in having a garden is to enjoy the tastiness of garden-fresh products. I know some varieties of corn grown for roasting ears that are not worth setting teeth into even if they do move from stalk to pot in ten minutes.

PAUL WORK

As usual, I would say to TRY the things that are new to you before plunging headlong. Some varieties that are excellent in one place may be poor in another. Also choice of variety is much a matter of opinion.

CARROTS.—The *Nantes* carrot is considered superior to most varieties. It will not make tonnage like *Chantenay,* but some of our markets pay a premium for it so there is not much need of planting a poorer one for home use. *Nantes* is very crisp and tender, with small core and deep orange throughout. For long bunching type try *Imperator* and *Morse Bunching.*

PARSNIP.—*Model* is a shorter and fuller parsnip than the old *Hollow Crown* or *Guernsey.*

RADISH.—*Icicle* is a real quality radish, but *Early Scarlet Globe* and *Sparkler* are all right.

CABBAGE.—Green cabbage is a bit more nutritious than white. *Green Acre* is a first early that is good in this respect, and *Glory* follows nicely. *Danish* keeps well but is not too desirable for table quality.

BROCCOLI.—Broccoli is a fine home garden vegetable and most youngsters as well as adults like it. The names in catalogues do not signify much but there are great differences in strains, as to quality of heads and uniformity of maturity. All one can say is to buy from two or three reliable seed houses.

SPINACH.—For spring and summer planting use *Long Standing Bloomsdale* and *Summer Savoy,* spinaches which are slow in bolting to seed. Then in the fall, when yellow is troublesome, use *Virginia Savoy* which is resistant, but which bolts quickly in June.

BEANS.—*Tendergreen* seems to be the best green podded bush bean among established varieties, though we are watching *Logan* and *Keystonian. Pencilpod* is a fine wax. I like pole beans for the home garden and *Scotia* is excellent.

LETTUCE.—Lettuce needs to be planted with discretion, and experience is the best teacher. One should have lettuce from June 1 to November 1 where the season between average dates of killing frost in fall and spring is about 160 days, as in much of central New York and New England. Good heads are to be had only when it is moderately cool and there is moisture in the soil. So in most situations it is best to have plants ready to set out about as early as the ground can be prepared. These plants can mature in cool weather and they stand a bet-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

HELPFUL FARM FACTS FOR WARTIME FARMERS

FREE
FOR THE ASKING
WRITE TODAY!

Want to know what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur? —what crops to plant under different conditions? Then send for a Free copy of this new combination seed catalog and Farm Facts Book. Every farmer should have a copy. It's filled with FACTS that will help you get better results from your farm acreage. Write for your FREE copy today.

Hoffman FARM SEEDS
BOX 42-A LANDISVILLE, PENNA.
(Lancaster County)

FRUIT TREES, BERRY • PLANTS FOR YOUR •
Victory Farm Garden

Send for Catalog. It describes the BEST VARIETIES there are at reasonable prices. A splendid assortment of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., to select from. Strong, thrifty trees and plants True-to-Name.

THE WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
WILSON - - NEW YORK
Located in the center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 34 Years.

Burpee's VEGETABLES

5 of Burpee's Best--Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish and Tomato--a 10c-Pkt. of seeds of each, all 5 postpaid for just 10c--send dime today! *Burpee's Seed Catalog Free.*

5 PACKETS 10¢

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Burpee Building, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

CERTIFIED HYBRID FIELD CORN

Cornell 34-53 and Cornell 29-3 were developed in the North and will produce maximum yields on Northeastern farms. Write today for 1944 descriptive Farm and Garden Seed Catalogue, fully illustrated. We Pay freight.

ROBSON SEED FARMS.
Box 22, Hall, N. Y.

ROBSON

GRAPES

New Golden Muscat. Clusters weigh 1½-2 lbs. 30 other easy-to-grow varieties. Also fruit, nut trees, berries, small fruits. Miller's Grape Book & Nursery Guide accurately describes best kinds of fruits for home gardens. Write for free copy. J. E. Miller Nurseries, Box D, Naples, N. Y.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG

of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.

P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

BOTH GIVEN

Get BOTH handsome instruments NOW. Just send name and address. WE TRUST YOU with 24 pkts. of seed to sell at 10c pkt., return money collected to us and BOTH instruments and FREE Instruction books are yours. Write today.

Paradise Seed Company, Sta. 4, Paradise, Pa.

SAVE Your Tin, Scrap Metal, Fats and Waste Paper!

Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.

GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
41 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N.Y.

USE GROWMORE SEEDS
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

SEEDS - ROSES - SHRUBS
New 1944 DeLuxe Catalog shows all best varieties of FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, GRAPES, ROSES, SHRUBS and GARDEN SEEDS. Strang, upland-grown stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our 64th Year.
KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
219 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.
Write for Free Catalog

REPAIR FARM BUILDINGS for greater production

How to do it with
CONCRETE
and save scarce materials

To increase food production to meet war requirements it is essential that buildings used to house livestock and store crops be in good repair.

Concrete foundations under barns, hog houses or poultry houses will restore these buildings to usefulness and provide protection against rot, termites and waste and damage caused by rats.

Free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete"* tells how to make essential repairs with the use of little or no steel or other scarce materials.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K2c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Send me free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete."*

*Name*_____
*Street or R. R. No.*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

(Continued from opposite page)

ter chance of heading up well than if seed is sowed at the same time. Then during hot weather main reliance is placed on leaf lettuce. Give them water if you can. *Black Seeded Simpson* and *Prizehead* are better than *Grand Rapids*. *Mignonette* and *Matchless* are fine little heads and resist heat well.

CELERY.—Unless I have a good supply of water, either naturally or otherwise, I prefer to buy my celery. But the green varieties, *Utah* and *Pascal* are much better than the Goldens *Cornell 6* and *Cornell 19* are self-blanching celeries of Pascal type.

TOMATOES. — Most of the tomatoes are good so far as quality is concerned. *Stokesdale* is crowding *Bonny* and *Baer* for main crop in the north. If you get them started nicely, *Marglobe* and *Rutgers* are excellent. *Victor* and *Bounty* have crowded *Earliana* out of some catalogues for first early. Their performance in earliness varies a good deal with locality.

EGGPLANT. — *New Hampshire* and *Minnoval* are fine early varieties.

PEPPER.—For first early use *Harris Earliest* pepper. It is small and thin-walled but prolific and early. *King of the North* and *Windsor A* are fine to follow and then use one of the improved *California Wonders* such as *Oakview Wonder, Asgrow Wonder* and *Harris Wonder*.

CUCUMBER.—Most people now know *A & C, Straight 8,* and *Colorado* cucumbers along with the new *Cubit,* all of which are larger and better colored than the old *Early Fortune*.

WATERMELON.—*Honey Cream* still seems the best bet among watermelons for the North. It is as early as the *Bender* muskmelon and as fine in quality as is made. *Klondike* is later but of excellent quality. *Early Arizona* and *Early Kansas* are both good.

MUSKMELON.—*Delicious, Bender, Hearts of Gold,* and *Honey Rock* muskmelons are all good. The *Marvel* group, (Pride of Wisconsin, Queen of Colorado, and others) are a little later but do well in many places. The old *Emerald Gem* is fine eating and very early though small and it passes maturity quickly.

SQUASH. — For quality in winter squash use *Delicious, Golden Delicious,* and *Quality*. Many think *Buttercup* is best of all. Of course the *Hubbards* are acceptable, but there are better. *Yankee Hybrid* is tops among summer squashes.

SWEET CORN. — And now to close with sweet corn. *Seneca Dawn* and *North Star* are fine first earlies. *Marcross* follows nicely and *Golden Cross* is the main-crop standby. Plant all three at once, then plant more *Golden Cross* when the first lot is 3 or 4 inches high. There are others in each group and in some places others may be better, but these seem to hit the bull's eye at Ithaca. *Ioana* seems to stand heat and drouth a little better than *Golden Cross*.

For small ears and tender sweet nibbling, try *Luther Hill, Midget* and *Golden Midget*.

Well, you will still have to use your own judgment, but after you have tried the ones you do not know against the ones you have known, you can decide better than I and I will not argue with you.

—A. A.—

ASHES

Is it a good idea to spread wood ashes on a garden?

Wood ashes add some lime and a considerable amount of potash. Because of the lime content, you had better not spread them where you are going to grow potatoes because lime in potato soil encourages scab. Because of the potash content, you would get more benefit from wood ashes on sandy soil than you would on clay.

What is it? To the chemist—potassium oxide. To the farmer—potash, one of the three plant foods which plants must have in order to live. It comes from mines in New Mexico and a brine from Searles Lake, California. The potash in 100 pounds of mixed fertilizer is expressed in the last of the three figures printed on every fertilizer bag.

Make sure that the fertilizer you buy contains the K_2O being recommended by your official agricultural advisers for good yields of the crops you intend to grow. Only when enough potash is supplied, can full benefit of the other plant foods in the mixture be obtained.

Write us for free information and literature on the practical fertilization of crops.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE
Incorporated
1155 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

American Potash means More Crops

THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS AMERICAN POTASH

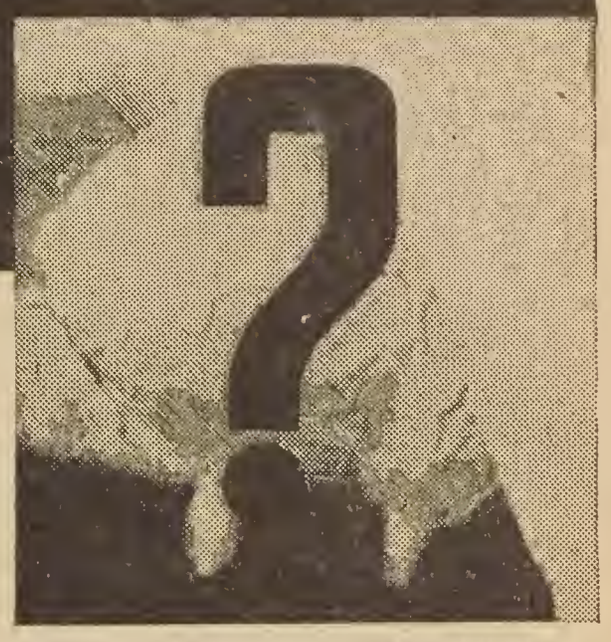
Just Off the Press!! A new Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book that tells how you can get more from your 1944 crops. Tells what to plant under different soil conditions, etc. Alfalfa, oats, corn, clover, pasture grasses, soy beans, potatoes, etc. Write today for FREE copy.
A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 42E, Landisville, Pa.

Victory Gardeners make earlier larger yields. Use our field-grown vegetable plants. Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onions, Pepper, Potato and Tomato Plants. Catalog free. OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

10 questions about MASTITIS ... answered!

NEW—Just-off-the-press booklet answers the 10 questions most frequently asked by dairymen—shows you how to save valuable cows



ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR NOVOXIL LIQUID

Since Novoxil* Liquid—a proven product that is curing chronic mastitis†—was introduced, we have seen and talked to many dairymen.

We have heard their questions about mastitis. And we have selected the 10 questions most frequently asked—and answered them—in a special new booklet.

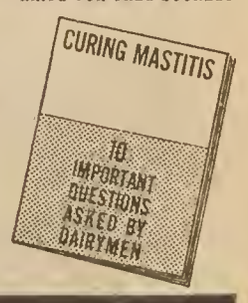
Here you will find the answers to: "What should I do at the first sign of mastitis? How can I stop the spread of infection in my herd? What is the treatment for mastitis? How soon can cure be determined?"

Knowing the answers to all 10 questions can save you valuable cows—help you keep cows in the milk-line, producing!

See your druggist. And send today for a copy of this new free booklet. When you write, give us the name and address of your druggist. Address Dept. AA-2, E. R. Squibb & Sons, *Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division,* 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

**Novoxil is a trademark of E. R. Squibb & Sons*
†Due to Streptococcus agalactiae

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET



CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN FOR ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS

SQUIBB — A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

When he stops blowing this whistle...

Why Industry will need men after the war

When industry has finished its war job, its immediate objective will be to convert to peace-time production and thus provide jobs. Here are some encouraging factors on which industry is basing its plans:

1. Millions of families will want new homes, new cars, radios and many other conveniences which have not been produced during the war . . .

2. Their war bond savings will provide billions of dollars of extra purchasing power to pay for these peace-time products of industry . . .

3. Many of the world's most vital operating facilities will have been worn out or destroyed when the war ends. To rebuild and re-equip them will call for the productive labor of American mills and factories.

As a result, a tremendous number of workers will be needed. Plans are already under way to rehabilitate, train and re-employ former employees disabled in the war.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS to do today's job...to provide tomorrow's jobs

will this one blow for him?

How NICKEL helps in war and will help in peace

Today Nickel is helping industry provide the sinews of war on every fighting front. Nickel adds stamina to alloys used in the vital parts of war equipment.

Some happy day Nickel will return to its original peace-time purpose: improving steel and other metals to better the products that serve men and provide them livelihoods. When that day comes Nickel will be better prepared than ever to serve industry—to help improve the metals that go into the trucks, trains, buildings, cars, radios and other goods needed to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world.

Manufacturers confronted with problems involving metals are invited to consult with International Nickel's technical staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel . . . producers of MONEL *and other high Nickel Alloys.*

Scarce Litter for Chicks

By L. E. Weaver

IN THE past few weeks I have been at poultry meetings in Albany, Chenango, Oneida, Herkimer, Erie and Onondaga counties. This question has come up frequently, "What are we going to use for litter?"

The usual materials are only occasionally to be found—peat moss, sugar cane waste, shavings, straw. Several possible substitutes have been discussed, and I am listing them here with some of the comments of people who have used them. Of course none of these will be found in all localities, but if one can find any of them he will do well to lay in a supply.

L. E. WEAVER

SAND: Reported to be very satisfactory alone, or covered with other litter. Not all sand is satisfactory. Very fine (moulders') sand when damp turns into mud. Sandbank sand is best. Must be well dried when chicks are put in.

SAWDUST: Very satisfactory if dry, and if covered with papers for a day or two, or until the chicks have learned to eat from the feeders. This is recommended also when shavings are used.

GROUND CORNCOBS: One of the best litters known. Cover with papers first day or two.

BUCKWHEAT HULLS: We have been using this litter for 500 winter-grown pullets. It worked fine until the chicks became too crowded. Then the litter became damp and packed down. It does not absorb much moisture.

CHOPPED HAY: One man said he is using it, and finds it satisfactory. It is cheaper this year than straw. We have always thought that hay is apt to get moldy and packed down. Perhaps by daily stirring that objection would be removed.

* * *

History is Repeating

Regularly every year for the last twenty years, and more, the price of eggs at the farm has been low in January. This year egg prices took a big drop as usual. And this year, as usual, some people became jittery and sold their laying hens. In most cases, that probably was a mistake.

Over the past twenty-five years there has been money in poultry for the man or woman who had good hens and gave them good care. Last year and the year before were exceptionally good years. Everything points toward another good season in 1944.

Soon the public will have discovered that eggs are low in price, that they give about the best available food value for one's money. The big surplus will be cleared away by increased purchases by the consuming public, also by cold storage men and by the hatcheries. Because it has always happened in the past, I feel certain that before long egg prices will be up again, bumping against the ceiling.

I am glad that we have about 500 pullets that were started in October, and have been growing like weeds in spite of cold weather. They should begin laying in April, and by fall, when eggs are in strong demand and prices are at the top, we should be getting plenty of full-sized eggs.

* * *

Get Chicks Now

History is repeating itself in still another way. I have talked with several hatchery men recently. All their chicks are sold for April and May delivery. No one is cancelling orders. But there is not much demand for February and early March chicks. It looks to me as though people are missing a good bet who have a place to brood chicks and do not snap up some of the excellent chicks that are available right now. Pullets hatched in February will be laying by August. Their eggs will top the market in October and November. April pullets also will be laying in October and November, but not full-sized eggs.

Chicks started in May and June far outnumber the early ones. Their eggs swamp the market in January, and prices tumble. It looks as though that will happen again in 1945.

—A. A.—

CHICK BROODING STANDARDS

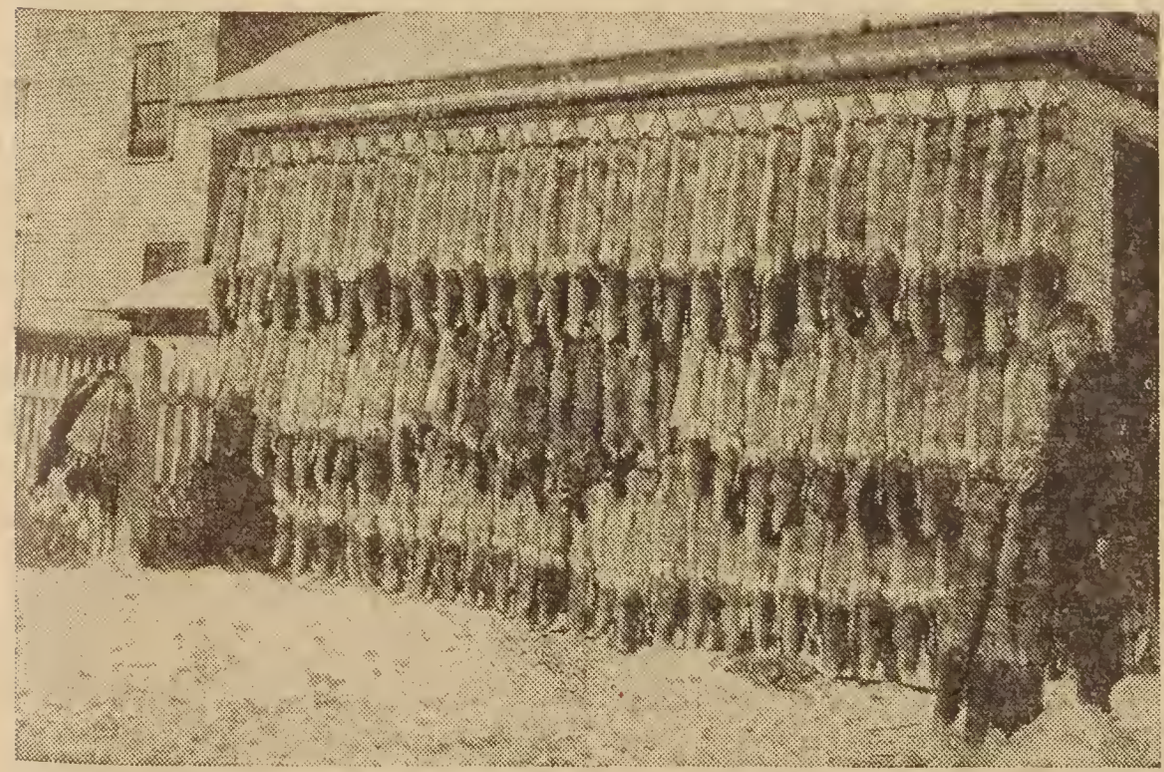
Size of Houses

Houses with rooms 24 by 24 feet and divided into two units for brooding are ideal. Colony houses 10x12 are about the minimum in size for brooding.

Size of Units

For layers—250 chicks to the brooder and not more than one chick to ½ square foot of floor space to 8

(*Continued on Page* 18)


This is the fur catch, up to January 20, of H. L. Munsey of Auburn, Maine. It includes 89 red foxes, 21 skunks, 6 raccoons and 2 mink. Mr. Munsey says that the foxes in his area have been doing a lot of damage killing off pheasants and raiding poultry farms. He says that through experience he has learned to trap foxes, but naturally he is not spreading the information around.

GIVE YOUR BIRDS THE

"Sunshine" Vitamin

THE SCIENTIFIC WAY

UNTIL some twenty years ago there was only one way for poultry to get Vitamin D—by exposure to direct sunlight. Today, poultry flourishes the year round because science has captured the Vitamin D effect of sunshine. Now you can give your birds the all-important Vitamin D every day in the year. Feeds fortified with "Delsterol" (Du Pont Vitamin D) help you rear chicks free from rickets, promote rapid growth, aid high egg production, hatchability, and good shell texture—sustain the health of laying and breeding stock.

USE FEEDS FORTIFIED WITH "DELSTEROL" TO SUPPLY VITAMIN D

A dependable, uniform source of Vitamin D is vital for dependable protection against Vitamin D deficiency. Developed by Du Pont through 10 years' research, "Delsterol" is a uniform, stable, controlled source of this all-important feeding ingredient. It is made by irradiating selected animal sterols with ultra-violet light. These sterols, or chemical substances, are converted into Vitamin D when irradiated by the methods developed in the Du Pont laboratories. Its efficiency and dependability are checked by scientific testing. It has a dry edible powder carrier which facilitates accurate, thorough dispersion throughout the feed. It is economical to use and does not impart "off" tastes or odors.

Du Pont has prepared three interesting booklets—(1) The Story of "Delsterol," (2) Reports from Poultrymen, and (3) Marketing Eggs and Poultry. They are free. Send a postcard for any one of them to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Department AA-41, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DELSTEROL*
(DU PONT VITAMIN D)
HELPS BUILD BETTER BIRDS

LOOK for the words "D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL (VITAMIN D) on poultry feed bags or tags

*Delsterol—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

BABY CHICKS

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Chester Valley Hanson or Gas-	100	100	100
son Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.50
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	19.00	24.00	14.50
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00	----	12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN CHICKS

BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS
PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	6.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

JUNIATA CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $3.-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS? Then send a post card today for OUR BIG FREE illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Culled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex	Plts.	Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	100	100	100
Eng. and Hanson S. C.	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	3.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	16.00	13.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Direct	16.00	24.00	13.00

Heavy Mixed $12. 4 wk. old Wh. & Black Leg. Pullets $40.-100. 100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95% accur. BWDT. Order direct or write for FREE Photo Cat.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks, Per 100, Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

COLONIAL IS FIRST

in total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE!
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

SAY that you saw the product advertised in American Agriculturist when calling on your local dealer

Sunnybrook Chicks

U. S. APPROVED PROFIT-MAKERS

State inspectors have approved the health and production qualities of our stock. Every breeder, male and female, has been officially bloodtested for pullorum disease (B.W.D.). When you buy Sunnybrook U. S. Approved Chicks you are assured of healthy, vigorous birds.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS
White Leghorns — New Hampshires
White and Barred Rocks — Cross Breeds
R. I. Reds — Sexed Pullets and Cockerels
Started Chicks Our Specialty

SEXED PULLETS OF ALL BREEDS

We hatch every week in the year and are always able to supply sexed pullets and cockerels—guaranteed 95% true to sex.

STARTED CHICKS

4 weeks of age up to ready-to-lay. We have brooding capacity for 40,000 pullets. Buy started pullets, past the danger age and save valuable time.

This is our 24th year producing better baby chicks.

Write Today for Circular and Prices.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner and Mgr.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

Pullorum Tested CHICKS FROM THE CREAM OF NEW ENGLAND FLOCKS

New England has long been famous for the excellence of its egg-blood strains. We have carefully selected flocks carrying bloodlines from flocks with outstanding R.O.P. and Laying Test records. These superior flocks have been closely culled, bloodtested and expertly mated. Close attention has been given to meat qualities as well as egg production.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Barred and Sex-Link Crosses
Write for Free Literature and Price List

STARTED CHICKS
SEXING
Money-Saving Prices

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44.
399 TRUMBULL ST., HARTFORD 3, CONN.
276 CENTRAL AVE., ALBANY 5, N. Y.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

I Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special Mated Large Type	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$4.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & White Rocks	14.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	14.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICK BROODING STANDARDS

(*Continued from Page* 17)

weeks. For broilers — 400 chicks to the brooder.

Disinfecting Brooder Houses

Remove all dirt with hoe, broom and shovel. Spray with Creosote disinfectant, 5% solution. Paint walls and wooden floor with Carbolineum.

Brooding Temperatures

Keep chicks comfortable with temperatures about as follows: 1st week, 90 degrees; 2nd week, 85 degrees; 3rd week, 85 degrees; 4th week, 80 degrees. Use a guard to keep chicks near the brooder.

Litters

A one inch floor covering of any of a number of litters including sawdust, shavings, peat, sugar cane, oat hulls, peanut hulls, sand, straw, ground corn cobs. Litter is covered with papers for three or four days and feeding is done on the paper, egg flats or shallow boxes.

Feeding Methods

Grain for starting. Feed grain and grit on papers until 3 P. M. first day and then feed starter mash. Repeat on second day and on third day feed starter mash from feeders without grain. Continue to feed grit. This method gives a minimum of pasting up.

Mash for Starting. Feed starter mash on papers five times a day for two days. Feed grit liberally. Self-feed mash from hoppers after second day.

Feed Hopper Requirements

1 to 4 weeks—4 feet of chick size hoppers to 100 chicks.

4 to 8 weeks—10 feet of intermediate hopper space to 100 chicks.

8 weeks on—18 feet of large size hopper space to 100 chicks.

Broiler Weights

Approximate weights, males and females averaged: 4 weeks, ½ pound; 8 weeks, 1½-1¾ pounds; 12 weeks, 2¾-3 pounds; 14 weeks, 3¼-3¾ pounds; 16 weeks, 4-4½ pounds; 20 weeks, 5-5½ pounds.

Feed Requirements for a Pound of Gain (average)

Up to 14 weeks, 4 pounds total feed per pound gain; 14 to 20 weeks, 6.5 pounds total feed per pound gain; after 20 weeks, 12 pounds total feed per pound gain.

Waterers

Two-quart waterers are more satisfactory than either 1 quart or 1 gallon size. The following schedule gives ample waterers for the flock: 100 chicks first 2 weeks, one quart; 100 chicks 3-8 weeks, three 2 quart; 100 chicks after 8 weeks, five 2 quart.

—*G. T. Klein, Massachusetts College of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

WEIGHT GAINS

Will you please tell me how much grain or feed of different kinds it takes to make a pound of meat on chickens of varying ages, and different conditions? —C. W. C.

In the Delaware broiler growing section, a few years ago, a study was made of this and other questions relating to the growing of broilers. It was found that the younger the bird, the less feed was required to produce

(*Continued on opposite page*)

YELLOW SHANK FARMS

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds (6000 Breeders)
HATCHING EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS.
Pens mated with males of 250 or better breeding.
$16.00 per 100 — $150.00 per 1000.
CHICKS (limited quantity)
From pens mated with 126 cockerels from the World's Official Record Red pen purchased of the Crooks farm for $1000.00 (Average 310 eggs per hen) $30.00 per 100, $140.00 per 500.
As our Incubator capacity is limited we will sell hatching eggs in 30 doz. crate lots or more at very reasonable prices. All stock Pullorum free. All chicks and eggs from breeding stock on the farm.
YELLOW SHANK FARM, Office 420 Fillmore Ave., E. AURORA, N. Y. R. S. MOSELEY, Owner.

DISINFECT BROODER HOUSES

Against GERMS COCCIDIA WORM EGGS

...USE Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

Germs may be lurking in even *clean* looking brooder houses! *Kill* them before *they kill your chicks!* Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San, the powerful, pleasant disinfectant, *kills* common disease germs, *coccidia* and worm eggs, on proper contact!

Safe: you can disinfect brooder, laying houses, spray litter, frequently, while birds are in the house. *Pleasant odor:* leaves no stain or "stink". *Economical.* Also good for any farm disinfecting job.

Sanitation comes first in poultry health! So see your Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug, feed, produce, and other stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. *A Nationwide Poultry Health Service.*

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S PAR-O-SAN
POWERFUL *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

Poultry Equipment

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—JAMESWAY 48 by 72 Inch Electric Brooder with motor circulator $36.95, 2—$72.00. Jamesway 6-quart chick waterers 6—$7.00. 3 gal. float waterers 6—$14. 5 ft. Perch Feeders $3.95, 3—$10.95. 3 ft. masonite chick feeders 12—$8.95. Buckeye 119A coal brooder $27.40, 2—$54.00. 120A $29.90, 2—$59.00. 1x2x36 inch muskrat wire, 100 ft. roll $15.95. Trumbull water warmers $3.84. Tork time clock $16.75. Freight paid on coal brooders. Try our high livability New Hampshires and Rock-Red chicks $16.-100.
SINE EQUIPMENT
SINCE 1919, AAE, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

PLAN YOUR SPRING FENCE REQUIREMENTS NOW:

FIELD FENCE 26", 32", 39", 47"; WELDED TURKEY WIRE 1" x 2" 14 gauge, 36"; Barbed Wire, and Electric Fence Controllers, Poultry Fence and Poultry Wire. Cello Glass, and Steel Posts.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
ARNOLD-DAIN CORP.
Dept. A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

YOU PROFIT when you buy HALL'S CHICKS

★ All chicks from 100% Pullorum Free Flocks by Official State Test.

★ Scientific Methods of Breeding and Hatching give you the GREATEST CHICK VALUE FOR YOUR CHICK MONEY.

Send for our Free Catalog.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S CHICKS

CHICKS From our own Blood Tested Breeders. Large Eng. White Leghorns $10.-100; Plts., $20.-100; Leg. Ckls., $3.-100. New Hampshires (AAA SUP.) 15c; Red-Rocks, 14c. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA. R.D. 2.

DUCKLINGS

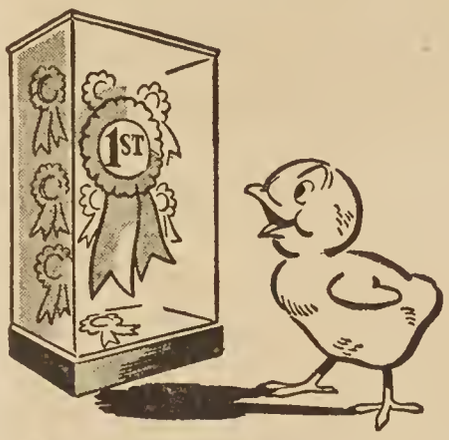
White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

Ducklings. Mammoth Pekins and White Runners. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK EGGS. Prices reasonable. ALICE TRAMMEL, Crisfield, Md.

Baby Chicks

Blueblood of Chickdom!



ALL Kerr Chicks have blue ribbons in the family—prizes for high egg production. It's in the blood, and blood will tell!

Kerr breeders are carefully selected for health, early maturity, high egg production—blood-tested for Pullorum (B.W.D.) by the slow-tube agglutination method on the 240-acre Kerr Breeding Farm. Stock your farm exclusively with Kerr Chicks, for heavy layers, meaty broilers, *more profits.*

Co-operating with the national farm program, Kerr is producing more chicks than ever before—at no sacrifice of the quality poultrymen have identified with Kerr for 36 years.

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer. Branches in:

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

KERR CHICKERIES
21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

TAYLORS "LIBERTY" CHICKS
and SEXED PULLETS
R. O. P. SIRED
Leghorns - New Hampshires
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreds Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders
Taylor Chicks are in heavy demand. We urge that you check your needs and place order at once, to assure delivery date wanted. Our liberal guarantee protects you. Now hatching.
Catalog and prices on request.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N.Y.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks
ORDER YOUR REDS OR CROSSES EARLY
CHICKS OF REAL QUALITY ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.
Our chicks offer maximum egg or meat production, livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size. All Breeders Tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight run. Write for catalog and folder today.
DOUGLASTON
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D.1, Pulaski, N.Y.

REMEMBER MOUL Breeding Builds... A 20 Year Program With Just One Aim
NEW HAMPSHIRES
Buy direct from breeder whose program has built the qualities that meet today's demand for more and still more production. N. H.-U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean Chicks—bred for fast growth and quick maturity. Write for Free Catalog describing Moul's New Hampshires — also Crossbreeds.
MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry FARM
Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

WINNERS EARN MORE
For highest production, try the Leghorn strain that won two laying contests in 1942, had high hen in two contests in 1943, and had one of the best records in the country for the three-year average contest performance, 1939-42. Free catalog.
HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM
R.F.D. 4-H, TROY, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Baby Chick: Leading breeds, hatched from Pullorum clean flocks. Order now to be sure of delivery. Popular prices, catalog free.
MOHAWK CHICK HATCHERY, Schenectady, 1, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

a pound of gain. Conditions surrounding the bird have very little influence, except that in cases of sickness—such as with coccidiosis or bronchitis, the birds temporarily ceased growing but continue to consume feed and naturally this increases the amount of food required for a given growth.

I am giving some figures taken from the report of this study which, by the way, included thousands of chicks, and for that reason these averages should give a very accurate idea of the real requirements:

Age in Weeks	Ave. Weight of Broiler	Pounds of Feed per lb. of broiler
10	2.40	3.39
11	2.56	3.46
12	2.79	2.68
13	2.79	3.78
14	2.89	4.07
15	3.23	3.99
18	3.86	5.07

—A. A.—

STOP BROODER FIRES

Last spring several brooder houses (coal heated) have burned before chicks were put into them. I have read pages about stove operation; but this wrinkle is, in my opinion, most valuable, and it took me years to learn it. Before building the fire, cover 98 per cent of the grate with ashes. That leaves draft enough to start the fire, and you can control it.—*J. K., N. Y.*

—A. A.—

RIGHT TEMPERATURE

Chicks which are chilled or overheated develop symptoms very similar to those shown where chicks have pullorum. Some authorities even state that such chicks, when given a bacteriological examination, are almost invariably diagnosed as having pullorum.

There is no question but that pullorum control is worth while, but the point we want to emphasize here is that, whether or not chicks have pullorum, the prevention either of overheating or chilling is one of the big steps toward avoiding heavy losses.

Many chicks get chilled before they ever get put under the hover. Once they are there, it is a question of checking equipment and watching reactions of chicks to be sure that they are comfortable.

4416
For Poultry LICE and Feather Mites!

Just spread along the roost....

Get the BLACK LEAF 40
Saves time—saves trouble—saves handling of chickens. For individual treatment apply one drop on feathers beneath vent.
ALSO KILLS APHIS AND SIMILAR INSECTS
Used as spray or dust, Black Leaf 40 is effective against aphis, leafhoppers, leaf miners, most thrips, mealy bugs, lace bugs, young sucking bugs and similar insects. *Buy only factory-sealed packages to insure full strength*

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Coming to
PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS
Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER
Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.
Write for price list and Folder.
IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.
CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN in addition to EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS

WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS
and PULLETS DAY-OLD or STARTED
PUREBRED and CROSS BRED
It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION—especially now, when War-Time America needs more eggs! FREE replacement any loss first 14 days without charge. Members of Co-Ops and Egg Auctions know! These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

ELMER H. WENE

CATALOG FREE
Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG. More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires, than any other New Jersey plant. Blood-tested. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.
U.S. N. J. APPROVED
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 2B-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

REDBIRD FARM
BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS
On Our Own 300-Acre Farm
For 34 years, we have bred Rhode Island Reds for meat and egg production. For many years, we have trapnested, pedigreed and mated with painstaking care. Customers report:
3-Lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks and Pullets in 50% Production at 6 Months.
98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
R. I. REDS—Our original strain. Blood of 280 to 310 egg foundation mating is constantly distributed through all our R. I. Red matings.
NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own strain, truly dual-purpose.
BARRED ROCKS—From 230 to 260 foundation stock.
ROCK-RED CROSS—For BARRED broilers and roasters.
SEXING — Guaranteed 95% Accurate.
Write for free Folder and Chick Prices.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Route 11,
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

N.Y. U.S. **Certified Hatching Eggs**
Carefully sorted and packed. Minimum size 2 ounces. Chalk white. 85% fertility. U. S. Pullorum controlled.
Immediate or future delivery.
EGG AND APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS — NATHAN BREEDING FARM — R. I. REDS CROSSES
Bred Especially for Production Profit. Pullorum Clean chicks with Pedigreed Ancestry.
Feed only the BEST this year. Feed stock that's BRED to insure better livability and production. With Nathan Chicks, even smaller flocks give excellent profits. 30 day livability guarantee. Chicks, Hatching eggs. Free Catalog. NATHAN BREEDING FARM, Box 400, Cuddebackville, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NOLL'S CHICKS
BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS
Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Direct Barron Importations. Individual Pedigree Male Matings. Also Supreme Quality Noll's New Hampshires and Barred Rocks. State Pullorum Tested. Extra Quality Profit-Bred Chicks. Sexed or straight run. Quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Prices, catalog free.
MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	$13.00	$22.00	$5.00
Grade A White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	-----	----
New Hampshires	15.00	----	----

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD **WHITE LEGHORNS**
FEB., MAR. & APRIL PRICES
Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.

	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

TOM BARRON CHICKS
We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS
The better Chicks that mean better Profits. All leading breeds shipped by prepaid parcel post. Straight Run Pullets or Cockerels from Blood Tested Breeders. Sexing our specialty. Write for FREE CIRCULAR.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

HERE'S HOW YOU MAY QUALIFY TO PURCHASE A

NEW CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION TRACTOR

OR ANY OTHER TRACK-TYPE TRACTOR FOR FARM USE

THE Government has established limited state quotas of track-type tractors for agricultural use. These tractors are available to farmers who can qualify to purchase them if they will make the necessary application on WPB Form 1319. Your Cletrac dealer will gladly assist you in filling out these forms, which can be obtained from your local U.S.D.A. War Board or tractor dealer. Here's substantially what you must report on your application:

1. Prepare this application in five copies, four of which are to be submitted.
2. State whether you can use a wheel-type tractor, and if not, why not.
3. Include any other information relating to your need for a track-type tractor.
4. State total acreage of your farm and acreage of each kind of crop grown.
5. State number head of livestock and number of each kind produced.
6. Give year, make, model and size of tractors you now own.
7. State whether or not an old tractor will be traded in.
8. State whether you can use your present tractor by repairing it.
9. How much more can you produce by owning a track-type tractor and why?
10. State your first, second and third choice by make of track-type tractor, since your first choice might not be available.

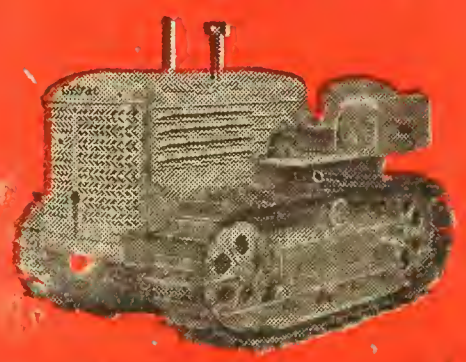
After you have filled out your application it is presented to your County U.S.D.A. War Board. This Board submits it with a letter of approval or denial to the U.S.D.A. State War Board. The latter Board in turn sends your application to the War Production Board at Washington recommending the release of the tractor, if the need is considered essential and the tractor is available. If approved, the application is returned to the applicant, who must give it to the dealer as authority to receive the tractor.

Your Cletrac dealer is prepared to give you complete assistance in filling out the required form if you want to purchase a Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

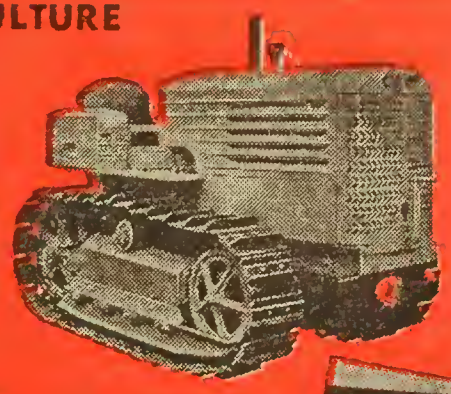
THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY • 19300-12 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

★ CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION TRACTORS FOR AGRICULTURE

MODEL H—Gas powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar and 22 belt horsepower. For the smaller farmer. Write for free booklet.



MODEL A—Powered by either gasoline or diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms. Write for free booklet.



MODEL B—Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work. Write for free booklet.

ARMY E NAVY

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

Write for free booklets describing these tractors

MILK SUBSIDY INJUSTICE CORRECTED

About the time the milk subsidy became available to farmers last fall, there was an increase of 20c a hundred in the Class 1 price of milk going into New York City. Without justification, so far as dairymen could see, a part of the subsidy was handed over to New York City dealers to forestall an increase in milk prices to consumers. Vigorous protests have been made and they were heard.

Dr. Blanford, administrator of the metropolitan milk marketing area, announces that subsidies to dairymen *shipping to New York* are to be increased. Dairymen in New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont will have the subsidy raised from 25c a hundred to 40c a hundred, and those living in New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts will have an increase from 35c to 50c a hundred. This means that producers, whether or not they ship to New York City, will all get the same subsidy.

The increase went into effect February 1, but there is no certainty that any subsidy will be available after February 17 unless Congress takes action to extend the Commodity Credit Corporation through which subsidies are made available.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

things under control by threatening to clear the room. Said the Judge to Wood:

"Proceed with your examination."

To recover his poise, Wood began to bluster:

"Wilson," he said, "when I talked with you this summer and several times since, didn't you tell me that when you sold that cow to Mr. Clinton you told him that she had reacted, that she had TB?"

From somewhere out of the depths of his little soul Wilson had found a little courage. Raising his head and looking the District Attorney directly in the face, he said:

"Yes, sir, that's what I *told* you."

"When you sold that cow to Mr. Clinton, did he pay you the price for a healthy animal or a low price?"

"He gave me a good price. H'd known the cow for a good while and knew that she was the best producer in my herd."

"Wasn't the cow branded so Mr. Clinton could see that she was a reactor?"

"Well, she had been," was the answer. Then, with an odd show of pride, the witness added:

"I covered the brand up so it didn't show."

"Mr. Wilson, you know that this is not the story that you told me several times this summer. You have said right along in talks I have had with you that Clinton knew this was a diseased cow. Wasn't that what you said?" The District Attorney's face was flushed with anger as he spoke.

"Yes, sir."

"You realize, then, that you have contradicted yourself and are in serious trouble, don't you?"

Without waiting for an answer, Wood added:

"Why did you do it? Didn't you know you were committing a crime and breaking the law when you sold that TB cow to Mr. Clinton and told him that she had been tested and found free of TB?"

"Well, I didn't think much about that part of it then."

"What did you do it for—to get extra money?"

"No, sir," said the witness. "I needed the money. God knows I never have had much. But I did it to get even with Clinton and Clinton's hired man, that Hank Clark. An' then I thought it would please Ezra Chittendon."

(*Continued in Next Issue*)

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Hard To Beat

So Easy. No Cooking. Saves Dollars.

No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, can't be surpassed.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of really amazing cough relief—about four times as much for your money. Tastes fine and never spoils.

You can feel this home mixture taking right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness and difficult breathing, and lets you sleep. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

666 TABLETS. SALVE. NOSE DROPS

For Sale.—Combination coal & elec. range (Universal make) in perfect condition. White porcelain, 4 burner electric & 2 burner coal, 1 automatic electric oven, connection for hot water. Price $125, F.O.B. Flushing. George F. Kolsch, 149-05 41st Ave., Flushing, L. I.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WALL PAPER

Make Home Cheerful

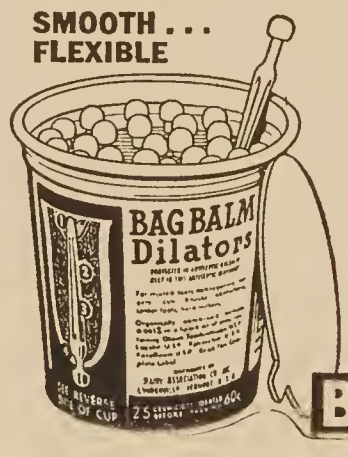
Large catalog free east of Ohio. Modern patterns, exclusive colors. High quality papers selected from thousands of styles; low prices. Shipped prepaid. Write today.

Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept.76, Philadelphia, Pa.

Big FREE Catalog

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent. Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH. MERCER. PENNA.

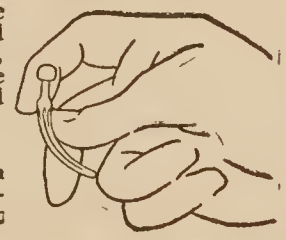
SMOOTH . . . FLEXIBLE



Scientifically SHAPED . . .

INSURES PROPER HEALING OF MILK DUCT

Teat injuries are critical. The cow's value may be destroyed unless the milk duct is held in correct shape during healing. Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours and will not dissolve, come apart or slip out.



CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION

or snag tender tissues. Fluted sides carry in soothing, healing ointment. Sterilized dilators, packed in antiseptic ointment, 60¢ at feed dealers, drug and general stores.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., DEPT. 12-D, LYNDONVILLE, VT.

BAG BALM DILATORS

Give Your SILO Good Care

A serviceable silo is one of today's great possessions. War shortages are especially hard on silo manufacturers. . . Keep your silo in good repair.

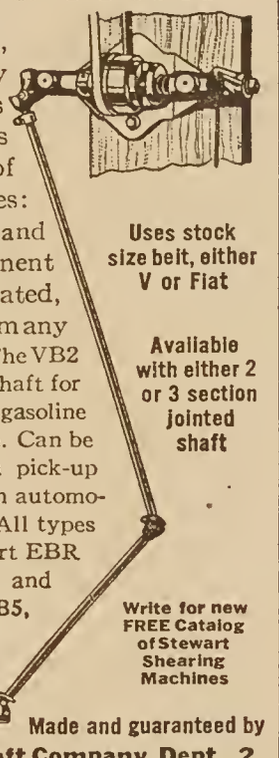
If you own a UNADILLA you know how easy it is to keep it tight; how strong and enduring it is. *Remember the name Unadilla when you think of silos.*

BUY WAR BONDS

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

STEWART V-BRACKET SHEARING OUTFIT



Simple in design, compact and sturdy in construction, this new Stewart gear is built for long years of service. Three types: —The VB1 (66") and VB5 (42") for permanent mounting, as illustrated, can be operated from any ¼ hp. electric motor. The VB2 has 3-section jointed shaft for operation from any gasoline engine ¾ hp. or more. Can be used from rear of a pick-up truck, the trunk of an automobile, or on a trailer. All types have the latest Stewart EBR Handpiece, 2 combs and 4 cutters. VB1 or VB5, $46.95. VB2, $54.95.

Uses stock size belt, either V or Flat

Available with either 2 or 3 section jointed shaft

Write for new FREE Catalog of Stewart Shearing Machines

Made and guaranteed by
Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 2
5600 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago 50, Ill.
Over Half a Century Making Quality Products

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of
JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from . . $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19
J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*

NO WESTERN CREAM!

While the New York City Board of Health has voted to exclude uninspected Western cream, effective March 1, (see Page 4) there is another angle to the situation that is not quite so favorable. The Health Commissioner was directed to confer with Milk Marketing Administrator Blanford about revising the prices of milk and cream in the metropolitan area so there would be less spread between inspected milkshed cream and uninspected Western cream. In plain words, that means that New York City wants lower prices on cream in the milkshed.

The Board of Health agreed, when a milk shortage is threatened, that they will confer with the industry before taking any action to increase New York City supplies.

Health Commissioner Stebbins was asked to appoint a committee, representing all interested parties, to study milk marketing in New York.

LOOKING FORWARD TO A FULL OAT BIN

(*Continued from Page* 1)

four hours with canvas or bags to hold in the formaldehyde fumes. Then you can run the seed oats through a fanning mill or spread them out thinly on the barn floor. After they have been aired they can be bagged. The use of formaldehyde on barley is likely to lower its germination.

The other method of treatment is to use a dust known as "New Improved Ceresan." One-half ounce of this dust is added to each bushel of the seed. A seed treater made from an old oil drum is handy, but in an emergency you can use an old barrel churn or even a cement mixer. Oats so treated should not be fed to livestock.

Rate of Seeding

What is the right amount of oats to seed per acre?

Two bushels is the standard, but a good many farmers feel that a bushel and a half is sufficient. This is especially true where you are seeding to grass, as it will give the grass seed a little more chance to grow. If it should appear that you are going to be short of hay, the seeding of grass and clover will be helped by cutting the oats for hay. The problem revolves around the relative importance of your oat crop and the new seeding.

Barley

Is it a good idea to grow a mixture of oats and barley?

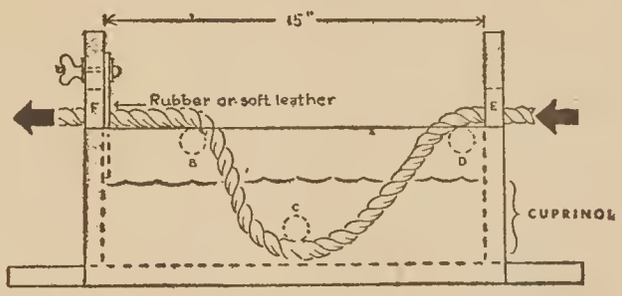
Where you are growing a crop purely to feed livestock, you can grow more feed per acre by sowing a mixture of oats and barley than you can with oats alone. However, a few complications have crept in this year. In the past, Alpha barley has been recommended to sow with oats, because it matures just about the same time as the best varieties of oats for the Northeast. This year Alpha barley seed is scarce. There will be available some MONTANA 2-row barley, and some WISCONSIN 38, a 6-row barley. However, no one knows exactly when these varieties will mature in our area. There may be too much difference in maturity to get satisfactory results.

It would be a bit dangerous now to try to predict the feed situation next winter, but it is hard to see how any Northeastern farmer could regret taking every possible step in an attempt to get the highest possible yield of oats per acre.

Your Rope Needs Treating Today

Because of the War, rope has become scarce, and the available grades are far below what you have been used to.

Cuprinol treatment will preserve your rope, and one quick dip is all you need. Your farm supply store will treat it for you, or, better yet, get "Cuprinol For Rope" from the store and treat all your farm rope, new and old, with Cuprinol. Here's an easily made and most practical rope treating unit. We will gladly send you a working diagram of the unit, made from material you already have at home.



CUPRINOL *Stops Rot*

—Three types—
For Rope
For Wood
For Fabrics

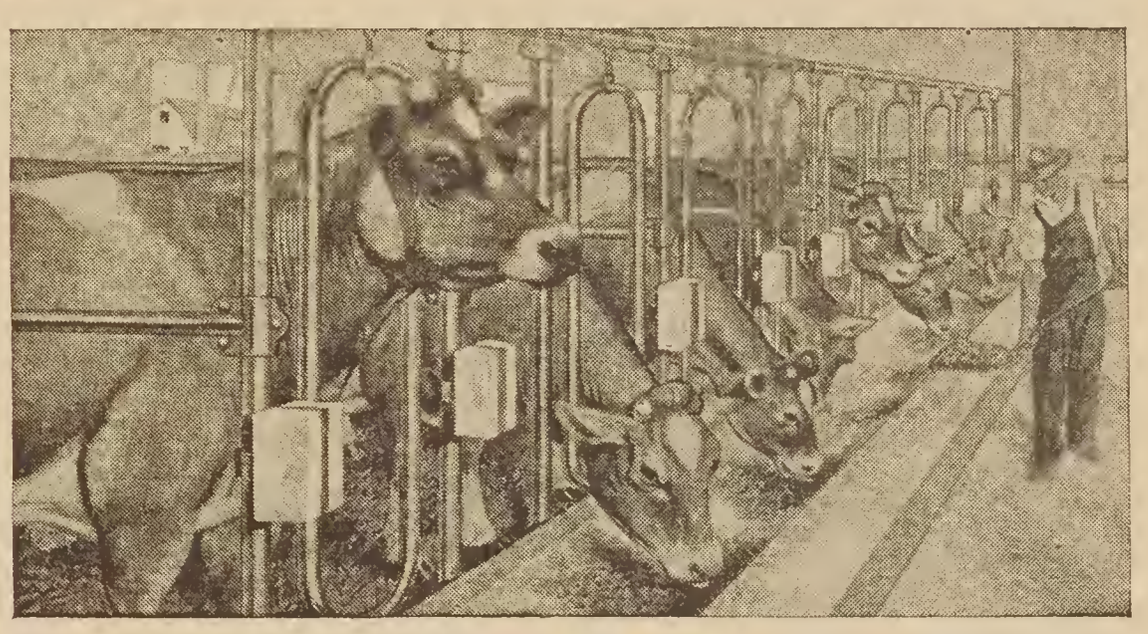
It is a liquid, applied by brush, spray or dipping, that eliminates the nourishment on which rot, fungus, mildew and insect borers feed.

"Cuprinol For Wood" may be used either by itself or as a priming coat on all wood susceptible to rot. "Cuprinol For Fabrics, Waterproof" protects tarpaulins and canvas, providing mildew-proofing and waterproofing in one treatment.

Cuprinol is a money saving product. You can't afford rot, but you can afford Cuprinol. Ask for the type you want at your farm supply store.

Write us for working diagram of the Rope Treating Unit.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.



FREE CHOICE SALT FEEDING! . . . A "MUST" IN WINTER!

SALT is vital to your livestock's blood stream . . . the water content of their body tissues.

To make sure livestock get sufficient salt . . . agricultural authorities recommend free-choice feeding.

The modern satisfactory way is to use Sterling Salt Bricks—they're pure. They're handy. They're economical. Sterling Salt Bricks weigh 4 lbs. plain, sulphurized, iodized.

Sterling SALT
for every farm use

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
Scranton, Pa.

SALTY SAYS:

SEND FOR FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE! Fill out the coupon and mail it today for this handsome pamphlet crammed with vital information. Tells how to feed salt to cattle for health . . . how to improve hay and ensilage. Gives complete directions for curing meats . . . pickle and sauerkraut recipes . . . vegetable salting . . . and dozens of handy household hints.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA2, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmers' Guide.

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
D.H.I.A. RECORDS — PROVEN SIRES.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
ERNEST S. SMITH, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms
Smithville Flats, N.Y.
BULL CALVES, born since April last from great producing cow families, closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl, 874.6 lbs. fat 3½ yrs.
Federal Accredited — Negative.

Yearling Guernsey Bull
Seven nearest dams (11 records) ave:—12.805 lbs. milk. 648.2 lbs. butterfat, 5% test. Eight records made in immature classes. Sire—McDonald Farms Dauntless, a son of Foremost Prediction and Valors Kittoline 16,169 lbs. milk, 766 lbs. butterfat AA. Dam—Broadland Beryl, a 538 lb. Class G daughter of Broadland Baron, junior Champion National Dairy Show—1936. Also young bulls of similar breeding. Pedigrees and prices on request. Bang's Free Herd 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, Ontario, N. Y.

FOR SALE — BULL CALVES
BY LANGWATER CAMBRA.
Maternal half brother Langwater County Squire from A.R. Dams.
Maywood Farms, Stillwater, Pa., R.D.1

GUERNSEY BULL — 17 Months
FROM 30 QUART REGISTERED DAM.
TOP BEEF PRICE.
MY TERMS. (NO BUTCHERS). A. M.
JORDAN, PINELAWN, L. I., N. Y.

JERSEY

FOR SALE: Registered Jersey Bull,
Two years old, "Volunteer W. B." No. 446411. Price $250. Can be seen at farm of Grover Parr, Blairstown, N. J.
Wilbur B. Driver, East Orange, N. J.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE SERVICEABLE BULLS,
ALSO CLOSE TO FRESHEN YOUNG COWS.
BEST OF BREEDING, ACCREDITED.
L. G. TUCKER, ALFRED, N. Y.

GOOD HOPE AYRSHIRES
Carefully chosen, high production and butterfat dams. High classification on conformation. Senior herd sire Penshurst True Line, approved—first 11 daughters average 11075 lbs. milk. 471 lbs. butterfat 4.25%. Write for pedigrees and production records, or better, visit the farm.
GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY CATTLE
Close and fresh cows, also fall cows. Every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed and no payment required until pasture season. Pay out of milk production.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.,
B. N. MILLARD, *Pres.* ITHACA, N. Y.
3 MILES SOUTH OF ITHACA ON ROUTES 13 AND 34. PHONE: ITHACA 2015.

CATTLE 200 Fresh and Close Springers. 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.
HORSES Fine Teams. Saddle Horses. Seconds.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.
Est. 1845 Hobart, New York

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: First Calf Heifers.
We have on hand over 300 head mixed breeds.
EDWARD DAVENPORT, Accord, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

-- REGISTERED BERKSHIRES --
Prolific, easy feeding, quick maturing. Willow Lodge Baron, Cornell Eventuation and Epoch Grenadier blood lines. One young service boar, fall sow pigs and gilts bred for spring farrow. Fair prices and guaranteed satisfaction.
MOORDENIER HILLS, EAST SCHODACK, N. Y.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. I. REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

Registered Berkshires—Gilts.
JULY FARROW, LARGE LITTER.
WEIGH 100 POUNDS AT 3 MONTHS.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
M. H. Vanderhoof, Wellsboro, Pa.

HEREFORD HOGS
8 TO 10 WEEK OLD PIGS. GILTS AND SOWS BRED FOR SPRING LITTER.
Write for descriptive folder and prices.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

Dependable Pigs All Ages and Breeds
8-10 weeks $5.00-$5.50. Ship two or more P. O. Order, Check, or C.O.D.
Vaccinated shoats 3-3½-4-4½ months at $8.00-$8.50-$9.00-$9.50-$10 each. Older shoats if you wish. Beautiful Boars—for immediate and future service, 100 lbs., 125 lbs., 150 lbs., 175 lbs. — $35.00, $38., $40., $45.00. Take advantage of hog prices. We may never see hog prices $13.75 after 1944.
Several Duroc Boars, 100 lbs., $30.00 each.
CHARLES DAVIS
SINGING HILLS, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Registered Spotted Poland China Pigs
3-5 MONTHS OLD, $12.50 TO $25.00.
THICK, HEAVY, AND LOW DOWN.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

SHEEP

For Sale: 10 Ewes Bred to a Corriedale
TO LAMB IN APRIL.
1 CORRIEDALE RAM LAMB WITH FLOCK.
ALL FOR $154.00.
H. C. Beardsley, Montour Falls, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
KATAHDINS AND HOUMAS. BETTER ORDER YOURS NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Prices advance 10 cents per 100 lbs. each month.
Fair View Dairy & Seed Farms, LOCKE, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT, SMOOTH RURALS, RUSSET RURALS. TUBER UNIT FOUNDATION STOCK.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

HAY

BALED HAY FOR SALE
J. W. CHRISTMAN
R.D. 4, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: 100 TON BARN HAY
FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. MIXED HAY.
ALSO QUANTITY STRAW.
Beman J. Turnbull, Madrid, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: Bale Hay Wire in Stock.
Immediate Shipment.
DUBLIN TRACTOR COMPANY,
WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

POULTRY

Walter Rich's
Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Passed. Family Testing. Write for Folder.
E. R. STONE & SON
BOX A, CLYDE, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Breeding Males Now Available. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder.
DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"
HOLD 18 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old — Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross. Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED R.O.P.
R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM
and RED-ROCK CROSS
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY. ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

DANISH'S
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
Breeders from Progeny Tested families.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
Please write for catalog and prices.
A. E. DANISH
DANISH POULTRY FARM, TROY, N.Y.

MAPES
NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES AND OUR FAMOUS
RED-ROCK CROSS
Our Barred Rock Breeders and New Hampshires mated to Pedigreed N. H. Males make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS
One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast.
Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN—100% TRAPNESTED.
Ask for catalog and price list.
VICTOR H. KIRKUP
MATTITUCK, L. I. NEW YORK

Broad View Farm Certified Leghorns,
U.S. APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS AND CROSSES. PULLORUM CONTROLLED.
Edward Slesinski, R.D. 2, Goshen, N.Y.

POULTRY

RICH POULTRY FARMS
Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested Reds
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM
S. C. White Leghorns —50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE McGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

MASON POULTRY FARM
White Leghorns: Progeny Tested For Years
N. J.-U. S. R.O.P. TRAPNEST SUPERVISION.
Rigid breeding program retains only top-notch quality—consistent high producers—large eggs—best livability. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES.
Write for free folder.
MASON POULTRY FARM,
BOX 501, MILLTOWN, N. J.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY. 25 YEARS TRAPNESTING AND EGG LAYING TEST RECORDS BACK OF EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.
Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.
ELI H. BODINE
Box 28, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Started Pullets JANUARY HATCH
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS

WHITE LEGHORNS AND RHODE ISLAND REDS
HATCHING EGGS
REASONABLE PRICES.
Turek Poultry Farm, King Ferry, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

STROUT BARGAINS
Big Catalog of farms, country homes, business opportunities, etc., hundreds of properties described in 18 states from Maine to Florida and west to the Mississippi—many with pictures, rock-bottom prices. Write today for this money-saving time-saving book. Free.
STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.

240 Acre Dairy Farm Fully Equipped.
23 Reg. Ayrshire producers. 15 Reg. young stock and bull—all high quality. 3 Silos filled. 65 tons best hay, 5 tons pre-war feed. Good team—full sets power and horse machinery, good tractor. Land high producing. Modern home, large barn, tenant house, running water. On Route 17. Rare bargain, owner selling due to illness. Inquire
Rock Boyce, Phone 371, Wellsville, N.Y.

HELP WANTED

Wanted: Woman for Small Plain Home
situated 25 miles from New York City. Would prefer widow, no objections to one child. Good opportunity. Write giving some particulars and we can then arrange personal interview to discuss full details. PHILIP WICK, MOUNTAIN ROAD, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

WANTED—April 1st—Married Man
interested in purebred Guernseys to work on farm. Expect to pay satisfactory wage to reliable man with good habits. Give references.
Lakeside Guernsey Farm, Dryden, N.Y.

Woman Wanted for General Housework
Three in family. No laundry. Good vegetable cook. $12.00 per week. One-half day off each week and Sundays after 2:30 P. M. Fine home on lake.
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, Geneva, N. Y.

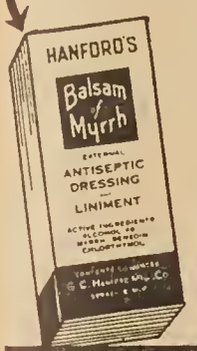
WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, N. Y., for information about Training School to be held, March 13-25.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED
PERMANENT POSITION AS WORKING HERDSMAN OR FARM MANAGER. AGRICULTURE COLLEGE GRADUATE. BEST OF REFERENCES. MARRIED, 2C CLASSIFICATION. BOX 514C, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Famous for 97 Years for...
LAMENESS, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks
HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

Antiseptic & Liniment...
● Used on farms all over the United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness and superficial pain. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises, galls and calks. Leaves a thin protective coating that remains in place without bandaging. Promotes healing. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly.



For Dairy Cows: *Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.*

Large Size Bottle $1.25 *—at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, will be mailed post paid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

HOOF ROT
(FOUL-FOOT)

It is easy to treat most cases of Hoof-Rot with Tincture Gambine. Simply clean out the dirt and dead, diseased tissue between the claws, then swab on plenty of the Tincture. Be sure it penetrates every crack and crevice where the germs of Hoof-Rot may hide. Bandage the foot or tie a clean sack over it to prevent re-infection. Repeat this treatment every day until the foot is entirely healed.

TINCTURE GAMBINE
has been thoroughly tested in the laboratory and on dairy farms. Its success in the treatment of Hoof-Rot is outstanding because it is *both* a germicide and a fungicide—yet it does not damage healthy tissue as do many "strong" treatments. Tincture Gambine is safe, effective and economical. Order a pint bottle from your dealer today; if he cannot supply you, write us.

In serious cases always consult your veterinarian.

TINCTURE **GAMBINE**
Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

New York Hereford Breeders' Ass'n
SHOW and SALE
TO BE HELD AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.
MONDAY, APRIL 17th, 1944
JOHN E. REDMAN, Sales Manager,
P. O. Box 84, Brighton Sta., Rochester 10, N. Y.

BUY WINTER COWS NOW !
The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, *(Specialists in Livestock Financing)*, 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

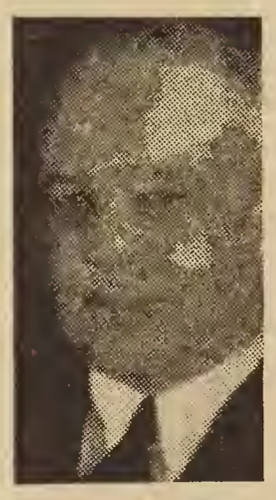
FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN MILK & MEAT PRODUCTION
RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS!

All allied nations urgently need all milk and meat United States can produce. Great opportunity with Milking Shorthorns. 4 percent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. FREE literature on request. Read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept AA, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

SPRING is in the air this February 4. Probably when this reaches you, we will be having a blizzard, but spring always brings livestock changes.

To those with high-priced **CATTLE**, your opportunity is coming. If they are thin now, begin to get them in flesh and then feed grain on grass, and market along in July and August. Beef will be shorter even than last year during this period. In fact, cattle receipts are beginning to shorten perceptibly already. Do not hold cattle on grass without grain until next fall.


"DOC" ROBERTS

What happened is this: Range cattle producers were bid 15c to 17c for their cattle last spring. That set them afire. Of course they figured they were worth more than they were, and so they held. Then this fall when they were bid 10c to 12c they wouldn't sell. With the grain picture and the OPA picture, the feeder wouldn't buy. Now, what cattle were on feed are rapidly going, but the many cattle held on the ranges have not done well this winter and will have to have a season's grass to make them marketable. That is why the paradox of lots of cattle but no beef will soon be upon us. During late spring and summer people will be wondering where all the beef is, and late next fall will again be wondering where all the cattle came from. Northeastern cattle men might better let their grass go this spring than buy high-priced cattle, and then during the summer get ready to rough through or feed out low-costing cattle which will be available next fall.

HORSES are beginning to pick up in demand and price. My friends laugh at me about my horse and feed enthusiasm, but the fact still remains that on two-thirds of our farms horse-power is still the only power. Horse numbers are now too low to meet that situation. Either there will be more gasoline power machines made or there won't be enough horses to go around. With high hay and grain the attitude has been generally to let the other fellow winter horses. Never yet have I seen the time, when horses were almost unsalable during the fall and winter, that there wasn't a scramble for them in the spring. Many times have I seen horses sell well during the fall and winter and then go to pieces in the spring.

Our **FEED** situation is surely loosening up. Hay, generally speaking, over the country is lower. Corn and grain are available, and I have seen newspaper ads to sell corn recently. It is my opinion that we will see more of that sort of thing before summer. Sometimes I feel that the experience of this winter may prove a good thing if it has slowed up the buying of so much prepared feed and taught us to buy the ingredients we want and do our own mixing. Probably best of all it has taught us to grow more of our own grains, especially corn.

I saw some figures the other day in a city newspaper which carpingly put the 1943 farm income at twenty billion dollars. However, in spite of the greatest debt-paying year the farmer ever had, and in spite of farm cash on hand, 1943 was not a highly profitable year for the

(*Continued on Page* 27)

WHEN YOU
DON'T KNOW WHAT'S WRONG

FREE Cow Book
Write today for your copy of "Home Aids to Cow Health." A handy, useful booklet for ready reference when cows ail.

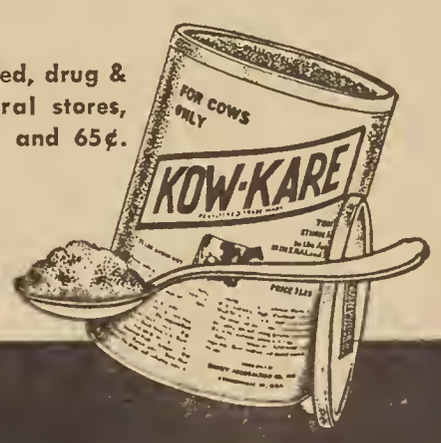
The job of keeping cows producing profitably is a full-time chore, these days. Winter confinement, dry and sub-standard feeds bring many a disappointment in the milk pail. Still worse, the uphill grind induces health breakdowns that bring wrinkles to your brow...right when full yields would result in bumper profits.

When appetites are sluggish, when you can't seem to get the milk out of expensive feeds, look for the trouble where it commonly occurs . . . right in the digestive tract and assimilative functions of the cow. Wartime feeds, low in some of the values needed for top yields, simply multiply the problems of winter feeding. But there's one thing you can do . . . add Kow-Kare to the grain. Kow-Kare contains drugs that promote better digestion and elimination; make the feed-to-milk conversion job easier for barn-fed cows. What's more, the minerals that are commonly deficient in today's feeds are abundant in the Kow-Kare formula. A daily intake of only two ounces of Kow-Kare supplies the animal with: *Calcium, 69.4 grains; Phosphorus, 35.8 grains; Iron, 44.0 grains; Iodine, 2.3 grains; and Vitamin D, 750 U.S.P. units.*

Many of your cows face early calving, and may be in no shape to freshen safely. An abundant supply of Kow-Kare's basic minerals and Vitamin D is a wise addition to the feed for a few weeks before and after this danger period. Begin now.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12 Lyndonville, Vermont

At feed, drug & general stores, $1.25 and 65¢.

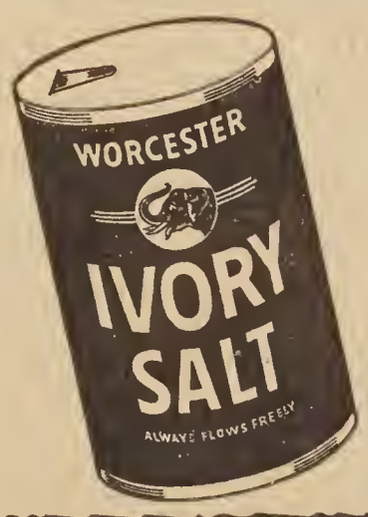


Adding..
IRON...IODINE...CALCIUM
PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D

165th AUCTION SALE
HEATED PAVILION,
EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.
WED., MARCH 1, 1944
Earlville is located in Chenango Valley on border of Madison and Chenango Counties, 40 miles south of Syracuse, 50 miles north of Binghamton, 30 miles southwest of Utica.
Cattle are consigned from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, treated for shipping fever, up-to-date mastitis charts wih all milking animals.
125 FRESH AND HEAVY SPRINGERS
Good ages, bred for heavy production, good udders, good type, many have proven productions. You will buy good cows and first calf heifers from $200 to $300 with the tops costing from $300 to $500.
10 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE
Of popular high producing and good testing blood lines. All from record dams. These good bulls have been selling at bargain prices in recent Earlville Sales.
25 HEIFER CALVES
To be sold after their dams. You can buy them from $25 to $75.
This big sale will start at 10 A. M. sharp. 40 head selling before dinner. Trucks available. Catalogs at the ringside. Parties coming by train will be met by request at Utica or Syracuse.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

WE COULD MAKE A FEW MORE DEALERS HAPPY !
We're spreading more of our distribution in egg producing and dairy feed areas for the cause of victory.
Wire or Phone
VITA-VIM MILLERS
135 Scott Street,
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Indians Called Salt "White Magic"



Due to its multitude of uses, farmers too realize the importance of salt. It is essential to canning, meat curing, butter making and stock feeding. When you buy salt, buy Worcester Salt.

FREE—WHILE THEY LAST...The Practical Farmer's Salt Book keeps accurate records and contains valuable information. Send no money, just drop a card or letter to Worcester Salt Company, 40 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Easy COMPANY DINNERS

By Mrs. Paul Townsend
Trumansburg, N. Y.

THESE SUGGESTIONS are not for the strong, efficient woman who so capably manages all the Ladies' Aid suppers, with a kitchen full of women buzzing around her, but for her weaker sister who in order to have company meals go smoothly must plan and do much of the work ahead of time.

First, decide on the meat and build the menu around it. Chicken is a happy choice for town and city guests. Starving for 18 hours before killing facilitates the dressing of the birds. Singe by holding over the oil stove or gas range. Scrub well with soda or soap in warm, soft water before cutting up the bird. Rinse thoroughly.

After dressing and cutting up the chicken, wash again but do not let pieces stand in water. Cool for at least 12 hours, and on the day before the dinner cook until nearly done. Cool chicken and stock promptly, then refrigerate at once. The liquid may be poured off and the gravy made also on the day before.

Then on the day of the dinner, the chicken and gravy need only to be reheated. Fried chicken is probably the most popular way to serve the pieces of chicken, but this requires last minute attention and it is almost as good when browned in the roaster in part of the fat. This should be done at least 30 minutes before the meal.

The whole menu might read:

Home canned tomato juice
Cheesed crackers toasted
Slivered dill pickles Carrot strips
Fricasseed chicken Mashed potatoes
Squash Brussels sprouts
Rolls Relishes Cabbage Salad
Apple pie
Coffee Milk

Also on the day before, the squash may be cooked and seasoned, the rolls made and tucked in a brown paper bag to be warmed in the oven when needed. Brussels sprouts may be brought from the cellar and cleaned, and celery, cabbage and green pepper made ready to shred for salad.

My Pet Time-Saver

The apple pie may be made several days ahead, leaving only the baking on the day of the dinner. Make it just as usual. Surprising as it may seem, the crust does not become soaked, and the fruit is richer and seasonings more perfectly blended than when baked the day it is made. This is my pet time-saver, and when making pies I always make an extra apple pie to set away. This method works well with mince, fresh huckleberry and fresh blackberry pies.

Sometimes we like to serve the tomato juice to the guests in the living room. However, since this involves extra plates and tea napkins, we usually drink it at the table while Father is serving the chicken.

On the eventful day there will be only the potatoes and Brussels sprouts to cook, coffee to make, chicken and gravy to heat and the last minute items to assemble and serve. If you are so fortunate as to have a diningroom that may be shut away from the rest of the house, the table may be lengthened and set and the centerpiece arranged at any time, the family eating in the kitchen or breakfast-nook in the meantime. Thus a calm and collected hostess will be free to visit with her guests from the time they arrive. After the dinner all the women will like being on the kitchen committee and the dishes will be quickly washed and put away.

Chicken pie is also a favorite company meal in our household for it does not involve gravy-making or much attention at the last minute. A chicken dinner menu which I use sometimes is:

Fruit cup
Chicken pie Parsley potatoes
Buttered string beans Beets
Individual cottage cheese salads
Tray of relishes
Glorified butterscotch pudding
Orange or sponge cake

The fruit cup is a blend of fresh and canned fruits with a dash of lemon juice; individual salads are quite gay with their cranberry flowers and green pepper foliage. Home-grown celery and home-made pickles and jam make a most appetizing tray of relishes. The day before the party, the Glorified Butterscotch Pudding is made by putting a layer of graham cracker crumbs in the bottom of an oblong dish; over this is poured cooked butterscotch pudding, then another layer of crumbs and a layer of pudding. Put in a cold place and when ready to serve, top with whipped cream and chopped nuts.

Another menu we like is:

Clear chicken broth with
thin slices of lemon Saltines
Baked ham Candied sweet potatoes
Creamed celery Escalloped dried corn
Apple and carrot salad
Home-made brown bread
Pumpkin pie Cheese
Coffee or tea Milk

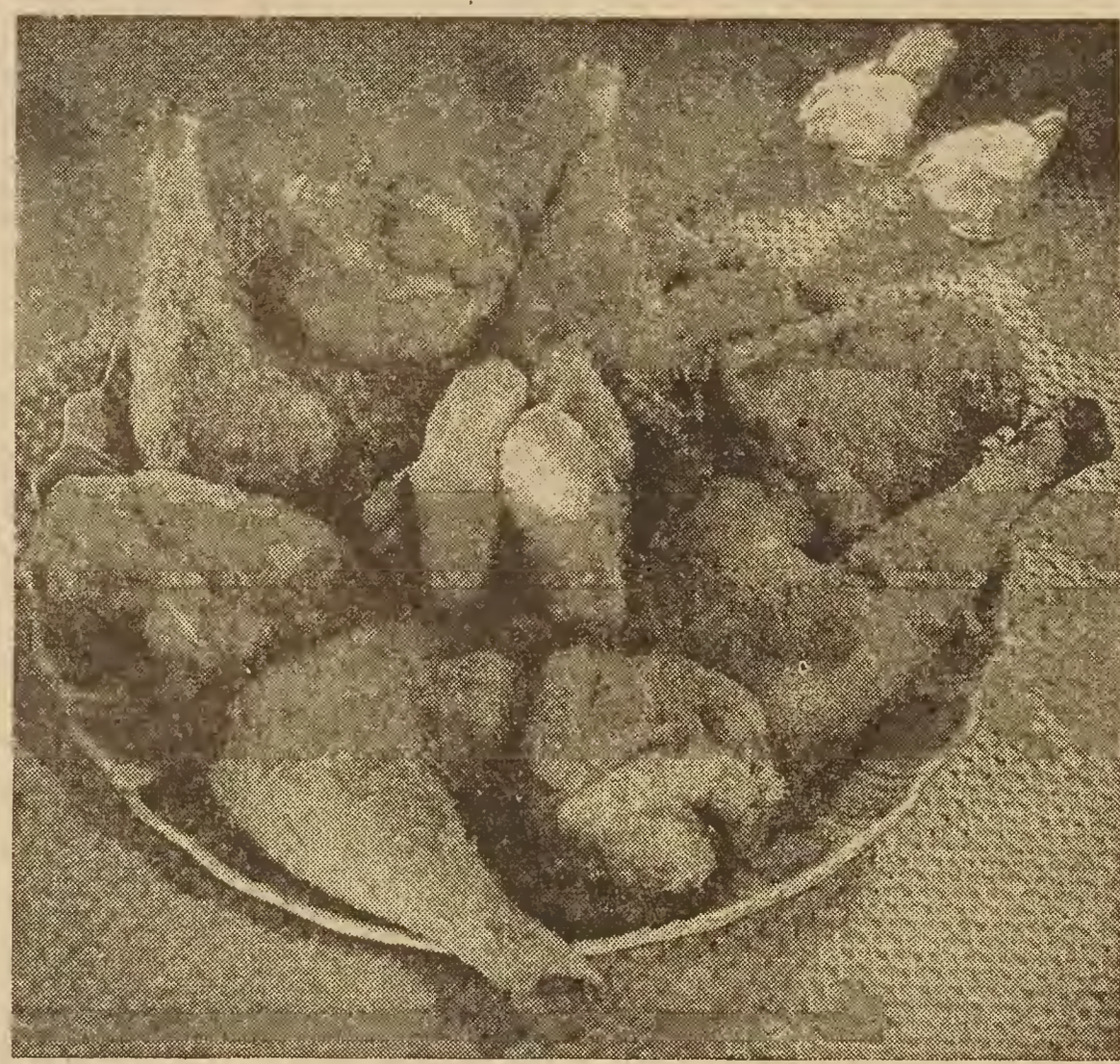
The soup, ham, sweet potatoes, celery, and brown bread may be all or partly prepared the day before. Cool the soup and ham promptly, and then refrigerate at once. The pumpkin pie filling may be mixed and put in the refrigerator. The pie crust may also be made. Put it in pie tins, covering with oiled paper and another pie tin, and set in cold place. Combine with filling and bake on the day of the dinner, so the pie may be slightly warm. At the same time, bake the scalloped corn, remembering that a beaten egg added to this mixture makes it lighter.

Another delicious meal that is easy to prepare is:

Tomato juice Crackers
Beef stew Baked beans Currant jelly
Tossed green salad with French dressing
or crisp cabbage salad with
home-made dressing
Steamed chocolate pudding
Coffee or tea Milk

Prepare the stew carefully and serve it attractively on a big platter with the meat in the center, carrot strips at either end and a row of potatoes and little onions around the edge. Start the meat early enough so that it will be almost tender by the time the vegetables should be added, from 30 to 45 minutes before serving.

A big dish of cracked walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts seems to add greatly to the festivity of these occasions whether served at the table or later in the living room around the fire.



—Photo courtesy of Poultry and Egg National Board.

Chicken makes an easy company dinner when partly prepared in advance and served in Mrs. Townsend's way. If you are apt to be all tired out and flustered by the time you are ready to sit down to dinner with your guests, try out some of her helpful ideas.

Some of My Favorites

Here are some of my favorite recipes which I find very useful in preparing these dinners:

MY NEVER-FAILING PIE CRUST

2½ cups sifted pastry flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅔ cup shortening (part lard and part commercial shortening)
¼ cup cold water

Put ⅓ cup flour in small bowl; mix water to form a paste. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together; cut in shortening until pieces are the size of small peas. Add paste to this mixture and mix until the dough clings together and can be formed into a ball. Roll crust thinly and line a deep 9" pie tin. For apple pie:

Apple Filling

Mix one cup sugar and one tablespoon flour thoroughly. Put ⅔ of this mixture into crust and fill crust with thinly sliced apples. Cover with remaining sugar and flour; sprinkle with nutmeg and dot with butter. Moisten edges of crust with water; spread top crust over all, pinching edges together and fluting as desired. Cut slits in top and set away in cold place, but do not let pie freeze and do not put in refrigerator. When ready to use, bake in hot oven 450° F. for 10 minutes, then reduce to 350° F. for 30 to 40 minutes more. Serve slightly warm. A very little honey may be substituted for part of the sugar if poured on top of the apples.

CHICKEN PIE

Put cooked chicken and plenty of gravy into a large casserole, taking out the necks, ribs, wing tips, and backs. Invert cup or small bowl in center to hold up crust and draw up extra juices. Cover hot chicken with biscuits and bake from 30 to 45 minutes in hot oven (450° F.). Serve directly from the casserole at the table, for this dish of steaming, beautifully browned biscuits looks as good as it tastes.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

3 cups sifted pastry flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
⅔ cup milk
1 egg slightly beaten

Combine milk and slightly beaten egg. Cut shortening into sifted dry ingredients. Blend both mixtures to make soft dough. Knead gently for ¼ minute. Roll or pat out dough about 1 inch thick and cut into biscuits.

For a large company or church supper, three times this recipe makes 17 large biscuits (size of metal ring on Mason jar) arranged around edge of large pan, and 11 small biscuits in the center.

APPLE AND CARROT SALAD

3 cups diced red apples
3 carrots
1 lemon
¼ cup sugar

Leave skins on apples for color when dicing; grind carrots; remove seeds and white inner skin from lemon and grind yellow skin and pulp. Mix all together and serve on lettuce from bowl.

JOHNNY CAKE

¼ cup sugar
¼ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
1 cup flour
½ cup yellow corn meal
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
1 cup sour milk

Cream sugar and shortening well; sift dry ingredients together; combine beaten egg and milk and mix all together. Pour in hot well-greased baking pan and bake about 30 minutes in hot oven. With maple syrup this makes a good dessert.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING

2 eggs
¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup cocoa
½ cup milk
6 tablespoons melted butter or substitute
2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine beaten eggs and milk; mix all together, adding melted butter last. Steam 1 hour. Serve with whipped cream or foamy sauce. This pudding may be made and steamed in advance, then reheated when needed.

Foamy Sauce

1 egg white
½ cup powdered sugar
1 tablespoon hot milk
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg whites stiff. Gradually add powdered sugar, hot milk, and vanilla. Chill and if necessary beat again before serving.

The Poet's Corner

WINTER GARDENING

In winter months when fields
Are blanketed in white,
We read the seed books
Eagerly at night.

We plan our springtime garden
Hour after hour.
"Let's try that vegetable," we say,
"Or this new flower."

And we can almost see them
In the summer sun.
Yes, making garden plans
Is lots of fun.

—*Edith Shaw Butler,*
Box 134, Bernardston, Mass.

EASY DOES IT !

No. 3655. Easy to make and easy to wear is this gem of a shirtwaist dress. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

No. 3491 is an especially appealing young version of the beloved schoolgirl favorite, the jumper. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, jumper, 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric; blouse, 1⅛ yds. 35-in. fabric. Applique included in pattern.

No. 3725 renders classically simple lines in a becoming Princess style dress. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric.

No. 3465. Sweetly simple and simply sweet! Another one that's easy to make and easy to wear. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 2¼ yds. 35-in. fabric, ¼ yd. contrasting, 3¼ yds. ric-rac.

No. 3697. Don this figure-flattering dress for about the house and sail blithely through those must-be-done chores! Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 35-in. fabric, 3 yds. ruffling.

No. 3611. Here is a gay young style just right for a pretty Spring print. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 2¾ yds. 39-in. fabric, 1⅛ yds. ruffling.

TO ORDER: Write plainly your name, address, pattern size, and number, and enclose 15c. Our new Spring Fashion Book has over 175 delightfully illustrated patterns for you and the family, price just 12c, or send 25c for the Fashion Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

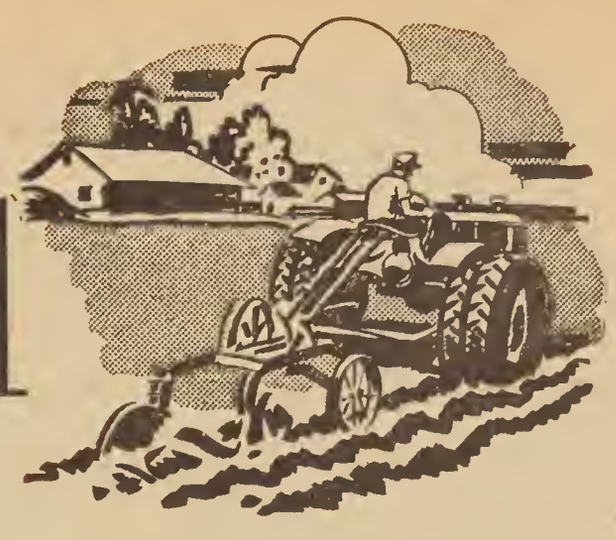
—A. A.—

Honey that has become sugary and grainy is undergoing a perfectly natural change and doesn't mean that it has deteriorated in any way, says J. R. Hepler, specialist in bee culture at the University of New Hampshire. It is easy to liquify solid honey by putting a jar of it in hot water not more than 140° F. until crystals disappear.

SMART FOR SPRING.—Cute crocheted hat and bag. Give them a novelty trim of velvet buttons and bows for real distinction. Send 3 cents for instruction leaflet P.C. 1350 to American Agriculturist, Embroidery Department, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Leaflets giving instructions for making the following attractive items pictured in October 23, 1943, issue of American Agriculturist are still available: Knitted gloves, infants' "soakers", cuddly elephant toy; crocheted vestee, set of three hot dish mats, set of posy hot-pot holders, Scotty dog toy, set of red-white-and-blue potholders. Send 3 cents for EACH leaflet wanted to above address. Write your name and address PLAINLY.

Food Fights for Freedom



Our soldiers and sailors fight for freedom with guns and planes, with ships and tanks, with all the intricate machinery of modern war—*and with food.*

Back of them stand the valiant farmers, producing the food to sustain our fighting forces, to uphold the strength of our allies, to keep the home front fit.

Between the farms where the food is raised, and the "fronts" all over the globe where it is used, there are the railroads which—like the farmers—must do their jobs despite shortages of men and materials, if we are to fight at all.

So when you think of food, think of it as the fighting stuff it is—to be used wisely, never wasted.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS THIS is being written I am having the experience of living alone and having to like it. It isn't so bad, as I will explain later.

Mrs. Babcock had a rather indefinite date to meet a stork down in New Mexico but the wily old bird beat her to it and brought us our first granddaughter. Despite the fact that she will arrive a few days late, she has left for the grand old Chisum Ranch in New Mexico which Howard and Anne Babcock recently bought, and will be gone for several weeks. While she is away it will be up to me to get most of my meals.

Not So Bad

Because of the characteristically thorough preparations Mrs. Babcock made for the trip there is no need for anyone to feel sorry for me. Out in the pump house our freezer box is plentifully stocked with cuts of lamb, beef and pork, with some of last spring's broilers split in half and all ready to pop into the frying pan, and with lots of frozen fruits and vegetables. *Some of the latter, like beet greens, are already cooked and need only to be warmed up to be ready for the table.*

Most interesting to me in my bachelorhood, however, are the frozen cookies, pies and cake and the frozen rolls and bread which need only to be thawed out—they thaw out very quickly—to be as fresh as when they were first baked.

Neighbors Contribute

Just on the chance that Mrs. Babcock hasn't left me plentifully stocked with food, two or three neighbors have already volunteered to send me a pie or a cake to freeze myself, and one particularly generous soul has advised me over the 'phone that she has cooked a complete meal for me — vegetables, mashed potatoes and dessert — and frozen it against the time when I will stop and pick it up.

What is Happening

This little personal experience of mine which I am more or less facetiously reporting is really the forerunner of a deep and significant change in the American way of living. This change will particularly affect rural life. Laying aside the details of two-temperature refrigerators, home freezers, freezer locker plants and the like, *what really is happening is that our whole country as rapidly as possible will be provided with millions of cubic feet of zero food storage.*

This storage will be in the home, in freezer locker plants, in slaughter houses, in plants processing fruits and vegetables, in great storage warehouses, in trucks and railroad cars, in hotels and restaurants and in retail stores.

By the "cut and try" method, all these various zero storages will eventually fit together in just as sensible a pattern as do the present refrigerator services which use a temperature of around 36° F.

No Monopolies

A lot of capital is lined up to go into the various developments of a frozen food service. Some of it hopes to develop a monopoly or to dominate a particular field.

Actually the processing, the freezing and the storage of most foods, including cooked foods, is so simple — *freezing is simply cooking in reverse* — that no monopoly in any particular service is possible and the way is open for a great deal of capital and thousands of individuals to get into the game and thereby better the American standard of living.

* * *

BUCK RAKE SYMPOSIUM

Following are excerpts from some of the letters readers have sent in about buck rakes. There are several letters in each mail, so to be fair I have made a digest of those which were received first. In the next issue of the *Agriculturist*, I hope to pass on the experience with buck rakes of several more farmers.

JOHN I. MOTT, *Hartwick, N. Y.*—"I am interested in your question concerning use of a buck rake. Let me say first, we own about 375 acres of which about 170 are tillable. . . . Last summer we had the current difficulty of having no available labor . . . . and starting some while before I needed to use it, a local garage mechanic agreed to construct a rake on the front of our new D. C. Case. The plans suggested by the Extension Department were followed with a few changes.

"I put on the 8-foot teeth to be used for grass. We cut alfalfa which contained quite a heavy mixture of timothy and quack grass. For some while we raked the grass immediately after cutting with the side rake. I found by this method the grass tended to bunch and often placed an excessive weight on a few teeth and an uneven load sometimes resulted. By double loading, I usually succeeded in picking up a fair load. . . .

"I had the best results taking grass direct from the swath. Two 6-foot swaths just covered the width of the rake. . . . The load was evenly distributed across the teeth and a much larger load was accommodated than from a windrow. As the hay lost moisture, the ease of pickup improved. Fine green grass did not pick up well, considerable trouble being experienced with balling up at the points of the teeth.

"Using the rake alone, I mowed, drew to the cutter, and put the grass in the silo. I could not have accomplished these operations in any other way. The buck rake has come to stay on our farm . . . . and my experience convinced me that the rake was equally valuable for green or dry hay. . . . There is a definite improvement in the way hay handles at the cutter when the rake is used. This is particularly true when each rakeful is run through as it is brought up and dumped."

* * *

LYNN P. MASON, *Conewango Valley, N. Y.*:—"Referring to buck rake on your page in *American Agriculturist*, my 14-year-old boy drew all the hay for two farms last year with a buck rake attached to a model A Ford truck-tractor. Results were very satisfactory but truck-tractor should have been heavier.

"This year I will use a 36-V-8 dump truck with the same buck rake and the hydraulic lift on the truck to operate the rake.

"There is a best way to connect a hydraulic lift on a dump truck to a buck rake and if you can take the matter up with your mechanic you may find it convenient to write me or show a sketch in *American Agriculturist*.

"I think that a buck rake made from steel and shaped like an ensilage fork would handle green hay. My experience with buck rake has been on level land and hay not too far away from barn.

"Buck rake the hay from a swath after using a hay tedder. (Do not use side delivery rake.)

"Mow about what grass you can draw in each day, or grass may get too dry for best quality. Buck rake should be placed on *rear end of truck*. Buck-raked hay pulls apart much more easily than that handled with a hay loader."

* * *

EMERY M. GROUT, *Kennedy, N. Y.*:—"For the last two seasons, we have used a homemade buck rake mounted behind a six cylinder 1930 Buick chassis. We have used it exclusively, and very successfully for making grass and green grain silage, both from the swath and from small windrows newly raked with a side-rake, also for all our cured hay, for shocked grain in threshing, and for both green soybeans for silage and cured soybeans for hay.

"With the green crops, either bucking the swath against the heads, the same way the mower traveled, or newly raked into rather light windrows worked very well. Compared with a truck or wagon, the loads were rather light. However, the fact that only one man was engaged, and the rapidity of delivery at the cutter made the venture very satisfactory, when the tonnage, labor, and time were compared.

"For cured hay, it has saved labor and time beyond all expectation. Particularly in catchy weather, it has enabled us to put up prime hay where with the loader and crew method, this last season in particular, I am sure that considerable hay would have been badly damaged. By keeping our barn floors empty every morning, we were able to clean up all hay that was fit before night, or usually before a shower, even if milking had to be done at the same time, as only one man was needed in the field and several tons could be housed if necessary without any mowing-away or fork work of any kind. This latter job was taken care of early the next morning usually.

"With shocked grain, three of us, using our small self-feeder thresher, could thresh as fast and easy as three teams and at least six men. One man with the buck rake could keep bundles at the machine, even when hauling up to one-half mile from the field.

"A large percentage of the buck rakes of this locality are not working too successfully. However, from our own experience, I believe that in every case some of the vital essentials named below were either ignored, or at least not attained. The essentials, I believe, are a fairly heavy car with a long wheel base, a hoist which will not fail to lift a maximum load without slippage or failure, and of course a good motor and serviceable tires."

* * *

WILL J. PIKE, *North Norwich, N. Y.*: —"Note with interest your apparent skepticism of buck rakes and their future, so we are going to set forth a few facts as they pertain to our experience this past year.

"My son, of 20, and I put up well over 100 tons of hay this past summer with hay chopper and buck rake. We had no help in any way as both his wife and mine work every day in defense plant.

"One of us went after the hay while the other put the previous load through the chopper. There was little or no lost time or machinery running idle. It is true that not as large loads can be hauled on the buck rake but they are pitched into the chopper much more easily and the man is right on the ground where he can tend the chopper easily. With the rake on a truck, the trip to and from the field is very quickly made.

"If the rake is mounted on the back, it gives more weight on the driving wheels and so prevents much tire spinning which would cause no end of trouble. Also for the return trip to the barn, the uplifted load of hay does not interfere with the driver's vision. While loading, the reverse gear is slow enough that the driver can step out onto the running board to watch the windrow he is loading.

"A well built, solid rake is best mounted permanently on an old truck chassis, as the tractor is often needed for mowing, cultivating, or at the chopper and this eliminates the job of changing. *By all means have steel points on the fingers,* and a stronger hoist than *you think* is necessary.

"We gathered the green pea and bean vines from about 20 acres of ground this year and found the rake entirely satisfactory. . . . If the fingers are sawed from ash this winter like tongue planks and allowed to cure there will be less warpage. . . . Hope some of this may be of interest and help to you or others."

* * *

IVAN R. BIERLY, *New York State College of Agriculture*:—" . . . . During last summer we obtained some rather detailed time records on the harvesting of hay with the loader and wagon and the buck rake on several different farms. . . . As the figures show, one of the major advantages of the buck rake was that while one man was operating the rake to bring in the hay, the other two men in the crew were putting the hay into the mow and mowing it away. Thus there were really two crews operating simultaneously when a buck rake was used.

"All of the buck rakes were mounted on the rear end of the truck or automobile. As was to be expected, there was considerable variation in the efficiency with which the hay was handled with the buck rakes, as well as with the loaders and wagons. On the average, however, about twice as much hay was put in with a three man crew using a buck rake as with a crew of about the same size using a loader and wagon."

The Ides of March--and Income Taxes

(*Continued from Page* 8)

tion table on page 3 of form 1040F.

Depreciation on the farmer's dwelling or on household equipment is not a deductible expense."

If the taxpayer is making his return on the cash basis, depreciation may be taken on livestock purchased but not on livestock raised. If the taxpayer is reporting on the accrual basis, depreciation on livestock is accounted for by the reduced amount of the inventory at the end of the year.

"There is no set rate of depreciation on farm property. The rate of depreciation is based on the estimated life of the asset to be depreciated. For example, if the estimated life of a machine is 20 years, then the annual depreciation on it would be one-twentieth of its cost, or 5 per cent."

The depreciation schedule on page 3 of form 1040F looks rather formidable but is wholly workable if a person follows directions. Cornell Extension Bulletin 632 and bulletins from other agricultural colleges give detailed suggestions and examples for filling out this depreciation section of the return.

Reporting Sale of Farm

The method of calculating and reporting the gain or loss from the sale of real estate is highly complicated. The sale of a farm may affect the income-tax obligations of the taxpayer by hundreds of dollars. It is therefore suggested that any person who sells a farm should get the assistance of an Internal Revenue official or an accountant or lawyer skilled in income-tax matters, in making his income-tax return.

Hired Man's Income Tax

The law does not require a farmer to withhold Federal income or Victory Taxes from wages paid farm help. It is the hired man's responsibility to make his own return and pay his own tax.

The gross income of a hired man consists of his cash wages plus a fair value for board and lodging, use of house, and products furnished him, plus any other income not specifically exempted by law.

Special Exemptions for Members of Armed Forces

The following is copied from the Federal instructions for making income and Victory Tax returns:

"If you are serving with any of the American armed forces outside the United States, you do not need to file a return of your income tax until after the war or you come back home. Your wife also may postpone filing until you come back to the United States unless she has income of her own of $1200 or more."

"If you are in the services, you don't have to include in your income or pay a tax on the first $1500 of your service pay."

Some General Suggestions

Don't wait until the day before the Ides of March before starting to make out your Federal income-tax return. You may have some questions to ask your local income tax official and he is going to have a lot of customers on the 14th of March.

Be sure to keep a copy of your income-tax return.

If you have a lawyer or accountant make out your return for you, be sure to furnish him with a complete list of your expenses and receipts.

If not already keeping a record of receipts and expenses and taking an annual inventory, start this year. It will save you time and money.

—A. A.—

MILK DEALERS ON CARPET

Administrator Blanford, of the metropolitan milk marketing area, has cited twelve milk handlers for sales in excess of the government's milk and cream quotas. Four previously cited bring the total to sixteen.

Each of the twelve have filed a schedule of reduced sales which will bring them in compliance with the quota within four months, and no action against them is contemplated. Dr. Blanford stated that, as of February 1, the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., was the only cited violator which had failed to give assurance of compliance in future months.

The twelve companies last cited by Dr. Blanford are:

Jenrae Milk and Cream Company, Inc., Watkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; O'Neill Milk and Cream Company, Inc., Bronx Terminal Market, Bronx, N. Y.; Sagtikos Farms, Merrick, Long Island; White Plains Dairy, White Plains, N. Y.; Mayflower Farms, Inc., Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oswald G. Flint, Nyack, N. Y.; Greenmeadow Farm, Rye, N. Y.; Dayton Farms, Third Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; J. Coggins, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Standard Farms, Inc., Flushing Ave., Maspeth, N. Y.; Merrick Dairy, Merrick, Long Island; Parkway Farms Company, Inc., Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 23)

average farmer. His costs had never been so high or his purchases so small. If he had bought the tractor or horses he needed, and will eventually have to buy, to say nothing of a refrigerator for his wife, he would not have on hand the cash he now has. All in all, he is only holding cash as a lien against his future production operations. A further continuance of that operation depends on who eats and what. Even city newspaper editors eat off somebody's farm!

"A bill!"

How Much Timber Do You Have?

Do You Know Where and How To Sell It?

TIMBER ESTIMATES
LOGGING PROGRAMS
TIMBER SALES

JAMES D. POND
107 Homestead Road,
ITHACA, N. Y.
Formerly Asst. State Extension Forester.

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest
BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1431 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

ONE OF OUR policyholders, Marian R. Wimble of Lisbon, N. Y., was riding in this car when it crashed into the rear end of the truck. She was instantly killed. The accident happened on the road between Potsdam and Canton in New York State.

Such accidents are covered by our travel policy which costs $2.00 a year. For the loss of life in travel accidents the policy pays $1000.00. For the loss of time while totally disabled the policy pays $10.00 a week for as many as 13 weeks. These benefits are paid policyholders ages 15-59. After age 60 the benefits reduce one-half.

After the family received the check they wrote us saying: "We wish to thank you for the $1000.00 which we received following the death of our daughter, in an automobile accident. The sympathetic courtesy of your representative, Raymond Coloton, at the time of our sorrow we greatly appreciate. He was very prompt in calling on us."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Charles Wilcox, R. 1, Norwich, N. Y. $ *14.00
Sleigh tipped over—lacerated leg
Mrs. Mary A. Long, Little Falls, N. Y. 58.57
Auto accident—cut head and bruises
Edna L. Knapp, R. 1, Schenevus, N. Y. 72.85
Auto accident—cuts, broken arm
Henry D. West, R. 1, Schenevus, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—cuts over eye
George E. Merkley, Est., R. 1, Lisbon, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto skidded and hit tree—mortuary
James Campbell, R. 2, Chateaugay, N. Y. *15.00
Truck accident—inj. side and back
Rose Wlodawer, Monticello, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by truck—frac. fingers
C. A. Kornban, Conesus, N. Y. 130.00
Sled accident—injured right ankle
Ida M. Turner, Schenevus, N. Y. 20.00
Wagon struck tree—bruised hip and cuts
Charles A. Gibbons, Madrid, N. Y. 85.71
Wagon accident—frac. clavicle
Leon Latant, Adams, N. Y. 34.28
Auto accident—cut scalp and shoulder
Frank R. Warren, R. 1, Chemung, N. Y. 24.28
Auto accident—frac. ribs of side
Albert Mikolin, Depew, N. Y. 121.43
Struck by auto—skull fracture and bruises
Marion Skilinskis, R. 2, Fulton, N. Y. 20.00
Truck accident—inj. knee, ankle, arms
Mrs. Dora Jones, R. 1, Freedom, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—contused face and sternum
Mrs. Lena Warren, R. 1, Chemung, N. Y. *40.00
Auto accident—cut forehead, frac. radius
William Benjamin, Lounsberry, N. Y. *22.86
Auto accident—sprained neck
Marian R. Wimble, Est., Lisbon, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto struck by trailer—mortuary
Mrs. Mary Goodberry, Edwards, N. Y. 37.14
Auto accident—lacerations, sprained neck
Wiley Shelford, Est., R. 1, Lowman, N. Y. 1000.00
Truck struck by train—mortuary
Lulu W. Rolfe, Burdett, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—shock, sprained chest
Mrs. Elsie Trenz, Williamsville, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—lumbar back sprain
George F. Stevens, 31 Front St., Owego, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—sprained ankle
Charles Sheffield, R. 2, Newfield, N. Y. *14.28
Auto accident—brain concussion
Mrs. Nellie L. Matteson, Kenmore, N. Y. 105.71
Auto accident—frac. humerus, inj. arm
Glenn B. Baker, Dannemora, N. Y. 27.14
Auto accident—contused vertebra
Donald H. Sallies, R. 3, Barre, Vt. 21.43
Auto accident—frac. patella, cut arm
Esther E. Lamberton, Marshfield, Vt. 77.14
Auto accident—cuts on knee and over eye
Earl L. Lamberton, Marshfield, Vt. 72.86
Auto accident—strained back, inj. sacral
Albert Racine, R. 1, Whiting, Vt. 130.00
Auto accident—frac. thigh
Lansing A. Read, Windsor, Vt. 10.00
Truck accident—lacerated scalp
Edith H. Snow, R. 1, Augusta, Me. 30.00
Struck by auto—injuries
Clarence W. Lucas, Buckfield, Me. 71.43
Auto accident—frac. bones of forearm
Verlie L. Walls, Northoast Harbor, Me. 51.43
Auto accident—injury to clavicle
Napoleon J. Doyan, Est., Lewiston, Me. 1000.00
Auto collided with truck—mortuary
Lutie M. Bucklin, Alexandria, N. H. 130.00
Wagon accident—contusions and abrasions
Alden C. Emery, R. 1, Farmington, N. H. 60.00
Wagon accident—injury to spine and chest
Eros Jordan, 11 High St., Whitefield, N. H. 30.00
Auto accident—frac. clavicle and cuts
Peter Rancetti, 351 State St., No. Adams, Mass. 130.00
Auto accident—contused shoulder and inj. spine
Albert L. Shields, 52 First St., No. Adams, Mass. 14.28
Auto accident—cut lip, chin, knees
Vincent J. Gattuso, 243 State, No. Adams, Mass. 30.00
Auto accident—contused shoulder, neck
John Kump, Jr., R. 1, Willimantic, Conn. 80.00
Auto accident—lacerated face, inj. ankle
Dora Cordts, R. 2, Freehold, N. J. *35.00
Auto accident—inj. scalp
Sarah Barth, Three Bridges, N. J. 87.14
Auto accident—frac. rib and cut knee
Samuel F. Morgan, Woodstown, N. J. 80.00
Auto accident—frac. ribs
Howard Vineyard, R. 2, Bridgeton, N. J. 56.00
Auto accident—contused shoulder
J. Ernest Baker, Swedesboro, N. J. 51.43
Auto accident—concussion and cut scalp

$758,655.97
has been paid to 10,598 policyholders

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

ORGANIZATION...

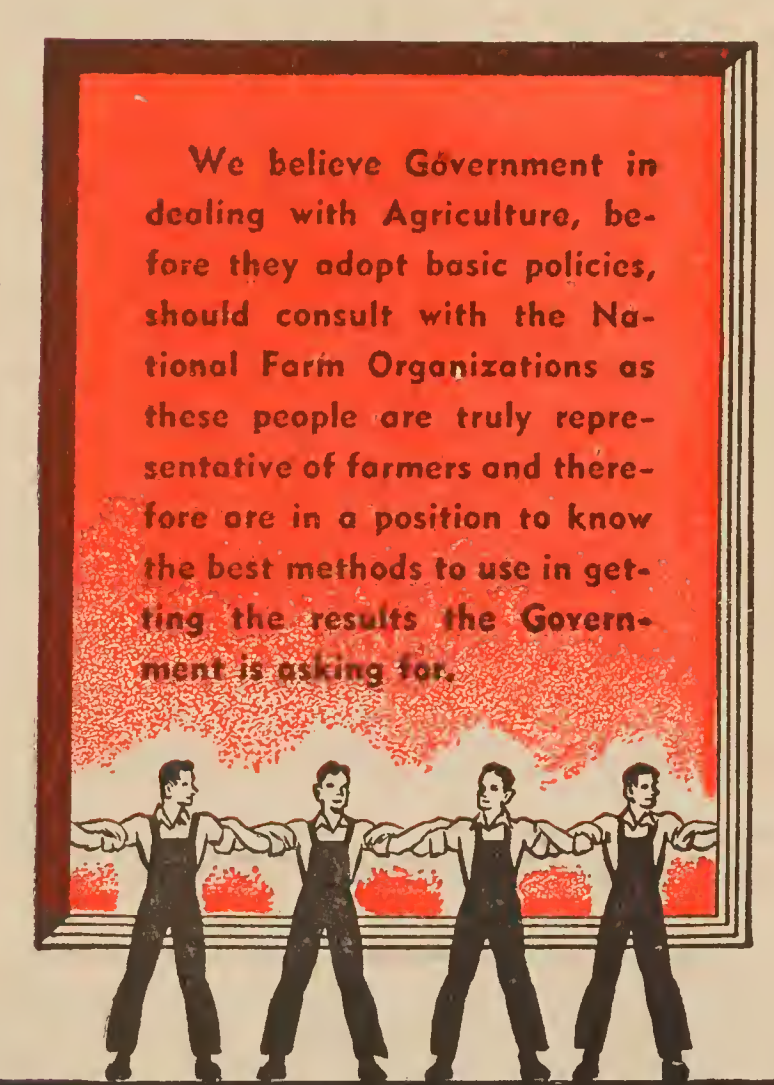
the FIRST STEP toward *orderly* POSTWAR Re-adjustment!

SOMEDAY this war is going to end. Someday there's going to be MORE THAN ENOUGH fresh milk, cream, butter and cheese to go around. Army, Navy and Lend-Lease warehouses will be bursting with cans and cases of condensed and evaporated milk, butter and cheese—for which there'll be no emergency demand. And if we don't watch out, those cans and cases are going to be *dumped* on the open market at *clearance* prices. OUCH!—*somebody's going to get hurt.*

We farmers who went through the last war don't need to be told who that *somebody* is. WE got it in the neck before, and WE'LL get it in the neck again—UNLESS we do something about it. What can we do? you ask. We can ORGANIZE. That's what we *had to do* after the last war. But we didn't get started in time.

We're Stronger Today; But Not Strong Enough

Sure, we're better off today. Organization has given us the strength and the tools to fight with. It has afforded us the protection of a *classified* price. This time, at least, dealers won't be able to disrupt the market with condensed and evaporated milk, and then pay us condensed milk prices for our fluid milk.



But that's only part of the picture. There are other dangers that no one can foresee. This war is so much wider in scope than the last. The food stocks needed are so much greater. That means greater supplies on hand when it all ends. It means production surpluses will be greater and harder to dry up. Market gluts will be heavier. Price drops may be sharper. Unemployment may be more widespread.

That's why we farmers will need—as never before—the unity of purpose, the collective strength, the bargaining power and the political power of wide organization. We will need the help and support of every farmer in the milkshed. And it's not a minute too early to start. Join up. Get in a farm organization. Get to know your neighbors in other farm organizations. Put yourself in a frame of mind where you are ready and willing at the drop of a hat to work with all farmers for the benefit of all—yourself included. That's the spirit that wins wars. It's the spirit that gets the most out of the peace that follows.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MARCH 4, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

More NITROGEN THIS YEAR

It Will "Step-Up" Production . . It Will Pay . . and It Is Available . .

by GEORGE SERVISS

NITROGEN, abundant and reasonably priced, is the bright spot in the fertilizer picture this year. A year ago there was a shortage; this year there is doubt that all that will be produced will be used. American ingenuity has scored another victory in solving the nitrogen problem so quickly, but in so doing has created another problem, the problem of utilizing all of this nitrogen fertilizer in the food production program. Every pound that is produced can be profitably used by agriculture at present price levels, and the country needs the food that full use of fertilizer nitrogen will produce. The cooperation of everyone is needed to insure that it will all be put to work.

One place where there is room for considerable expansion in the use of fertilizer nitrogen is on dairy farms. Feed grain supplies are short, livestock numbers are high and the price of milk is much higher than before the war. Every load of hay, every bite of pasture, and every pound of grain that can be produced on northeastern dairy farms will be needed fully to feed the cows. Even then there will not be enough milk to satisfy the demand.

Other Elements Needed

While increased use of nitrogen is advocated under present price and demand conditions and may become a permanent part of our dairy farm fertilizer program, it should not result in a decreased use of lime, phosphate and potash. Nitrogen fertilizers give best results when applied to crops growing on soil that is well supplied with the other plant foods. Northeastern dairymen as a group have never used enough lime, superphosphate, and potash. The farmers that have used these materials meagerly are likely to find themselves in a serious competitive position sometime in the future. Those that have used them liberally will be in position to meet competition.

Available Nitrogen Fertilizers

At present it looks as if there will only be two nitrogen fertilizers available for top-dressing. These are ammonium nitrate and nitrate of soda, but some ammonium sulfate and cyanamid *may* be available later. There is little choice between them when used at rates that supply equal amounts of nitrogen. Ammonium nitrate will contain 32 to 35 per cent of nitrogen, nitrate of soda 16 per cent, ammonium sulfate 20 per cent, and cyanamid 22 per cent. Ammonium nitrate will probably be in greatest abundance. Few farmers have had any experience with ammonium nitrate, though it has been used to a limited extent for years. It is a very good source of nitrogen, but its use has been retarded by its mechanical condition after storage. The ammonium nitrate we are now getting has been processed and conditioned so that farmers should have little trouble with it caking, providing that it is stored in a dry place and each bag is used up the day it is opened.

Where the use of a grain drill is not practical, a whirling type seeder does a good job of broadcasting a nitrogen carrier.

Where Can We Use Nitrogen?

TIMOTHY meadows seem to be the place where the most nitrogen can be used to advantage. Nitrogen fertilizers really increase the yield of timothy. In experimental work conducted over a period of nine years at Cornell University, 160 pounds of nitrate of soda a year increased the yield of cured timothy hay by 1332 pounds to the acre. Other work indicates that nearly identical results would have been secured with 80 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 130 pounds of sulfate of ammonia. Similar results have been secured by many other agricultural experiment stations in the Northeast.

It is always easy to see where nitrogen fertilizer was applied to timothy. Growth starts earlier, the grass is greener and taller, and in most instances there are fewer weeds in the harvested hay. The grass gets the jump on many weeds. To capitalize fully on nitrogen, top-dressing of hay should be early. The time to apply nitrogen to secure the greatest benefit is just before growth starts or very soon afterwards.

Recommendations for New York are 100 pounds to the acre of ammonium nitrate or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda. Some colleges advise 150 pounds to the acre of ammonium nitrate or 300 pounds of nitrate of soda.

The important thing is to use it where more hay is needed. The greater the need for hay, the higher the rate should be. The hay produced by nitrogen top-dressing of timothy will be produced cheaper and with less labor than would be the case with an emergency hay crop that requires plowing, harrowing, fertilizing, and seeding.

PASTURES: When grain or hay is high in price or scarce, or both, it is important to get the cows on the pasture as soon as possible in the spring. (*Please Turn to Page* 13)

The G.L.F. Patron

616 ~~1042~~ People Who Have Money Coming

On December 18, 1943, G. L. F. published in the American Agriculturist a list of G. L. F. stockholders whose dividend checks had come back unclaimed. There were 1042 names on the list—it took two pages to print it.

Many of these stockholders or their friends and relatives saw their names in print and sent in the new addresses. Four hundred and twenty-six of the missing stockholders have now been located. The remaining 616 are listed below, under their last known addresses.

If you know where any of these people can be reached, please let G. L. F. know, so their dividend checks can be forwarded. Write

G. L. F. STOCK DEPARTMENT, ITHACA, N. Y.

ACCORD, N. Y.
Barney Rogoirn

ADAMS, N. Y.
L. S. Pitkin
c/o Mrs. Eva Pitkin

ADAMS CENTER, N. Y.
Joseph Mersha

ADDISON, N. Y.
H. Stapleton

AFTON, N. Y.
S. A. Kelley
D. M. Mann
Hubert S. Wade

ALBANY, N. Y.
Hugh M. Blodgett

ALBION, N. Y.
W. H. Hughson
J. W. Peterson
Leon Watson

ALDEN, N. Y.
J. H. Saxer

ALFRED, N. Y.
W. E. Phillips

ALLEGANY, N. Y.
L. A. Lehman

ALLENTOWN, N. Y.
Earl & Paul Chisom

ALMOND, N. Y.
William H. Perry

ALTAMONT, N. Y.
Millard A. Chesebro
Frank F. Crippen
Luther D. Hungerford
John Seidel

ALTMAR, N. Y.
Fred Futnam

ALTON, N. Y.
O. D. Finch

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
A. E. Brown
Benjamin B. Chase
C. W. Crerrie
Stephen Gutnski
Henry Patton

ANDOVER, N. Y.
L. E. Howland
J. Whitcomb

ARDEN, N. Y.
Ada Quackenbush

AUBURN, N. Y.
W. J. Devoe
J. W. Fowler
E. H. Lewis
B. C. Mason

AVERILL, N. Y.
William H. Oliver

AVON, N. Y.
Otis Turner

ASBURY. N. J.
Cleveland Willever

ALBA, PA.
Herbert J. Conley

AKRON, PA.
F. S. Owen

ALLEGANY, PA.
C. V. Buttre

ARIEL, PA.
Egnacy Wycka

AUTUMN LEAVES, PA.
George H. Fuller

ARLINGTON, VT.
John R. Cunningham

BALDWINSVILLE, N.Y.
George C. Jones
William Schwarting

BARKER, N. Y.
William F. Neuman

BARNEVELD, N. Y.
W. J. Godeman

BASOM, N. Y.
R. F. Johnson

BATAVIA, N. Y.
Ethan H. Howe

BATH, N. Y.
Watson Gunderman
c/o J. Gunderman &
F. G. Hargrave, Exec.
Robert Hosmer
LeRoy Kieler
G. W. Micholson

BEAVER DAMS, N. Y.
Thomas Boyes
William Butler

BERGEN, N. Y.
Harry Bridgeman

BERKSHIRE, N. Y.
Elwin Barden

BERLIN, N. Y.
Frank Gavlts

BERNHARDS BAY, N.Y.
Asa Bolster

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
John Hull, Jr.

BLACK CREEK, N. Y.
Abner Bissell
J. C. Weber

BLACK RIVER, N. Y.
Arthur E. Yerden

BLISS, N. Y.
James McCall
Leland Metcalf
Celestin O. Woodmath

BLOSSVALE, N. Y.
Hattie F. Brown

BRENTWOOD, N. Y.
Hugh H. Riddle

BRIDGEWATER, N. Y.
Ellis H. Roberts
George B. Switzer

BROCKTON, N. Y.
Willis Robert

BRONX, N. Y.
Lawrence P. Casey

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Joe Blooming
c/o Mrs. Lottie Blooming
Robert Hendrickson

BROOKTONDALE, N. Y.
William McConnell

BROWNVILLE, N. Y.
George J. Luther

BUFFALO, N. Y.
H. E. Redanz
George H. Underhill

BURLINGTON FLATS, N. Y.
James Brady

BEAR LAKE, PA.
J. G. Anderson
F. E. Eastman

BROOKVILLE, PA.
DeEtta M. Sutliff

BERKELEY, CALIF.
George W. Wilson
c/o Florence Wilson

BLOOMSBURG, N. J.
John S. Welch
Mahlon Welch

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.
Warren D. Fisher
George L. Sherman

CAMDEN, N. Y.
Albert Pepin

CAMPBELL, N. Y.
P. H. Buch

CAMPBELL HALL, N.Y.
Frank Dusenberry

CAMERON MILLS, N.Y.
Elvin Owens

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
W. E. Lewis
George A. Waner

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.
Charles Grimm
Fred J. Monteniff
J. W. Smith

CANASERAGA, N. Y.
T. E. Brown

CANDOR, N. Y.
Mrs. E. J. Hubhard
Earl Turny

CANEADEA, N. Y.
Frank Baehee
Lyman E. Cole
Robert J. Scott

CANISTEO, N. Y.
A. J. Carroll

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y.
Gilbert Chapman

CARTHAGE, N. Y.
Bintz Bros.
Marion Crowner
George C. Draper
Andrew Fisher

CASSVILLE, N. Y.
G. W. Malcolm

CASTLE CREEK, N. Y.
Mrs. Leona Foot

CASTORLAND, N. Y.
Alvin Sterner

CATO, N. Y.
George Neville
Jay Whitehead

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.
Clarence Preston

CAZENOVIA, N. Y.
W. W. Ransom, Jr.

CHENANGO F'K'S, N.Y.
S. M. Beecher
Charles A. Davis
W. I. Stevens
Leon Winston
Charles Yager

CHERRY CREEK, N.Y.
Willard H. Gates

CHURCHVILLE, N. Y.
Frank H. Bailey

CLAYVILLE, N. Y.
John H. Kennedy

CLINTON, N. Y.
S. G. Foote

COLLIERSVILLE, N.Y.
Perry & Lamb

COLLINS, N. Y.
H. F. Brown

CONKLIN, N. Y.
N. J. Rulison

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
J. S. Fox & Son
Arthur Peck

COPENHAGEN, N. Y.
G. E. Lane
c/o Mrs. Anna Hart

CORFU, N. Y.
Congdon B. Ireland
Walter M. Reed
Arthur Shamp

CORNING, N. Y.
Thomas A. Mitchell

CORONA, L. I., N. Y.
Stanley Sawicki

CORTLAND, N. Y.
W. E. Blanchard
L. P. Dolder
A. D. Mullenox
Robert Reepe

CRARYVILLE, N. Y.
Ida Miller
C. W. Whitbeck

CUBA, N. Y.
C. B. Gordon

CUYLER, N. Y.
H. F. Corey

CAMBRIDGE SPGS., PA.
M. M. Barber

CANTON, PA.
S. C. Bixler
c/o Glen Hickok
A. S. Goodson
W. H. Heckman

CATAWISSA, PA.
Adam Weiler

CHOCONUT, PA.
A. C. Hull

CENTER BERLIN, N.Y.
Ernest A Hewitt

CENTRAL BRIDGE, N.Y.
Peter F. Turnbell
Maurice J. Turnbull
George Young,

CENTER VILLAGE, N.Y.
Fred Westcotte

CHAFEE, N. Y.
Anton Ruck
J. L. Smith
A. D. Spalding
William Wardell

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.
John Herrick
c/o Hollis F. Herrick

COSTELLO, PA.
Peter Swanson

COUDERSPORT, PA.
S. C. Baker
P. W. Hunter
Jonah Snyder
Miles Strow

CHICAGO, ILL.
John H. Schnake

DELHI, N. Y.
William J. Northup

DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.
Alvin E. Martin

DRYDEN, N. Y.
Leon Polley

DALTON, PA.
Oscar Purdy
Fred Weidman

DETROIT, MICH.
Harry H. Ross

EAST AURORA, N. Y.
Fred Lange
Mrs. W. Schuster

EAST BETHANY, N.Y.
Mark Hass
Frank Scheuch, Jr.

EAST BRANCH, N. Y.
James Gates

EAST CONCORD, N.Y.
F. P. Wheelock

EAST CREEK, N. Y.
John Ruskowsky

EAST FREETOWN, N.Y.
H. G. Davis

EAST RANDOLPH, N.Y.
Henry Arnat

EAST WINDSOR, N.Y.
C. N. McClondhan
J. E. Smith

EDEN, N. Y.
William F. Miller
Mary Phillipps

EDWARDS, N. Y.
H. L. VanOrnum

ELBA, N. Y.
Albert Berg
Nicholas Brown
Rowe DeRuyscher

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Earl H. Baker
J. C. Bryan
Arthur Greengrow

ELNORA, N. Y.
J. P. Clark

ELIZABETH, N. J.
H. B. Staltonstall

EASTON, PA.
Marvin Miller

ELDRED, PA.
Frank Moses

FAIRVIEW, N. Y.
H. A. Webher

FARMERSVILLE STATION, N. Y.
William Van Doe

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.
Dr. Slingerland

FONDA, N. Y.
Philip Wertz

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.
George S. Smith

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.
Albert Moyer
H. E. Taylor

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.
Chency & Bard

FREDONIA, N. Y.
Herman J. Westwood

FREEVILLE, N. Y.
Darcy Gallagher

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.
George W. Burdick
E. S. Voorhees

FACTORYVILLE, PA.
G. A. Menzer

FALLS, PA.
F. P. Wilsey

FISHERS FERRY, PA.
Aaron Dunham

GAINES, N. Y.
Thomas F. Dunn

GAINESVILLE, N. Y.
Ivan Skuse
Gainer J. West
Alvin Wolcott

GALWAY, N. Y.
Perry Burger

GANSEVOORT, N. Y.
Harry McMurray

GARDINER, N. Y.
M. H. Lyons

GASPORT, N. Y.
Glen H. Miller
George R. Roberts

GENEVA, N. Y.
Harl Ganger
Arthur Patrick
William R. Post
C. M. Yerden
c/o Mrs. Anna Yerden

GENOA, N. Y.
Wolford Brothers

GLENFIELD, N. Y.
Duane Norton

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Arthur C. Brown
O. J. Mason
George S. Raley
J. B. Sturdevant

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.
H. E. Hitchcock

GREAT VALLEY, N.Y.
Hazel Whitmer

GREENE, N. Y.
Jason B. Peterson

GREENVILLE, N. Y.
Karl Kunke
Bruce Spalding

GROTON, N. Y.
Mrs. A. E. Robertson
Clyde Sobers
Henry Teeter

GENESEE, PA.
L. K. Bailey
Martin Groves
S. E. Jensen

GERMANIA, PA.
Charles Long

GRANVILLE Summit, Pa.
C. H. Saxton

GLENDALE, COLO.
Roe Hilfiger

GLENWOOD SPGS., COL.
A. E. Wilson

HALSEY VALLEY, N.Y.
Carl Ferris
W. C. Ferris
E. D. Wilbur

HAMPTON, N. Y.
William B. Mitchell

HANCOCK, N. Y.
W. M. Phelps

HANFORD, N. Y.
A. J. Harkness

HANNIBAL, N. Y.
F. A. Masher

HARPERSFIELD, N.Y.
Mattie A. Beebe

HARPURSVILLE, N. Y.
H. L. Ainey
H. R. Wideman
James Woodard

HARRIMAN, N. Y.
Ray Van Tassle

HARTFORD, N. Y.
C. A. Taylor

HARTWICK, N. Y.
Folmer Peterson

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
C. D. Hunt

HENRIETTA, N. Y.
Wilhelm Arft
Fred C. Cruschow
Mattie Knox
Vary D. Sibley
c/o M. B. Lincoln
John E. Sweeney

HERMON, N. Y.
Stephen Law & Son

HOBART, N. Y.
Leo Brothers

HOFFMAN, N. Y.
Mrs. Clarence Currier

HOLCOMB, N. Y.
William Gaggin

HOLLAND, N. Y.
Earl T. Bowles
B. R. Davis
Mrs. Genevieve Guenther
Joseph Jankowski
William Smallback

HOLLAND PATENT, N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Williams
Arch Yerman

HOMER. N. Y.
Edward Polley

HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y.
Terence Branigan

HORNELL; N. Y.
J. H. Doorley
F. J. Lovell
W. E. Reynolds
Charles Woodworth

HOUGHTON, N. Y.
Fritz Paulson

HOWELLS, N. Y.
Z. N. Brola
C. H. Gillen

HARRISON VAL'Y, PA.
Bert V. Minard

HAYWARD, CALIF.
Fenton Waite
c/o Mrs. Anna Waite

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.
S. Myketink

HAMPTON, N. J.
J. Hoffman & Son
George S. Smith
Fred Tucholke

ITHACA, N. Y.
E. L. Baker
E. D. Fitzgerald
Miriam M. Maginnis

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Swan Stramberg

JAMESVILLE, N. Y.
H. L. Price,
Frank Woodruff

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
N. A. Spafford
Miles A. Tyler

JOHNSONVILLE, N. Y.
Olin Humphrey

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
H. P. Alpaugh

JERMYN, PA.
F. V. Worth

KENNEDY, N. Y.
Morris Anderson
W. Tarr
S. A. Wilkinson

KERHONKSON, N. Y.
Albert Roosa

KINGSTON, N. Y.
Miss Fannie Henninger

KIRKWOOD, N. Y.
A. D. Payne
Moses Hider

KNOWLESVILLE, N.Y.
George H. Phillips

KINGSLEY, PA.
R. S. Pickering

LAFARGEVILLE, N. Y.
Alex Gardner

LAKE VIEW, N. Y.
Edgar E. Curry

LANCASTER, N. Y.
William Ort

LEROY, N. Y.
Calista Benedict
Frank H. Benedict
George Gerhardt, Jr.
Elizabeth Lyman

LINDEN, N. Y.
G. W. Luce

LITTLE VALLEY, N.Y.
C. B. Manley

LOCKE, N. Y.
George L. Main

LOCKPORT, N. Y.
John J. Clark
Victor Ingram
Joseph Kelley
John J. Lamont
James Lang
C. B. Nerber
John W. Pearson
Albeit E. Taylor

LOCKWOOD, N. Y.
Frank Hill

LODI, N. Y.
T. S. Hansen

LONG EDDY, N. Y.
Fred Salonen

LONG I'LAND CITY, N.Y.
Minor Sayre

LOON LAKE, N. Y.
Richard O. Donald

LUZERNE, N. Y.
Harold Vrooman

LACEYVILLE, PA.
T. J. Mahoney

LAKEWOOD, PA.
J. H. Coghlan
M. F. Gill

LAMBERTSVILLE, PA.
Theodore Kuchtlak

LAWRENCEVILLE, PA.
Arba Wood

LEBANON, PA.
D. J. Wood

LOTTSVILLE, PA.
A. L. Danielson

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
U. S. Gast

MAINE, N. Y.
Charles E. Lincoln

MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Dilyard

MARATHON, N. Y.
George Murphy
John M. Vandyke

MARILLA, N. Y.
Fred Nicholai

MARYLAND, N. Y.
John Chrisman

McGRAW, N. Y.
L. E. Rogers

MECHANICSVILLE, N.Y.
John T. Komoroske

MEDINA, N. Y.
Charles Marnitz

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.
Albert Patten

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y.
Albert Smith

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
Joshua Goldberg
Mihalko Brothers

MILFORD, N. Y.
Charles F. Arndt
H. Campbell
N. P. Nielson

MILLBROOK, N. Y.
Eugene Haight

MILLERTON, N. Y.
Ribaud Brothers
George W. Siner

MODENA, N. Y.
James Dwyer

MONTICELLO, N. Y.
Frank C. Johnson

MT. MORRIS, N. Y.
R. E. Pryor
L. O. Sautmire

MT. VISION, N. Y.
Lester L. Elbridge
E. P. Ireland
Lewis Richardson
Abram Sperback

MAINESBURG, PA.
E. J. Welch

MANSFIELD, PA.
John Monroe
Ruth H. Stanyon &
Clarice G. Greene

MONTROSE, PA.
Ludwig Kuserski

MOSCOW, PA.
W. T. Kendrew
S. G. Webster

NARROWSBURG, N.Y.
Charles Seubert

NATURAL BRIDGE, N.Y.
Alvah Northrup

NEWARK VALLEY, N.Y.
H. R. Stannard
Mrs. E. Walker
W. H. Willis

NEW BERLIN, N. Y.
Jas. Bell
L. L. Hubbard
c/o Flora B. Dibble

NEWBURGH, N. Y.
James M. Cole
Lida J. Klyne
James Makler
James Mockler
R. E. Moore

NEW CITY, N. Y.
Edmund Youmans

NEW HAMPTON, N. Y.
W. L. Clark
W. F. O'Brien

NEW HARTFORD, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. F. R. King

NEWTON HOOK, N. Y.
E. S. Smith

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Henry S. Gardner
C. B. Haum

NIAGARA, N. Y.
Richard Taylor

NICHOLS, N. Y.
E. L. Briggs
J. H. Chadwick
N. N. Elsbree

NINEVEH, N. Y.
George B. Clark

NORTH BRANCH, N.Y.
Julia W. Scarborough

NORTH COLLINS, N.Y.
Martin Bergen
Joseph A. Brown
A. W. Palmer
G. E. Smith
Lincoln Winner

NO. SANFORD, N.Y.
William C. Merrill

NELSON, PA.
E. A. Baxter

NEW MILFORD, PA.
U. B. Rice

NESHANIC, N. J.
Jacques Rieur
Charles Wenzel

NESHANIC STA., N. J.
Frank Rispler

NEWARK, N. J.
Steve Zamoly

ONEIDA, N. Y.
W. A. Cutler
Arden O. Hyde

ONEONTA, N. Y.
H. Bingham
c/o Mrs. H. Bingham
Sarah Elliot Follette
E. H. Fuller
Frank A. Miller
James E. Wilson

ONONDAGA, N. Y.
Herbert Walker

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y.
Fred Wade

ORISKANY, N. Y.
John S. Doyle
John H. Foley
Thomas McGarity
Arthur S. Phillips

ORISKANY FALLS, N.Y.
Dennis Creedon

OTEGO, N. Y.
William Wright

OWEGO, N. Y.
C. E. Dean
Judson H. Geer
William Ringrose

OXFORD DEPOT, N.Y.
F. E. Thorp

OLYPHANT, PA.
Mrs. Ellen Welind

OSCEOLA, PA.
S. D. Kizen

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Benjamin Cuney
George W. Horton

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y.
H. F. Smith

PHOENIX, N. Y.
E. C. Morgan

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.
Frank W. Loughlin

PORTAGEVILLE, N.Y.
E. A. Wallace

PORT BYRON, N. Y.
George Ferguson
William Near

PORT CRANE, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Bunting
W. P. Bunzey
c/o Mrs. H. A. Snow
Walter Siedlecky

PORTVILLE, N. Y.
J. E. Cunningham

POTSDAM, N. Y.
George Brown

PROTECTION, N. Y.
Ernest Schneblin

PULASKI, N. Y.
Frank A. Smart

PURCHASE, N. Y.
Joseph D. Haag

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.
John Ungar

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
James Dwyer

PITTSTON, PA.
F. W. Sickles

PRESTON PARK, PA.
Constant Blanchard

RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.
David Miller

RED CREEK, N. Y.
William S. Fenn

REMSEN, N. Y.
William Remo

RICHFIELD, N. Y.
Bruce Conklin

RICHFIELD SPGS., N.Y.
L. J. Maillet

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
T. E. Arthur
James S. Bryan
John J. Lawton
c/o Mrs. Mae O'Brien

ROME, N. Y.
F. M. Butts
c/o Roy Butts
L. B. Phillips

ROSCOE, N. Y.
Roscoe Batchelder

RUSH, N. Y.
W. A. Keyes
c/o Donald W. Keyes

RANSOM, PA.
C. V. Decker
John Tannler

SACKETS H'B'R., N.Y.
Homer Washburn

SANDUSKY, N. Y.
T. W. James

SARATOGA SPGS., N.Y.
William J. Delaney

SAVONA, N. Y.
Nick Holtz
J. Metzgar
Henry G. Pruden
Thomas Titsworth

SCHAGHTICOKE, N.Y.
Joseph Price

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Frank W. Cross
Percy C. Green
John H. Halsey
Nicholas Oliver
Dwight Walrath
c/o F. Y. Walrath

SCHOHARIE, N. Y.
Charles W. Warner

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.
W. C. Ellis
Olaf Olson

SHERMAN, N. Y.
C. E. King

SHUSHAN, N. Y.
P. W. Gooding

SILVER SPRINGS, N.Y.
George Dixon
E. D. Whittam

SINCLAIRVILLE, N. Y.
J. S. Dewey

SLINGERLANDS, N. Y.
W. R. Relyea

SMITHS BASIN, N. Y.
D. S. Offensend

SO. CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.
Clarence Moore

SOUTH DAYTON, N.Y.
H. M. Hooker
E. Nickerson

SPENCER, N. Y.
Peter Wilson

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.
Charles Irrman
H. H. Lucke

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.
G. B. Canfield
Harry Clarke
Charles Crammer

STANLEY, N. Y.
J. Bergold, Jr.

STILLWATER, N. Y.
John M. Hurley
c/o Mrs. Marg. Hurley

STOCKTON, N. Y.
Myrtle J. Huntington

STONY POINT, N. Y.
R. H. Morgan

STUYVESANT, N. Y.
Howard Van Rensselaer
H. R. Williams

SUNMOUNT, N. Y.
Everett D. Mcilwee

SWAN LAKE, N. Y.
William H. Churchill

SYOSSET, N. Y.
Harry Hoda

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A. Conklin
Eugene Connors
H. Davis
Emma L. Moroney
c/o Mr. King

SILVER SPGS., MD.
David T. Bready

SOMERSET, N. J.
Charles W. Daggett

SOMERVILLE, N. J.
A. W. Silliman
J. B. Vredenburgh

STEWARTVILLE, N. J.
John H. Hulstriger

SUSSEX, N. J.
Semon Wilson

SAEGERSTOWN, PA.
A. B. Lewis

SHINGLEHOUSE, PA.
F. E. Rogers
c/o Mrs. F. E. Rogers

SPARTANSBURG, PA.
Phil Blakeslee

SUGAR GROVE, PA.
R. L. Lindquist
A. J. Palmer
E. J. Rosequist

SUSQUEHANNA, PA.
George M. Fitze
A. H. Swingle
David A. Taylor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.
Fannie E. Senn

SILVER POINT, TENN.
Charles Gore

THERESA, N. Y.
Leslie Walts

THURMAN, N. Y.
S. J. Dow

TRUTHVILLE, N. Y.
Mary Wing

TUNESASSA, N. Y.
H. W. Morrison

TYRONE, N. Y.
Grant Nichols

TOMS RIVER, N. J.
Henry Langeback

TOWNVILLE, PA.
Neldon Wheelock

TROY, PA.
Arthur E. Shaver

UNADILLA, N. Y.
Leon Lockwood

UNION, N. Y.
J. A. Williams

UTICA, N. Y.
Edward Hughes

UNION, PA.
Adam Yachim

UNIONDALE, PA.
Welsey Sembrat

VALATIE, N. Y.
Frank P. Bain
Frank C. Nordisk

VALLEY FALLS, N. Y.
Martin Wlley

VAN ETTEN, N. Y.
John Walle

VERNON, N. Y.
Alfred G. Peters

VERONA, N. Y.
Knittle Brothers

VERONA STA., N. Y.
George D. Carter

WILLOW SPRINGS, MO.
A. W. Miles

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.
E. A. Harms

WHITEHOUSE, N. J.
C. Iuvara

WALDEN, N. Y.
William Montgomery

WALES CENTER, N.Y
E. B. Allen

WARREN, N. Y.
Orrin Dalrymple

WARRENSBURGH, N.Y.
William H. Ross

WARWICK, N. Y.
Fred Ball
c/o Mrs. Eunice Stone
J. H. Nanny

WATERTOWN, N. Y.
Harry Munger
William P. Shearman
D. J. Westwood

WATERVLIET, N. Y.
Edwin E. Barber

WAVERLY, N. Y.
Ray B. French
M. S. Knapp

WEEDSPORT, N. Y.
Frank Patrick
M. M. Pierce

WELLSBURG, N. Y.
I. H. Leonard

WELLSVILLE, N. Y.
T. E. Reynolds

WEST ALBANY, N. Y.
John G. Brown
Richard Brown
Alexander Smith

WEST BERNE, N. Y.
John D. Weidman

WEST CAMP, N. Y.
Henry Weisner

WESTERLO, N. Y.
Charles L. Vickery

WEST FALLS, N. Y.
Y. W. Williams

WEST MONROE, N. Y.
George Danforth
Herrick M. Jarvis

WEST VALLEY, N. Y.
E. Wasson

WEST WINFIELD, N.Y.
M. F. Tool

WHEELER, N. Y.
Edward C. Hand
Mrs. Mattie Hand

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Frank A. Gray

WILLET, N. Y.
Henry Northback

WILLIAMSVILLE, N.Y.
Fred Greiner

WILLSEYVILLE, N. Y.
L. J. Allen
Isaac Whitley

WILTON, N. Y.
F. P. Wilson

WINDSOR, N. Y.
Tommy Catenas

WISNER, N. Y.
C. M. Hardenbergh

WOLCOTT, N. Y.
Isaac DeSmith

WORCESTER, N. Y.
U. O. Bunting

WATERFORD, PA.
L. H. Bartlett

WILKES BARRE, PA.
R. F. Clink

YONKERS, N. Y.
George A. Haskins

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
A. W. Irving
Sherman D. Irving

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

FARM WAR UNITS

INSTRUCTIONS have been given to draft boards to review all deferments for farm workers, on the basis that each worker must handle at least 16 units to justify deferment.

Here is a list of the farm units which you can use to figure out the number of units on your farm (the figures shown are the number of animals or acres equal to one war unit):

LIVESTOCK	
Beef Cattle	
Farm herds	10
Feedlot	20
Stocker (bought and run on grass or grazed in fields)	75
Dairy Cattle	
Milking cows	1
Other dairy cattle and calves	10
Hogs	
Sows to farrow	3
Feeder pigs (bought and sold during year)	30
Poultry	
Broilers and ducks for meat	600
Hens, laying pullets and ducks for egg production	75
Flock replacements	300
Turkeys and geese	40
Sheep and Goats	
Farm flocks	30
Lambs in feedlot	160
Milk goats	3
Stockers (bought and run on grass or grazed in fields)	100
CROPS	
Fiber, Oil Crops, Potatoes	
Flaxseed and soybeans	12
Irish and sweet potatoes	2
Field Crops	
Corn for grain and silage, dry edible beans, green peas for processing, sweet corn for processing	5
Alfalfa hay seed, cover crop seed, non-irrigated alfalfa hay, grain sorghum, other tame hay and seed	10
Barley, dry field peas, oats and rye	15
Sweet corn for fresh consumption and hybrid seed corn	3
Wild or native hay	30
Wheat	20
FRUITS	
Tree Fruits	
(a) Bearing orchard (non-irrigated)	2
(b) Non-bearing orchard	5
Small fruit and berries	7/10ths
WOOD PRODUCTS	
Logs delivered to local mill (includes piling)	10,000 bd. ft.
Logs sawed in small mills (on farm or nearby)	5,000 bd. ft.
Hewn railroad ties	200 ties
Fence posts	500 posts
Pulpwood, fuel wood, bolts for excelsior, handles, etc.	15 cords
VEGETABLES	
For Fresh Consumption & Processing Asparagus (from present plantings), beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, chard, cauliflower, collards, escarole, green leafy lettuce, green pascal celery, green peas for fresh consumption only, peppers, kale, lima beans, mustard, greens, onions, parsnips, rutabaga, snap beans, spinach, tomatoes and turnips	1
Vegetable Plants and Seeds	7/10ths
BEES	
Colonies	25
TOBACCO	
Tobacco	½

—A. A.—

PULPWOOD

A bill has been introduced in both houses of Congress to amend the Selective Service Act so as to require deferment of men engaged in logging timber and pulpwood. In fact, it would give these men the same draft status as has already been granted all essential farm workers.

The shortage of pulpwood and lumber is getting serious. In New England and New York the cutting of pulpwood this winter is reported as 55% below last year. The outlook for new containers for marketing farm products is particularly serious, and farmers who need containers are advised to collect used containers wherever available.

If You Have Timber to Sell

What standing timber is worth depends on the amount you have, its location and nearness to market. The best way to determine the price is to get several buyers to bid on it. In New York State valuable help is being given to men who have timber to sell by Raymond Hoyle, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y., and by the Forestry Dept., N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

MILK PRICES

Administrator Blanford has announced the January uniform price for the New York area as $3.43. The price for January a year ago was $3.15. This year's price does not include subsidy payments.

In January of this year the average daily delivery per farm shipping to New York City was 247 lbs. as compared to 255 lbs. in January a year ago.

Under the terms of the New York milk order, the Class 1 price would go down to 25c a hundred on April 1. Last year Secretary Wickard prevented any drop in the Class 1 price on April 1. This year Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, states that a reduction in the Class 1 price on April 1 from $3.70 to $3.45 would bring a threat to the milk supply of consumers. The League Board of Directors has filed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture a protest against reduction.

—A. A.—

"NO SUBSIDY BILL" VETOED

On February 18 the President vetoed a bill to end government food subsidy payments June 30, and the House failed to muster the necessary two-thirds majority to over-ride the veto. The bill was attached to a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation to June 30, 1945. It is expected that legislation to extend the CCC will be enacted promptly. Uncertainty as to the future of the CCC has interfered with announcement of support prices for farm products, figures which farmers need to know in order to make plans for 1944. It is rumored that Congress will attach a similar subsidy prohibition on a bill to continue the OPA which would expire on June 30.

In his veto message, the President characterized the anti-subsidy bill as "an inflation measure, a high-cost-of-living measure, a food shortage measure." Many Congressmen are not opposed to the use of subsidies as a means of increasing production, but they are opposed to the present food subsidy to consumers, designed to hold down food prices. Fears were expressed by farmers and their organizations that, once established, consumer food subsidies will be extremely difficult to stop, and that the cost of administration will eat up a large part of any savings to consumers.

—A. A.—

MORE POTASH

The War Production Board has announced that the amount of potash available for fertilizers is being increased to a point where more potash will be available than for either of the past two years. The increase is due to cancellation of some lend-lease exports and to increased production through better efficiency.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

IS THIS DICTATORSHIP?

WITHIN the past few days President Roosevelt has vetoed two fundamental bills which affect nearly every citizen in the land. Each of these bills was passed by large majorities of Congress before being sent to the President.

The first was the Anti-Subsidy Bill. Subsidies have been opposed by nearly all farmers, by their organizations and by many other thinking people everywhere. This bill has had the attention of leaders in Congress for months. When it went to the President he immediately vetoed it. Congress was unable to override the veto, so the result now is that the United States Treasury will help pay the consumer's board bill at a time when most consumers have more money than they ever had before in their lives. I wonder what the boys in the front lines will think of that?

The other bill vetoed by the President was the new tax bill. This provided for an increased income of $2,315,000,000, but fell far short of the Treasury's demand for $10,500,000,000. Like the subsidy bill, the new tax bill was not passed by Congress until it had been studied for many months by congressional leaders.

The President returned the tax bill with his veto to Congress with a statement criticizing Congress and saying among other bitter things that Congress had passed a bill "for the greedy instead of the needy".

When this message was received by congressional leaders it raised one of the greatest storms in Congress in many years. Both Democratic and Republican leaders were very angry with the President for what they considered his insult to Congress. Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democratic Leader in the Senate and always a strong supporter of the President, made one of the most dramatic speeches ever made on the floors of Congress. In it he stated that he was resigning as the Senate Leader of the Democratic Party. At the close of Senator Barkley's epoch-making speech he was congratulated by both his Democratic and Republican colleagues.

In the House, Representative Doughton, a democrat and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which prepared the tax bill, said: "The President is asking Congress to accept dictation. That is where I part company with the President of the United States."

Both the House and the Senate promptly repassed the tax bill over the President's veto by overwhelming majorities.

If the President had his way, taxes would be so high that American business would soon be in position where it could not carry on, and every individual, including most farmers, would be paying ruinous income taxes on top of real estate taxes, which are already far too high.

But there is much more at stake in these vetoes than is involved in the two bills themselves. Coming on top of the other arbitrary acts of the President and his associates in the executive department, these vetoes bring to a head again the question: "Are we going to have government by dictation and bureaucratic regulation, or are we going to have government by law? Shall we continue to have a government by the representatives elected by the people, or a government run by dictators?"

These questions raise another one which we parents who have boys in the Service have a right to ask. "What are our boys fighting for anyway?" I thought they were fighting to maintain a government of the people, by the people, for the people. What do YOU think they are fighting for?

KEEP YOUR DRAFT BOARD INFORMED

DRAFT Director Lewis B. Hershey has directed all local draft Boards to reopen the cases of 1,700,000 men in the two farm classifications which have permitted deferment. Local Boards were ordered to start at once to reopen, in sequence of order numbers, the cases of all men in 2-C who were deferred solely for farm work. When a Board completes its 2-C list, it will start on class 3-C (men who were deferred both for farm work and dependency).

The rule now is that farm workers will not be deferred unless they are producing at least 16 "war units". Up to now, some farm workers have been deferred with as few as eight units.

With two sons in the service, I have the right to say that this continual draining of trained farm workers away from food production may be disastrous. The farmer is asked to produce more and more with less and less, and there is a limit. If we should get a bad growing season, there is danger of disaster on the food front.

If you have been deferred for farm work, make absolutely sure that your local draft Board has all the up-to-the-minute information you have on why your deferment should be continued. Don't wait until you have been put in Class 1-A. Then it is usually too late. For explanation of farm "war units", see page 3.

SHOULD NOT LOWER SUMMER MILK PRICES

ON FEBRUARY 21, *American Agriculturist* wired the Dairy Section of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington as follows:

"Milk prices in coming months will have violent effect on farmers' production plans. Decision now on maintaining $3.70 Class I price for summer urgently requested. Reduction to $3.45 will definitely discourage dairy farmers."—E. R. EASTMAN, *President and Editor, American Agriculturist.*

The telegram speaks for itself. Further explanation of this situation will be found under milk prices on Page 3.

Milk production is definitely on the decline. The government simply cannot continue to ask for more and more food and at the same time make it more and more difficult for farmers to produce it.

WHAT ABOUT MORE APPLES?

IN ALL THE postwar planning that is now being done in other lines, what about the apple grower? Here are some facts that may help you to make your own plans for the future:

The United States Census is the authority for the statement that the number of apple trees has been steadily decreasing for thirty years. Since 1930, when the depression started, the decline in orchards has been especially rapid, because fruit growers, short of money, did not put out new plantings or take very good care of established orchards, and also because severe winter weather in several past years has been unfavorable.

On the other side of the picture, consumption of apples is steadily increasing. Some of this is due to the war, but some also is due to a better appreciation of the fact that apples are one of the finest and most helpful fruits in the world.

Because of the almost complete destruction of orchards on the Continent of Europe, the European demand for apples is likely to increase, at least for a time following the war.

Here in the apple sections of the Northeast we can grow just about the best quality apples in the world. It would seem, therefore, that growers should take especial care of their present orchards, and that for the man rightly situated it is a good time to make new plantings. However, a word of caution is needed. There is a lot in that phrase "rightly situated". New orchards should be established only in those localities shown by long experience to be well adapted to fruit growing. No one should embark on the enterprise unless he is sure that he is going to like the business, and is willing to invest in the equipment necessary to take the same care of his orchards and fruit that the good farmer takes of his other crops. And lastly, I am firmly of the opinion that the apple grower of the future must be willing to cooperate with other growers in organizations for marketing his crop, and for advertising and sales promotion to keep the consuming public informed of the high food quality of apples in general and of northeastern apples in particular.

TO THOSE WHO MOURN

AS I WRITE this I have on my desk a letter which reads as follows:

"I am enclosing $1.00 to renew my subscription. It didn't seem as though I could have this paper stop, for my dear boy who signed for it lies buried over in Sicily. He enlisted and was sent across. He was the first one to volunteer to go in the first drive and was killed. Imagine a crippled mother, 70 years old, to lose such a son as he was, always ready to do his part. No one knows until they have to go through it."—*Mrs. L. S., Maine.*

And only three days ago, a father and mother with whom I have been closely associated for a lifetime received a telegram from the Navy saying that their only son had been killed. The war is getting closer and closer to each of us, and while we are sure that 1944 will be a year of victories, we know also that many more of us will know what those victories cost in the lives of our sons.

Always when sorrow comes to friends we love, we feel how inadequate mere words are to convey our sympathy in life's great tragedies; but Abraham Lincoln, because of his own great understanding and sympathy with those in trouble, knew how to find the words that help most. His letter to Mrs. Bixby, who lost five sons on the field of battle in the Civil War, is one of the finest expressions of sympathy I have ever read, and I pass it on to all you who mourn:

"Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

THERE has been much favorable comment from our readers on the article on the front page of the February 19 issue entitled, "Looking Forward to a Full Oat Bin". It gave a complete summary of how to get a good crop of oats. If you have not already read it, look up the issue, for it may mean many dollars to you.

Coming soon will be similar articles summarizing the latest and best procedure in growing:

1. A garden.
2. Corn for grain.
3. Corn for silage.
4. Potatoes, from the standpoint particularly of small growers.

These articles will not be based on theory but on the latest information developed by the colleges of agriculture and experiment stations and checked thoroughly by the experience of successful farmers. Look for these articles and read them. They are worth your time and attention and will save you money.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"CONDUCTOR, help me off the train."

"Do you need help?"

"Yes. You see, I'm stout, and I have to get off the train backwards. The porter always thinks I'm getting on and gives me a shove on again. I'm five stations past my destination now."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 5. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

The trial of Allen Clinton, progressive young farmer falsely charged with buying a TB condemned cow from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand, reaches an exciting climax on the second day of the proceedings when Wilson admits on the witness stand that he himseld marked out the brand and sold the cow to Clinton as a healthy animal in order to "get even" with him and to please Allen's powerful enemy, Ezra Chittendon, holder of a mortgage on the Wilson farm.

Among the hundreds of interested spectators at the trial is pretty Betty Tyler, farm bureau stenographer, who is secretly in love with Allen. Though strongly attracted to her, also, Allen is convinced that she loves County Agent Green, who seems to be always at her side.

CHAPTER XXVI (*Continued*)

That started another buzz around the courtroom, which stopped abruptly as the people remembered the Judge's threat to clear the room. They couldn't afford to miss the show now. Wood went on coldly:

"Tell us, Mr. Wilson, what you mean by getting even with Clinton and by pleasing Mr. Chittendon."

"Well, I'm agin this testin' business —was from the start. But I was sort of forced into it. Then I lost three good cows. I couldn't afford to lose any. I thought a good way to stop this damn foolishness was to mix Clinton up in it. Then his hired man batted me around last fall. I thought this cow business would give 'em somethin' to think about."

In his excitement Wilson had for the moment forgotten himself and raised his voice. Wood went on:

"But still you haven't told us why you thought this would please Mr. Chittendon, and why you wanted to please him."

"Well, everybody knows that Mr. Chittendon is agin fool new-fangled things like this TB testin', the Farm Bureau, and sich—an' he's agin Clinton because Clinton is always mixed up in them things. I sort of figured it out that with Mr. Chittendon ownin' a mortgage on my farm and it comin' due, and my not bein' able to pay and all, if I could put Clinton in the hole it might please Mr. Chittendon so he'd be a little easier on me. But it didn't work. No," repeated the witness sadly, head and mustache drooping again, and almost inaudibly, "it didn't work."

Wood continued:

"Did Mr. Chittendon ever ask you to do anything against Mr. Clinton or the TB campaign?"

"No."

"Did you ever talk with Mr. Chittendon about it?"

"Not till last night."

"What do you mean, last night?"

"Well, after them cattle dealers was arrested and tried, I got more skeered all the time because I knew I'd lied about that there cow I sold Clinton. But I still kept hopin' and hopin' that everythin' would come out all right for me. Then I got so I couldn't sleep, couldn't eat. After I listened to this trial yesterday, I went down to Chittendon's office last night and told him what I'd done. Thought maybe he'd help me."

"What did Mr. Chittendon say?"

"A lot," said Henry, with a sigh. "He was awful mad. Said I was a fool and a crook. Said I was to go to you last night without a minute's delay an' tell you this whole story."

"Well, why didn't you?"

"Did try. Couldn't find you."

Wood looked embarrassed and said:

"Did Mr. Chittendon say anything else?"

"Well, he shook his fist in my face, and said he'd always prided himself on bein' a good business man, but he'd have me and everybody else know he'd never done anythin' crooked, and he wanted nothin' to do with crooks."

"Well, after you tried to find me and couldn't, what did you do?"

"Started for home, saw a light in Fred Cooper's office, went in and told him the whole story."

Then he added simply:

"Then I felt better."

"What was Mr. Cooper's advice?"

"Told me to tell the truth. Said you would probably put me on the witness stand today an' the best thing for me to do was to make a clean breast of everythin' that had happened. Said, too, that I ought to see you and tell you this before the trial."

"Why didn't you?"

"I did come by your office this morning, tried to screw up grit to come in, saw you talkin' to that feller that sets 'side you now, an' lost my nerve. Didn't know what to do."

The witness was pretty nearly in tears.

Wood stepped back, said "Your witness, Mr. Cooper," then sat down heavily in his chair, leaning his head on his hand.

Cooper said:

"I'd like to clear up just one point with the witness:

"Henry, when Sheriff Payne was testifying, he said that a mysterious telephone call was the cause of his visiting the Clinton dairy. You heard him say that, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"Do you know who it was that called the Sheriff and told him to go look for a TB cow in the Clinton dairy?"

"Yes," said the witness faintly.

"Who was it?"

"I did."

"I thought so," said Cooper.

Looking at the little man, dejected at one moment, a little cocky and rather defiant at the next, every person in the room knew that he had at last told the truth, that he had just brains enough to be vindictive and to get into trouble, not enough with which to get himself out. Many were even beginning to feel a little sorry for him.

"All right, Henry," said Cooper, "that's all."

There was a pause while every eye in the courtroom was trained on Wood and the Attorney General, who were whispering together. Finally, the Attorney General arose, crossed to the defense table, conferred briefly with Cooper, returned to his own table, and said:

"Your Honor, Gentlemen of the Jury, my colleague, Mr. Wood, and myself have made a suggestion to Mr. Cooper, who has agreed to it. But before Mr. Cooper acts on the suggestion, I would like to have the privilege of making a little explanation.

"The State of New York and the people of this county, whom Mr. Wood and I represent in these cattle fraud actions, are interested in just one thing, justice. The State has put millions of dollars into this campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from dairy cattle. The dairy farmers cooperating with this campaign have lost millions of dollars. It is highly imperative, therefore, that the campaign be conducted in such a way as to maintain the confidence of the people. So naturally when we began to get reports that certain persons were using this campaign as a means to defraud the State and the farmers, it was our solemn duty to investigate those frauds and prosecute the offenders.

"But neither the State nor the coun-

(*Continued on Page* 14)

WAR DOUBLES DANGER ON THE FARM

THE year that this war started, twice as many American lives were lost by accident as were lost in all of World War I. Many times more were injured. Farms and farm homes had their full share of these accidents.

Wherever you are, whatever you do, that is where your danger lurks. Those who work with livestock have animal accidents, and those who work with machinery have machine accidents. There is no such thing as complete safety, not even in the house. There are almost as many fatal accidents in city and farm homes as on highways.

Accidents do not happen. They are caused. Most accidents are caused by people, few by things. Studies of accident records indicate that over 90 percent of all accidents . . . at least the accidents to farm people . . . are due to carelessness, ignorance, or deliberate disregard of well-known safety rules. Contributing factors are fatigue, for tired people are less alert, and unfamiliarity with a task or with equipment being used.

War has doubled the danger of farm accidents, mainly because so many young or otherwise inexperienced people are helping to take the place of regular farm manpower. They do not know the principles of safety which are . . . or should be . . . second-nature to experienced farmers. Only by training them in safe ways can you do your part in preventing accidents.

Free Poster on Farm Safety

This company and other builders of farm machinery have gone to great lengths to provide safety features, such as shields around power take-off shafts and other moving parts. But only human care can fully guard against the dangers of power-driven knives and rolls, or wheels and disks pulled by tractor or animal power. Only caution can avoid dangers from poisons for pest control, of falls from ladders or lofts, from the heels of horses and from the special risks of fire on the farm.

Major points in farm safety are shown in a new placard, "Play Safe on the Farm," to be posted in barn or machine shed. Write today for your free copy. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE

IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war material such as shell cases, gun mounts, pontoons, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap.

WHEN YOU BUY...

BEACON CHICK STARTER

Back of every bag of the famous Beacon Complete Starting Ration there are years of scientific experiment and research by leaders in poultry nutrition. Side by side with this scientific knowledge is the down-to-earth know-how of practical poultrymen, whose life business it is to grow chicks under the same conditions *your* chicks must weather.

This fund of practical and technical knowledge makes it possible for Beacon to meet wartime restrictions better, by the wise adjustment of formulas to compensate for scarce or unavailable ingredients. That's why today Beacon's Complete Starting Ration is practically equal in biological efficiency to the pre-war product. Whatever the future may hold in the way of further restrictions, you can rely on the one unchanging fact that Beacon will bring you the best feeds it's humanly possible for us to make from the raw materials available.

Beacon Complete Starting Ration is the complete feed for the first six weeks of the chick's life. Feed sparingly the first two days. Be sure the chicks are hungry before feeding.

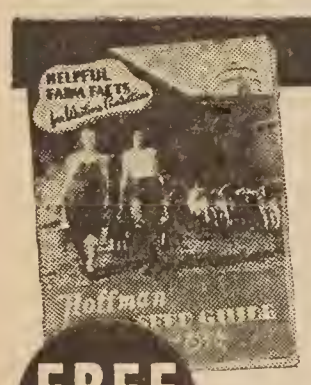
THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.

★ **Before making plans for baby chicks, be sure to see how much feed your Beacon dealer will be able to sell you. We are doing our level best to keep him supplied, but there simply isn't enough to fill all orders.**

FROM START TO FINISH . . . FEED THE
BEACON SYSTEM

When Writing Advertisers Please Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOR WARTIME FARMERS!



FREE
SEND FOR COPY TODAY

This HELPFUL FARM FACTS BOOK AND SEED SERVICE CATALOG

Tells how you can get MORE from your acreage

Every farmer interested in producing more "Food for Freedom" this year should have a copy of our new seed service catalog. It's crammed full of valuable information that will help you get better results from your farm acreage in 1944. Gives information on fertilizing, tells what grasses make best pastures,—what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur, etc. Don't delay. Write for your FREE copy today.

Hoffman FARM SEEDS
BOX 43 LANDISVILLE (*Lancaster County*) PENNA.

Fast Milking

By C. L. Dickinson

THE SHORTAGE of help on dairy farms makes it imperative to save every minute possible in the time it takes to do chores.

Milking has always been one of the biggest time consumers on the dairy farm. With a twenty cow herd, just a half a minute saved per animal in milking twice a day means a total saving of twenty minutes — enough time to plow a fifth of an acre with a tractor and two-bottom plow. When this saving is stretched to several minutes per cow, the total time saved may mean the difference between getting the oats in the ground early enough to get a good yield instead of so late that the grain crop is a failure.

In addition to saving time by fast milking, there is an accumulation of evidence that fast milking actually results in greater production and in less udder trouble due to mastitis.

These advantages of fast milking apply whether the cows are milked by hand or by machine. But since machine milking can be a real time saver, let's see what can be done to milk cows faster and better through the proper use of milking machines.

Four Minutes Per Cow

In August 1935 at the Geneva Experiment Station, the time required to milk with two single units averaged between 9 and 10 minutes per cow or at the rate of 12 cows per hour. Individual cows were being milked at rates that varied from 3 to 18 minutes.

In September of that year the cows were started on a fast milking schedule and over a period of several weeks they were trained to milk out in an average of less than five minutes per cow. The experience of the station and of many dairymen who have adopted a fast milking schedule indicates that a good machine operator can milk cows with two single units, leaving the machine on the cows an average of four minutes or less.

R. M. Carter of the Vermont State Agricultural College worked with Mr. Leonard Clark of Fletcher, Vermont, on the problem of saving labor through farm job analysis. Mr. Carter reports that Mr. Clark was able to save over an hour and a quarter per day in the milking jobs after he had adopted a fast milking schedule combined with a better arrangement of the cows in the stable. Mr. Clark's herd consisted of 18 to 22 cows and he cut his average milking time from 8.7 minutes per cow to 4 minutes per cow.

It takes a good cow man to be a good machine operator. If he's a good hand milker, so much the better.

Controlling Mastitis

Increased milk production and mastitis control are woven into the fabric of good milking practices. Many dairymen who have adopted a fast milking schedule report that they have reduced their trouble from mastitis. This would indicate that leaving machines on the cows too long may aggravate the condition that leads to mastitis. Let's see how this works, using an example.

A dairyman has been milking by hand. His hired man just got a war job and the only way to keep going is to install a milking machine. He wants to start off right, so here's what he does:

1. Tests every cow for mastitis with brom thymol blue test blotters. Any cows that are suspicious or show indications of mastitis will be milked last. He knows that a milking machine can be a great spreader of mastitis.

2. With the milker units assembled, rinsed and sterilized he gets the cows ready by:

a. Washing the cow's udder with warm (up to 130°) water.

b. Taking a full squeeze from each quarter into a strip cup.

c. Putting the machine on immediately while the cow's udder is ready to "let down."

d. Looking at his watch, setting an egg timer or other device to time the milker on the cow.

3. As soon as the cow appears to be milked out, or at the end of four minutes, whichever is sooner, he takes the machine off, dumps the milk into a pail, dips the teat cups first in clear water, then in a chlorine solution, prepares the next cow and applies the machine.

4. He immediately returns to the cow just milked and hand milks any milk left in the udder. He takes full squeezes but doesn't strip. Most cows can be trained to milk out sufficiently with the machine so that they require no hand milking following the machine. However, there is an advantage in at least handling the cow's udder when it is empty to be sure that it is completely milked out and that the udder is normal. It's much easier to discover lumps or swellings when the udder is milked out.

Using the system outlined, this dairyman is soon able to milk at least 20 cows per hour with minimum danger of spreading mastitis. Since each cow is ready to "let down" her milk the minute the machine is attached, there is more chance of getting all the milk.

Why It Pays

It has been definitely proven that a regular routine at milking time, plus washing the cow's udder with warm water immediately before milking, causes the secretion of a hormone that stimulates the glands in the udder. This stimulus lasts only about 6 or 7 minutes, and unless the cow is milked out completely during the period when the hormone secretion acts on the glands of the udder, all of the milk may not be let down.

So you can see how it is that fast milking may result in increased milk production.

There are a lot of milking machines that have been discarded in the past because the dairymen who owned them began to have trouble with mastitis, or they felt that they couldn't get as much milk production as they could get from hand milking.

The chances are very great that most of the difficulties experienced by these dairymen could have been avoided had these dairymen followed a fast milking program and a sanitation program.

—A. A.—

BUILDING REPAIRS

The supply of materials for repairing buildings has been short in many areas of the Northeast, and while some statements were made that farmers had priority for materials for repairs, it was often impossible to find them when they were needed.

In an effort to help correct the situation, letters were written by E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* to Food Administrator Marvin Jones, and to Mr. Whiteside of the War Production Board. Mr. Jones' reply points out that farmers are permitted, without red tape, to buy materials for repairs costing less than $25. per item, and that they may obtain approval from their county rationing committee on items exceeding $25.

Mr. Jones states further that consideration is being given to adding a number of building materials to the list. The current shortage, says Mr. Jones, is due primarily to the shortage of manpower and materials and military needs for overseas purposes, rather than to demands for lend-lease shipments.

WHAT IS AHEAD?

Will History Repeat?
Will Farm Prices Collapse?
Will World-wide Depression Return?

In January 1920—14 months after the last world war—milk prices in America broke sharply—ending a rise that had been steadily upward for more than 5 years. By May 1921, milk was down a full dollar per hundredweight; prices in general had sagged 49.1%; and the collapse had enveloped the entire civilized world. Farmers everywhere saw their earnings and savings dwindle away in disastrous losses. Their hopes for the future went glimmering.

Only 5 out of 18 countries in all the globe suffered worse than the United States. In America, farm prices were much below the cost of production, far lower relatively than the prices of other commodities.

What Will This Peace Bring?

Certainly no one has reason to believe that basic price movements after this war will differ from the last war. No one in his right mind can expect that war prices will continue, or that wartime demand for food and fibre will last after peace is declared.

Once more the same old sickening drop from peak prices and optimism down into bankruptcies, foreclosures and despair may occur—just as it has occurred 15 times since the American war of 1812. Once more, we farmers may see the prices we receive falling far faster than the prices we have to pay.

Isn't There Anything We Can Do About It?

Can't we take some action to cushion the bump? Sure we can! We can put our heads together, our strength together, and our combined political power—all in a mighty pool of united action. We can keep farm prices on a level with other commodity prices, just as English farmers did after the last war. We can prevent the Army and Navy and Lend-Lease organizations from dumping surplus dehydrated and evaporated milk, butter and cheese on the market—thereby heading off forced liquidation and hasty selling at distress prices.

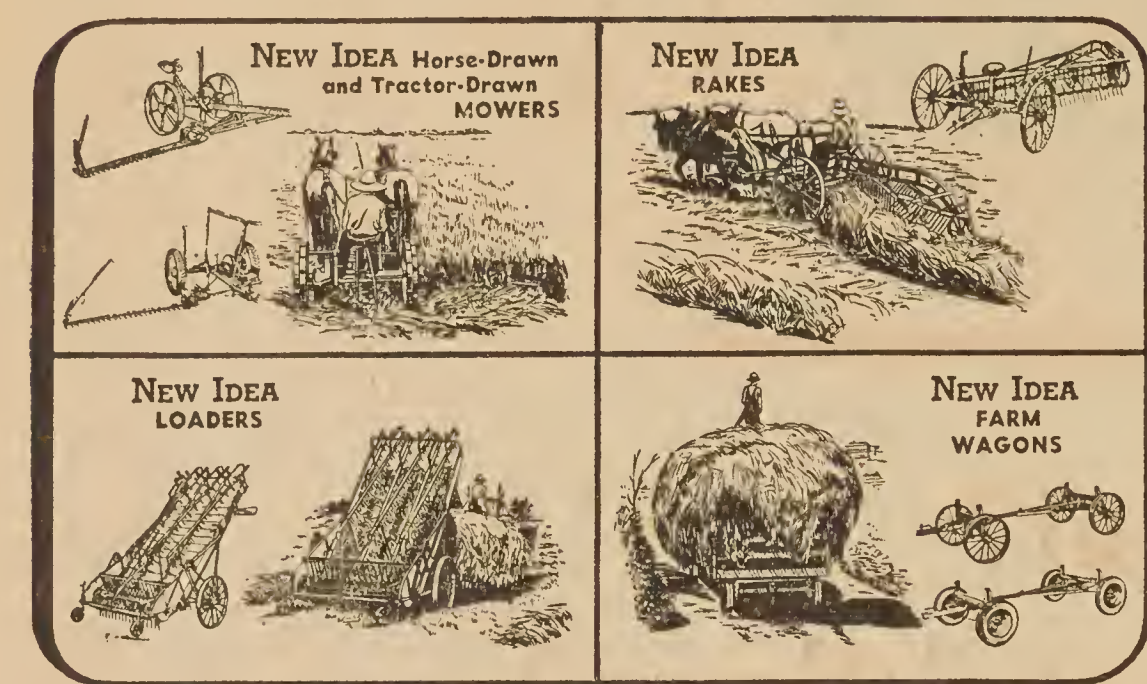
We can work with banks and legislatures and other government agencies to stabilize prices, establish credits, equalize rates of interest and in general halt the avalanche of foreclosures, abandonments and dispersal sales.

But no single farmer can do this alone. In fact the farmer that attempts to go his own way, disregarding the actions or interests of his neighbors, will most likely fall victim to the very circumstances which his own selfish actions help to bring about. Only organized farmers in genuine, farm controlled cooperative organizations can be helpful—and the larger, more powerful and more aggressive the organization, the better it will be for us all. That's why we members of the five-state Dairymen's League invite you to join us . . . to share our strength and give us yours.

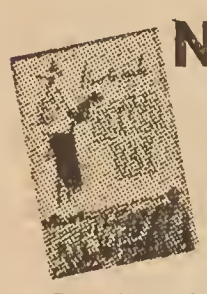
We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Good Hay... Never More Important Than THIS YEAR!



NEW IDEA HAYING MACHINES



FREE BOOK

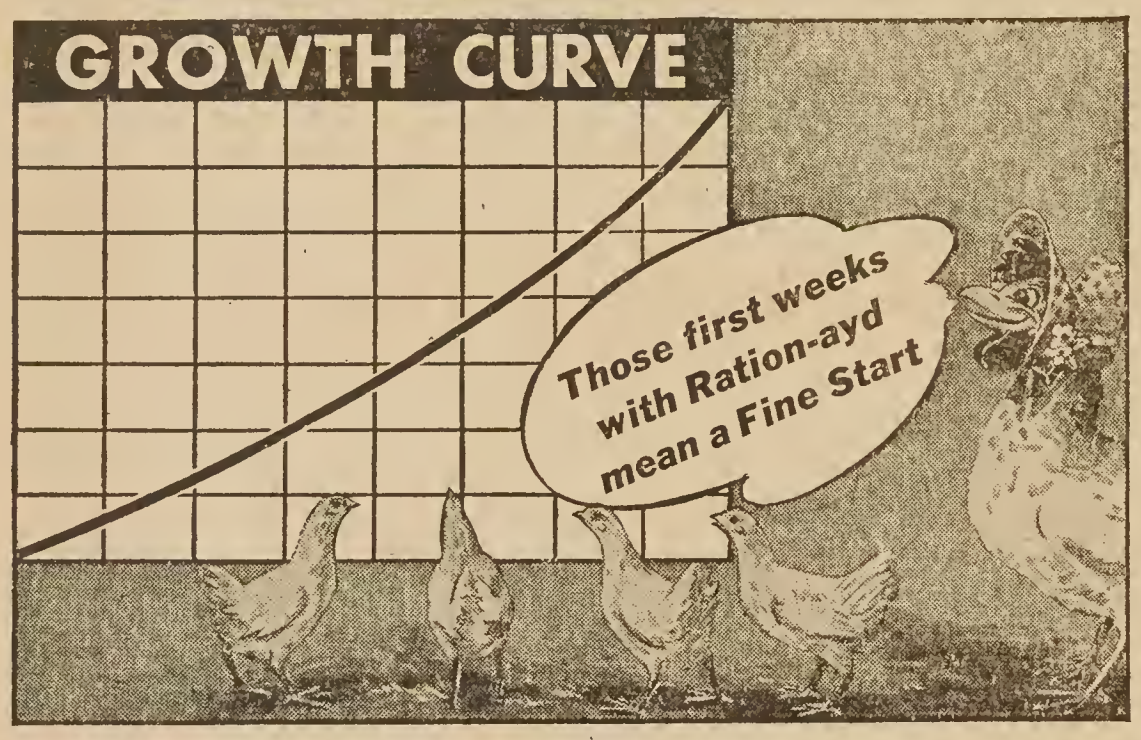
Describes in simple language the various modern harvesting and handling methods that produce hay of highest feeding value. Profusely illustrated; full of practical information. Ask your dealer for free copy, or write.

NEW IDEA, Inc.
Coldwater, Ohio
Dept. 305

High grade hay is rich in natural proteins and vitamins which go far towards making up for any scarcity of feed concentrates. But only efficient machinery can prevent large losses of these precious nutrients at harvest time. NEW IDEA Haying Machines are specially designed to retain and protect the leafy richness which marks the vital difference between *good* hay and *mediocre* roughage. Their notable speed and reliability help greatly in the constant race against weather hazards. Let your dealer explain the particular NEW IDEA features that aid in producing quality hay. Or write for descriptive folders.

Keep in touch with your NEW IDEA dealer on all farm machinery needs. If unable to supply new machines, he will do his best to help you locate used or rented ones.

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Strong, healthy chick-growth is the best guarantee of successful poultry raising and egg production. Mashes that have an adequate supply of the B-G Complex and D vitamins should be fed in order to give chicks and growing birds the stamina to resist disease and obtain fast even growth.

Borden's Ration-ayd, a Supplement for Poultry Feeds, supplies those natural vitamins and other essential nutritive factors from milk and fish sources. 1% of Ration-ayd in the mash is all that is needed to get the benefits of the complete B-G Complex and Vitamin D. You will find its use an economical contribution to poultry raising and egg production through feeding efficiency.

Whether you buy your feed ready mixed or mixed to your order, make certain it is fortified with Ration-ayd.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

N. Y. Bean Growers Demand Higher Prices; Claim OPA Bias

THE War Food Administration has suggested an acreage increase of 50 per cent for New York bean growers, but growers have told government agencies that unless prices are increased the outlook is for a 45 per cent reduction in red kidney beans.

A delegation of bean growers recently presented a brief on the subject to Washington officials, basing its figures upon probable acreage upon a poll of 1,000 growers. Replies indicated that growers want a price of $8.03 to maintain acreage, and that the average price asked by growers to increase acreage was $8.81 per 100 pounds. The committee said that it considered it possible to obtain the additional acreage in this state, but to do so the price to growers would have to be $9, and $10 f.o.b. The extra dollar would cover costs of cleaning, sorting, storing, bagging and loading.

The present price at the farm is $6.50, and for pea beans $5.50. Tables presented by the committee, compiled by Dr. T. A. LaMont of the state college on the basis of postal card replies to a questionnaire, showed that growers think current prices far too low. At $8 per 100 pounds 87 per cent of the pea bean growers would maintain their acreage and 76 per cent said they would increase acreage. In all, cards were returned by 1,483 bean growers, 904 of whom grew red kidney beans.

Urge Early Decision

As growers now are making their spring planting plans, the government agencies were urged to make early announcement of price increases. Current policies of OPA, according to the delegation, have been discouraging to New York growers of dry beans. New York normally grows 75 per cent of the nation's red kidney beans and 8 per cent of the pea beans. Last year the acreage of dry beans in the state declined 15 per cent, while the acreage for the country increased 42 per cent. The committee said this is attributable to the unfair policy adopted by the government in disregarding past trade practices and ignoring location differentials. Formerly beans were priced on a seaboard basis, which gave New York a 15-cent differential over Michigan and several times that amount over western beans. In 1942 a one-ceiling price for each variety was set for the entire country. Support prices on this basis gave advantage to the west and penalized New York.

OPA also ignored the traditional higher price of red kidney beans and fixed the same price for them as for pea beans. Normally they had been priced $1.50 higher than pea beans. Later this spread was reduced $.50. Later support prices provided a differential of $1.00.

In presenting the brief, Vernon Cator of East Palmyra and William Ashford of Lyons, representing the Farm Bureau Federation, pointed out that when the "hold-the-line" order was issued bean prices were abnormally low, and that this fact has been consistently ignored. The Puerto Rico market was cut off because of lack of shipping and no tin was provided for canning. This helped to depress prices and they have not been restored to a normal level.

* * *

20th "Convention"

The Steuben County Potato Convention is 20 years old this month. Held in Cohocton, where the first "convention" was called by County Agent Bill Stempfle, it attracted growers and others interested in potatoes from a wide area. The convention call was issued when Stempfle realized that a mere "meeting" was not important enough to do justice to the county's potato industry and its prospects. Since then Bill has made the county's advantages for potato growers known so widely that a delegation of Maine growers moved in. The "Little Maine" development in the last five years has been one of the phenomena of the area, with more than a million bushels being produced by the colony.

* * *

To Employ Secretary

Directors of the newly reorganized State Horticultural Society have decided to employ an assistant secretary who will be able to give time to legislative, membership and research work. At a meeting in Kingston, President Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, Vice-President John A. Hall of Lockport and former President Theodore A. Cross of LaGrangeville were named a committee to suggest names to a full meeting of the Board of Directors in Albany March 14.

* * *

King Leaves U.S.E.S.

Joseph P. King, former county agent and for the past two years state director of the farm division of the United States Employment Service, will quit that post March 1 to join the Snider Packing Corporation.

* * *

Putnam Heads Cherry Growers

Horace M. Putnam of Lyons was reelected president of the National Cherry Council. He is a former president of the New York State Cherry Growers' Association and also headed the Wayne County cherry committee which was the forerunner of both state and national bodies. The Wayne group went to Michigan and other states several times to advise with growers on organizing to obtain better prices. After the state association had shown the way, it in turn was asked to help organize the national body and Putnam unanimously was chosen its leader.—*L. B. Skeffington.*

—A. A.—

STATE GRANGE MASTER SHERWOOD HONORED

Henry D. Sherwood, Master of the New York State Grange, was honored by the Grangers of Dutchess County, at a banquet held in Poughkeepsie on February 21. Over 400 guests taxed the combined dining rooms of the historic Nelson House. Included in the assemblage were representatives of the National and State Granges as well as the County Pomona and all of the 26 subordinate Granges of Dutchess County.

James C. Farmer of Keene, N. H., Lecturer of the National Grange, and William J. Rich, Salem, N. Y., immediate past Master of the New York State Grange and now National Chaplain, represented the National organization. Mrs. Florence Pickett of Saratoga County, Lady Assistant Steward of the New York State Grange, brought the greetings of that body.

The ceremonies were opened by Dutchess County Pomona Master Edmund VanWyck who introduced Benson Frost of Rhinebeck, the toastmaster. Ethan A. Coon, county deputy, presented Mr. Sherwood with a handsome wrist watch, a gift of the 26 subordinate granges of the county. Mr. VanWyck, also on behalf of the subordinate Granges presented a beautiful wrist watch to Mrs. Sherwood, who shared the honors of the evening with her husband.

The speakers of the evening were National Lecturer Farmer and the Hon. J. Gordon Flannery, Judge of the County Court of Dutchess.

He Drives a Weapon

IN THE FIELDS at home, and on foreign battlefields—*farmers* are driving the machines of war.

Nearly two million farm boys are in the Armed Forces. Their weapons are tanks . . . anti-aircraft guns . . . powerful crawler tractors . . . and the great engines in the bombers.

Here at home, in history's greatest battle for FOOD, every farm machine is mobilized. This year every tractor operator drives a weapon in the war for Victory and Freedom—and the greatest of these weapons is FARMALL All-Purpose Power.

Just twenty years ago International Harvester announced the original Farmall—the first true all-purpose tractor. The Farmall idea—*a unification of working tools and power*—swept the country. For the first time the farmer had power that could do all the work of horses . . . faster, better, and at lower cost. Today there are horseless farms wherever you go. Today millions of farmers have learned the efficiency, the economy and the ease of farming with the modern FARMALL SYSTEM.

Today the boys in uniform have reason to be glad that an army of Farmalls is waging a war of production on the home front. These most popular of all tractors, and the long line of Farmall machines, are bearing a major part of Agriculture's record burden.

When the young farmers return with their Victory they must take over and carry on. Food must write the Peace and make it last. Harvester and the INTERNATIONAL dealers, and the modern FARMALL SYSTEM, will arm them for the needs of post-war Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago 1, Illinois

. . and the FARMALL fights for food!

FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary

Dibble's

Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy Seed
"Cream of the Crop"—99.50% Pure or Better

Ceiling prices on smaller seed stocks, simply increases the demand for Dibble's Seeds. So ORDER EARLY. Dibble's is adapted to YOUR climate—all hardy, northern grown—backed by famous Dibble guarantee.

D. B. TIMOTHY SEED — D. B. NORTHWESTERN ALFALFA
D. B. MEDIUM RED CLOVER — D. B. GRIMM ALFALFA
D. B. Mammoth Red Clover — D. B. Wh. Blossom Sweet Clover
Timothy—Alsike Natural Mixture — Cornell Pasture Mixtures

Full stock of Oats, Barley, Corn, Spring Wheat, Peas, Soy Beans, Buckwheat, Seed Potatoes.
Send Today for FREE CATALOG and PRICE LIST.
EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, BOX C, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

EVERY BAG has a TAG showing PURITY and GERMINATION TEST

Harris' Blue Hubbard Squash

HARRIS SEEDS
Best For Market Gardeners
Best For Home Gardeners

If you live where the seasons are short, you want seeds that produce sturdy, vigorous, early crops.

Harris seed is being planted by more and more gardeners who want only the finest quality vegetables and flowers.

Our 1944 catalog, beautifully illustrated, gives careful, accurate descriptions. Send for your copy today.

Order Direct by Mail From
Joseph Harris Co., Inc. 29 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880.
1944 CATALOG *now ready*

GRAPES
New Golden Muscat. Clusters weigh 1½-2 lbs. 30 other easy-to-grow varieties. Also fruit, nut trees, berries, small fruits. Miller's Grape Book & Nursery Guide accurately describes best kinds of fruits for home gardens. Write for free copy. J. E. Miller Nurseries, Box D, Naples, N. Y.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG
of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.
P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

NEW OTTAWA SAW
World's Fastest
BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 331 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

FROST CAN'T HARM CROPS
Hotkaps
Vegetables 3 Weeks Earlier!
HOTKAPS—patented paper hothouses—completely protect crops from destructive FROSTS, STORMS, INSECTS. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%; maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Big Victory Garden Package of 25—only 50¢. Setter free. 1000 lots only $11.00; 250 package $3.50; 100 package $1.95.
AT YOUR GARDEN SUPPLY DEALER
GERMAIN'S, Germaco Mfg. Div., Los Angeles, California
Germaco Hotkaps

SAVE Your Tin, Scrap Metal, Fats and Waste Paper!
Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.
GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
41 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N.Y.
USE GROWMORE SEEDS
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

FRUIT TREES, BERRY • PLANTS FOR YOUR •
Victory Farm Garden
Send for Catalog. It describes the BEST VARIETIES there are at reasonable prices. A splendid assortment of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., to select from. Strong, thrifty trees and plants True-to-Name.
THE WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
WILSON - - NEW YORK
Located in the center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 34 Years.

ORDER GARDEN SEEDS NOW!
The Government says "Fewer commercial canned vegetables will be available for civilians in 1944." This year your garden will be more important than ever before. Write today for 1944 illustrated Seed Catalogue.
ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box 23, Hall, N. Y.
ROBSON

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A Small Garden

By Mrs. Paul Townsend

Trumansburg, N. Y.

PROBABLY most new gardeners would have more produce and considerable more joy in their efforts if they would cut their garden plans in half. We have proved this to our own satisfaction in our little plot of 20′x60′.

Short rows are a help if erosion need not be considered. When you run out to the garden before breakfast to see what has happened during the night, you unconsciously weed a short row when you would not think of tackling a long one. And again, you go for a head of lettuce for supper, and two or three rows are weeded while you are looking around.

Mulching

There are other ways of painless weeding, and the greatest of these is mulching. Last year our celery was neither weeded nor cultivated. It was mulched between the rows with paper fertilizer sacks weighed down with stones. It grew enormous heads which are tender and sweet and still growing a bit, packed in dirt in the cellar. It needs only a little water occasionally poured into the short tiles arranged vertically among the heads.

For years our tomatoes have rotted. I gathered from bulletins that they were not happy in their environment. Now we mulch them with long grass and there is no rot. Last year, as always, I set the plants too close together, so close that my husband would have re-set them if there had been time. In spite of this, we had tomatoes twice a day throughout the season, I canned 60 quarts of juice and 36 quarts of tomatoes, and gave away several bushels from 1 dozen Early Victor and 4 dozen John Baer plants. One plant produced 76 smooth, well-formed tomatoes.

Buying Plants

Broccoli, brussels sprouts and cauliflower may be grown successfully from seeds planted in the garden, but if the plants are available it saves some time and work to buy them. These may be mulched, and so require no weeding. If broccoli is kept picked, it has a very long season. Brussels sprouts are good long after the first frost, and may be stored in the cellar for later use. Plant only enough of these three vegetables to eat fresh, for although they keep well and look delicious in the can, the odor and taste are not palatable when canned.

For some reason, New England spinach does not seem to take kindly to mulching. However, it is well worth weeding, for it is good fresh and may be canned satisfactorily, especially if salt is not added. Since it may be picked over and over again, only a few plants are needed. Of late, onion seed does not come up too well for us, so we have gone back to onion sets, as being the easiest way to grow onions. Gifts of Chinese cabbage convinced us that we should have some in our own garden this year, for it is good both raw and cooked.

In Spite of Weeds

Unfortunately, the larger garden which we do not mulch is along the road and here the weeds grow, in plain sight of all the passersby. But even so, in these days of no hired men there is no time to cultivate the long rows with a horse. We plant beans here, string beans, soybeans, limas and shell beans, and in some way they manage to keep just far enough ahead of the weeds, and there are always plenty to eat, to give away and to can.

—A. A.—

SEEK PLACE FOR "POOR MACS"

The New York and New England Apple Institute plans to sponsor a research campaign to find a place for low-grade McIntosh apples. The problem is complicated by the fact that in New England there are few processing plants, and that even in New York many canners prefer other varieties. In a year of a large crop it is considered desirable to keep the low-grade fruit off the fresh fruit market so it does not compete with the top grades.

Incidentally, I am just back from Maine, where the institute's program was reviewed at a public meeting of its executive committee before the Maine Pomological Society. Carl R. Smith, Maine commissioner of agriculture, said he was "amazed at the excellent job the institute is doing." The good position of apple growers this season in regard to ceiling prices is due in a very large measure to the work of the institute. That growers understand and appreciate this is indicated by the fact that membership is at an all-time high and a substantial reserve has been built up for "the rainy day" that may come.

In addressing the Maine growers, President Frank W. Beneway of Ontario attributed institute growth to "unity, organization and cooperation upon the part of growers."—*Skeff.*

—A. A.—

COLD KILLS BEAN WEEVILS

The old treatment for bean weevils was carbon-bisulphide. Then it was found that the weevils could be killed by heating beans to 130°-140° F. for one and one-half hours. This was satisfactory for beans for eating, but if the temperature was inadvertently allowed to get higher, there was likely to be damage to germination. Now it has been discovered that holding beans in a deep-freeze unit at zero or below for twenty-four hours will kill all stages of the insect. No harm was done by leaving the beans in the freezer for a week.

Taken last July, this is a picture of Waldo Scott, Hamilton, Madison County, New York, and 12 head of purebred Holsteins which make up his 4-H project. At a recent meeting of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, he was named State 4-H Holstein champion boy. This past year one of his two-year-olds produced 16,613 lbs. of milk and 595 lbs. of fat on twice a day milking.

The Gleaners by Millet

PATIENCE

Theirs, theirs alone who cultivate the soil,
And drink the cup of thirst
And eat the bread of toil.

WHAT IS PATIENCE? It is spiritual endurance — the willingness to wait God's time without doubting God's truth. To him who toils beneath the load of sorrow, to him who is heart-weary and sick from hope deferred, to him who faces the bleak emptiness of failure, patience brings peace to mind and spirit. Not the patience that accepts evils without resistance, too weak to strive for better things, but the deep untroubled patience that is founded on faith. For only he who has patience to keep his vision steady and his faith unshaken can rise from defeat stronger than ever within himself.

Through dim centuries of time, the farmer has understood the meaning of patience. He knows the slow march of the seasons, the laughter of little streams freed from ice-locked bondage, the rich fragrance of earth fresh-turned in the warm spring sun, the storm clouds driving loud rumblings across the sky. He knows these things cannot be hurried, knows these things move at God's will, not his. The time between the planting and the harvest, the cycle of growth in animals, they cannot be hastened; they too require patience. So, armed with a faith to believe, a patience to endure, he dreams his human dreams and toils on. For knowing that only through patience can his faith be made more than an illusion, he has learned to labor and to wait.

Published by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield as an expression of its deep and abiding confidence in the farmers of the Northeast. Full information on Land Bank loans is contained in a booklet entitled "Farm Mortgage Loans." We'll be glad to send a free copy at your request.

FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New York, New Jersey, New England

Meeting today's Challenge - The American Farmer

The *Double-Duty Drinking Water Medicine**

1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water
2. MEDICATES CHICK'S digestive tract

Ever watch an extra careful judge in the show ring deciding which baby beef gets the blue ribbon . . . how the winner must meet certain "standards"? Well, we're particular, too, when it comes to buying things for you . . . yes, in buying those important drugs and chemicals we use in making Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal.

To make sure we get the desired quality, our suppliers are told, *ahead of time*, just how good those drugs *must be*. We set up rigid specifications which every drug must meet. These quality standards are such that certain drugs are made *especially for us!* Yet that is just one of the many ways in which we make sure that *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Phen-O-Sal does *double* duty.

Your chicks get *double* benefits because genuine Phen-O-Sal is *non-oxidizing*. It doesn't lose strength in the water or in the chick. Phen-O-Sal's ingredients *stay active longer* . . . in the drinking water, *and* in the chick's *digestive* tract. So, start your chicks *right* with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Phen-O-Sal, the *double-duty* drinking water medicine.

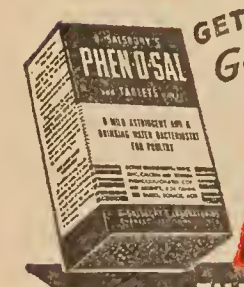
POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory — WE ARE CO-OPERATING

Follow the "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury's proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores displaying these emblems.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



GET THE *Genuine* Dr. SALSBURY'S PHEN-O-SAL

THE *Double-Duty* DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

HOW TO MAKE HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, AUTOS, TOOLS, HARDWARE LAST LONGER

With SMOOTH-ON, you can stop leaks in boilers, radiators, pipes, heaters, etc.; tighten loose fixtures, tool and utensil handles, etc.; also many auto repairs. Used like putty. Requires no special tools or previous experience. Lasting results at a fraction of the cost of other methods. Used since 1895. Get Smooth-On in 1¾-oz. or 7-oz. containers from your hardware store or if necessary, from us.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

40 pages, 170 diagrams describing household and auto repairs that save you money. Write for your copy TODAY.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Dept. 48
570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Do it with SMOOTH-ON

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Remarkable Results
Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 400, Waterloo, Iowa

OUR TURKEYS

By L. E. WEAVER.

IT HAS been a long time since I last reported on our turkey venture. Now that we have nothing to sell, I feel free to tell of our experiences and plans for the future.

The venture was successful enough that my nephew, who has been with me since last July, and I are planning to continue on a considerably larger scale this year. We saved some turkey hens and toms. They are now under lights, and we expect to have eggs in our incubator before long.

We did not make any money on our white turkeys that we started early in April. Nor did we lose much. Two reasons were chiefly responsible for the poor showing with that first lot. We lost about half of the birds. We sold mostly at wholesale.

The second lot were broadbreasted bronze. They were started early in June and losses were about 18 per cent. At Thanksgiving the birds were about 21 weeks old, and too full of pin feathers to look well when dressed, but by Christmas they were in fine shape. We sold all we cared to sell at retail at the farm. We could have sold several times as many.

It is my conviction that many farms in the Northeast could take on a moderate turkey business to their profit and pleasure. There is a crying need for turkey raisers who will become producers of poults. Probably three-quarters of the turkeys grown in New York State are hatched further West and shipped in. The present price for poults should encourage many to keep over some select birds as breeders next year.

Some time soon I hope to get our accounts completed so that I can make a report on the financial phase of our turkey venture.

—A. A.—

HOW TO START CHICKS RIGHT

Poultry raisers who get their chicks safely through the first few weeks of brooding consider them half raised. That is why some use battery brooders to start their chicks and transfer them to floors after they are two weeks of age. However, the conditions which are maintained in a battery brooder can be duplicated under floor brooding by providing uniform heat, complete sanitation, and plenty of feed and water space.

Simple Rules

1. Provide 1 square foot of floor space for every 3 chicks. Do not place more than 300 chicks in a 10 by 12 foot size brooder house.

2. Allot 7 square inches of hover space for each chick. Provide a 52 inch hover over a brood of 300 chicks.

3. For every 100 chicks started, supply a gallon of water. By providing four 3-gallon fountains for a brood of 300 chicks, filling them half full at the start, plenty of water is assured the first 6 weeks. Add another fountain as needed. Keep a reliable drinking-water medicine in the water from the first day.

4. An inch of feeding space per chick allows every chick ample room to eat the first 4 weeks. From then on, 2 inches per chick is allowed. Allot one 4-foot feeder for every 100 chicks or three 4-foot feeders for a brood of 300 chicks.

5. Keep from three to four inches of highly absorbent litter in the brooder house at all times. Use the cheapest litter available.

6. Make a circle around the brooder with wire or some rigid material such as the chick boxes and lids tied together and keep this around the brooder the first few days. Set the feeders and fountains inside this circle part

(*Continued on Page* 15)

Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM

SPECIALTY-BRED CHICKS from Blood-Tested Breeders

At Redbird Farm, 150 buildings and 300 acres of land are devoted to the production of Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Customers report gathering first eggs at from 4½ to 5 months, and bringing flocks into 50% production of eggs averaging 2 oz. each at 6 months.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks
on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks

R. I. REDS—Our original strain. Backed by 280 to 310 egg record foundation mating.
NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own strain, truly dual-purpose. One of New England's finest.
BARRED ROCKS—From 230 to 260 foundation stock. Bred to full standard weight.
ROCK-RED CROSS—For BARRED broilers and roasters. Pullets make excellent layers.
SEXING — Guaranteed 95% Accurate.
Write for Free Folder and Chick Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Route 11.
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—	Unsex'd	Pul'ts	C'k'ls
Will Ship C.O.D.	100	100	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
Black or Buff Leg., Aneonas	11.00	20.00	6.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY.
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAllisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
	100	100	100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & White Rocks	14.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	14.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate	Non-Sex	Plts.	Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	per 100	100	100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	11.00

Heavy Mix $12. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

Ducklings. Mammoth Pekins and White Runners. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Sunnybrook Chicks

U. S. APPROVED PROFIT - MAKERS

State inspectors have approved the health and production qualities of our stock. Every breeder, male and female, has been officially bloodtested for pullorum disease (B.W.D.). When you buy Sunnybrook U. S. Approved Chicks you are assured of healthy, vigorous birds.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS

White Leghorns — New Hampshires
White and Barred Rocks — Cross Breeds
R. I. Reds — Sexed Pullets and Cockerels

Started Chicks Our Specialty

SEXED PULLETS OF ALL BREEDS

We hatch every week in the year and are always able to supply sexed pullets and cockerels—guaranteed 95% true to sex.

STARTED CHICKS

4 weeks of age up to ready-to-lay. We have brooding capacity for 40,000 pullets. Buy started pullets, past the danger age and save valuable time.

This is our 24th year producing better baby chicks.

Write Today for Circular and Prices.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner and Mgr.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

TAYLORS "LIBERTY" CHICKS
and SEXED PULLETS
R. O. P. SIRED
Leghorns - New Hampshires
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreds Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders

Taylor Chicks are in heavy demand. We urge that you check your needs and place order at once, to assure delivery date wanted. Our liberal guarantee protects you. Now hatching.

Catalog and prices on request.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N.Y.

LEGHORNS — BARRED ROCKS — R. I. REDS — CROSSES
NATHAN BREEDING FARM

Bred Especially for Production Profit

Pullorum Clean chicks with Pedigreed Ancestry.

Feed only the BEST this year. Feed stock that's BRED to insure better livability and production. With Nathan Chicks, even smaller flocks give excellent profits. 30 day livability guarantee. Chicks. Hatching eggs. Free Catalog. NATHAN BREEDING FARM, Box 400, Cuddebackville, N.Y.

JUNIATA CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $3.-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

REMEMBER MOUL Breeding Builds... A 20 Year Program With Just One Aim

NEW HAMPSHIRES

Buy direct from breeder whose program has built the qualities that meet today's demand for more and still more production. N. H.-U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean Chicks—bred for fast growth and quick maturity. Write for Free Catalog describing Moul's New Hampshires — also Crossbreeds.

MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry FARM
Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

"Where sound breeding makes tough layers"

They've Shown the World!

Nedlar Hamps have best all-round record for their breed in U.S.R.O.M.; highest average production for past six years for R.O.P. Hamps. Progeny-test bred for bigger poultry profits. Catalog. E. N. LARRABEE.

Box T, PETERBOROUGH, N.H.

PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS

Consistently high production for a large number of birds entered in official laying contests has firmly established the merit of Holser Leghorns. Free catalog gives full facts.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM
R.F.D. 4H, TROY, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND,
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CHICKS GROW BEST IN COOL WEATHER

Commercial poultrymen have long known that there are several excellent reasons why they should start at least part of their chicks early, even as early as January or February. It seems to me that for the same reasons many general farmers who keep from one hundred to several hundred layers would find it to their great advantage to start chicks earlier than many of them do.

Chicks grow best in cool weather. Hot weather has much the same effect on chickens that it does on humans. Their appetites are less keen. They eat less feed. They grow more slowly. If chicks are started in late May or June, hot weather catches them half grown, but April chicks are well enough along that they become profitable fall layers.

It is not so hard to brood chicks in cool weather as you may think. Several years ago Weaver brothers arranged with our neighbor, Mrs. Royce, to raise some pullets for us. She had good tight brooder houses, but she had never brooded chicks as early as we wanted them. She was a little skeptical, but she was game to try it once. The pullets were fine. Mrs. Royce's conclusion was that it is easier to keep fires in coal brooders in winter than later when the temperature changes more from day to day.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

MORE NITROGEN THIS YEAR!

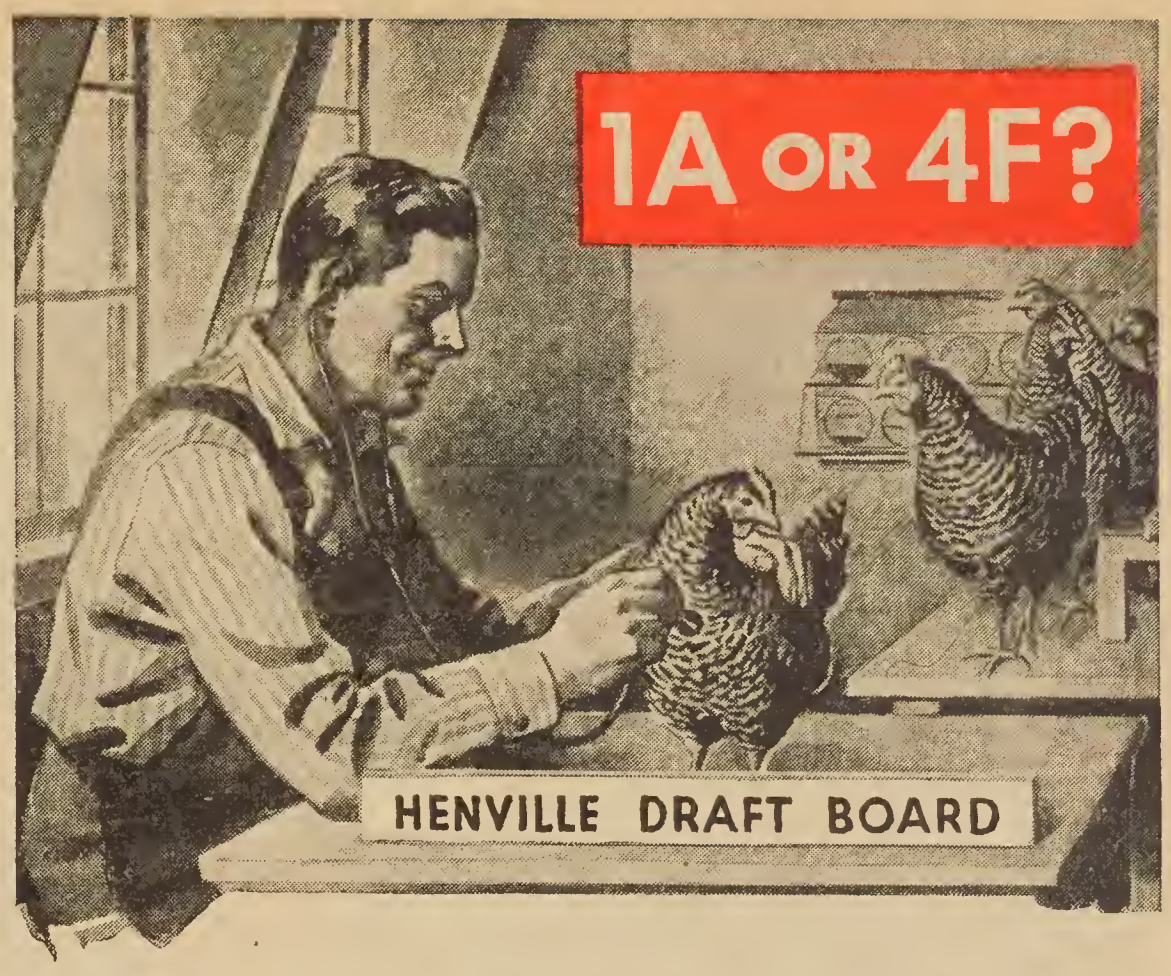
(*Continued from Page* 1)

This also saves labor, as less barn feeding and cleaning are necessary and more time is available for other farm work. This is a year when it is necessary to save wherever possible. Treating a good grass pasture with nitrogen fertilizer will speed up the growth of grass in the spring. Usually the cows may actually be turned out several days earlier, but in any event there will be much more feed when they are turned out. It is not advisable to treat the entire pasture acreage with nitrogen for this would result in more early pasture than the cows could consume. One acre of pasture for every three cows is about right. The present relationship of feed prices and milk prices makes the use of nitrogen on pastures more profitable than it has been in past years.

The New York recommendation is 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda early in the spring. Some other state colleges recommend larger quantities. In any event, nitrogen should not be the only treatment for pastures. While its use results in an abundance of early growth, superphosphate and frequently lime and potash are needed for permanent improvement. These, though, need not be applied every year, while nitrogen does need to be in order to capitalize on the early growth it produces.

CORN where it grows well in the Northeast usually outyields other crops in either grain or roughage. A big corn crop is needed this year and it looks now as though farmers in the good corn-growing areas of the Northeast are going to increase their acreage of corn, especially corn for grain. Corn is usually, but not always, the best fertilized crop on livestock farms. Where twelve or more loads per acre of superphosphated manure are applied, there is little need for other fertilizer, but some corn will be planted on ground that receives little or no manure. In these instances 100 pounds to the acre of ammonium nitrate or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda may well be used to supplement the mixed fertilizer. This nitrogen may be broadcast and plowed in before planting or

(*Continued on Page* 14)



EVERY HEN in your flock ought to pass a rigid test of her fitness for active duty on the food front. Production goals for 1944 call for nearly 60 billion eggs to meet war requirements. With a shortage of many productive feed ingredients, it's up to every poultryman in the land to feed only hens capable of laying well.

Cull your flock of all non-producing and low-producing hens. Prevent feed losses in the bin and around hoppers. Avoid overcrowding. Utilize all available green feed. Feed a good laying mash made by a reliable manufacturer.

Many good laying mashes contain CORN GLUTEN MEAL because it's a real egg-getting ingredient (41% protein) and a source of vitamin A several times more potent than whole yellow corn.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTORS OF

DIAMOND

OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF

CORN GLUTEN MEAL

Rid Your Premises of RATS and MICE

by a New, Quick, Safe Way

If you suffer from these dreaded pests, if your place is overrun and you lose bundreds of dollars in feed and crop each year, bere's a safe, quick, positive way to destroy them completely. Just sprinkle SAF-KIL Rat Poison around places where rats are known to be and almost over-night you're rid of them. SAF-KIL kills only rats, mice and thieving rodents. Harmless to pets, stock or hunans. It's quick acting yet allows enough time for rats and mice to get outside, where tbey die and are easy to dispose of. It's inexpensive, 2 large 6-ounce packages of SAF-KIL, almost a full pound costs only 96 cents, and it must KILL your rats or your money back. SEND NO MONEY, just name and address. On arrival pay postman only 96 cents, plus postage, or send cash and we pay postage, you save. Send order today to SAF-KIL Co., Dept. 96-C, Benton Harbor, Mich.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE

far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fencers. DEALERS WANTED.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Famous "IMP" Chimney Cleaner.

Prevents and puts out chimney fires quick. Saves fuel, gives a warm, comfortable home, aids cooking. No smell, mess or dirt, no dangerous flame or explosion. Endorsed, recommended and used by fire departments everywhere. Approved by Connecticut state. If your dealer cannot supply you, give us his name and address and send $1.10 for 2 pkgs. Money back if not satisfied. Agent and dealer inquiries invited. F. C. FOARD & CO., Box 481, Dept. AA, Bridgeport, Conn.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Poultry Equipment

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—JAMESWAY 48 by 72 inch Electric Brooder with motor circulator $36.95, 2—$72.00. Jamesway 6-quart chick waterers 6—$7.00. 3 gal. float waterers 6—$14.. 5 ft. Perch Feeders $3.95, 3—$10.95. 3 ft. masonite chick feeders 12—$8.95. Buckeye 119A coal brooder $27.40, 2—$54.00. 120A $29.90, 2—$59.00. 1x2x36 inch muskrat wire, 100 ft. roll $15.95. Trumbull water warmers $3.84. Tork time clock $16.75. Freight paid on all items. Try our high livability New Hampshires and Rock-Red chicks $16.-100.

SINE EQUIPMENT

SINCE 1919, AAE, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

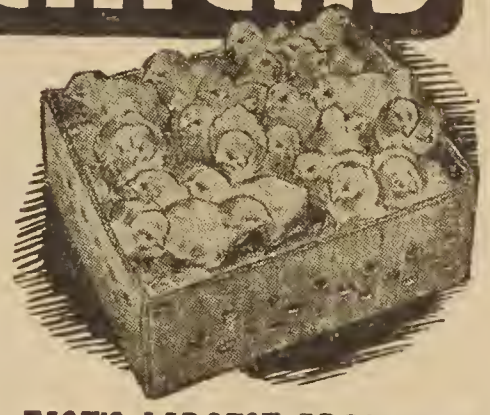
BABY CHICKS

NEW WAR-TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

Elmer H. Wene

IN ADDITION TO LIBERAL EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS

Will you cooperate with Uncle Sam's Poultry Program? If so, WENE CHICKS have worked out a plan which will make you EXTRA SAVINGS besides our liberal early order discounts! Write for information!



FREE Replacement Guarantee

So vigorous and strong are WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS that we insure them through the first 14-day Danger Period. Should any loss occur, FULL REPLACEMENT will be made without a penny charge. National Defense calls for MORE pullets laying MORE eggs. Profits are HIGHEST on heavy layers of BIG, top-market price eggs, like R.O.P. sired chicks are bred to lay. It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. Sired Chicks, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION!

FIRST CHOICE WITH EASTERN EGG AUCTION & CO-OP MEMBERS

You can SAVE MONEY and own the same chickens that more Eastern Co-Op and Egg Auction Members choose above any others. These egg farmers sell to the Eastern markets paying the HIGHEST EGG PRICES. They make more egg profit than any other class of chicken raiser. They demand more egg breeding. They pick WENE CHICKS above any for laying TOP PRICE EGGS.

U.S. NEW JERSEY APPROVED
BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR AROUND. Prompt service. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs.

EAST'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF HEN BREEDER R.O.P. SIRED White Leghorn CHICKS

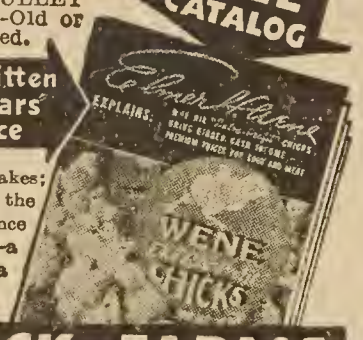
Wene produces White Leghorn Chicks from 50,000 2-to-5-year-old HEN BREEDERS (no pullets)—laying eggs averaging 25 to 30 oz. per dozen—shells chalk-white. 25,000 U.S. N.J. certified HEN BREEDERS. All headed by Official 200 to 300 Egg R.O.P. Sires—more such birds than any other plant in New Jersey. Wene Super X White Leghorns 100% R.O.P. Sired.

BIG SAVINGS NOW! on SEX-GUARANTEED PULLET and MALE CHICKS, Day-Old or Started, Purebred or Crossbred.

Write for FREE CATALOG

FREE My Book Written from 22 Years' Experience

Guides beginners away from mistakes; gives experienced chicken raisers the benefit of my many years' experience as Egg Laying Contest Manager—a guide for all. FREE! Send a penny postcard today.



More Heavy Breed Females Mated to R.O.P. Sires

than any other New Jersey Plant. WENE SUPER X WHITE ROCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED ROCK, R. I. Reds, U.S. N.J. Certified Breeders, mated 100% with R.O.P. males. Eggs set from these matings average 25 to 30 ounces per dozen. Other heavy breed chicks available in White Wyandottes, White Jersey Giants.

East's Largest Producer of Specialty Crossbreeds

WENE WYAN-ROCKS, BRAM-ROCKS—exclusive WENE Developments. WENE-cross LEGHORN-MINORCAS for the exclusive, TOP-GRADE WHITE EGG trade. WENE RED-ROCKS for meat or eggs.

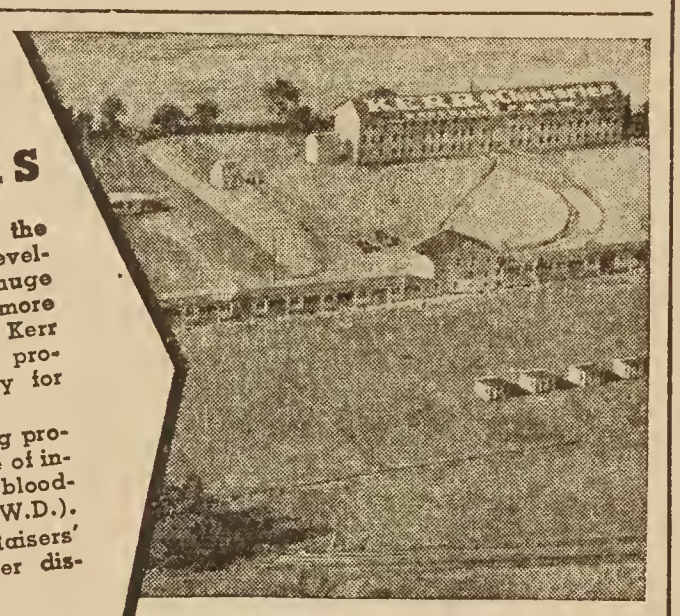
WENE CHICK FARMS
Dept. C-4 VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

HOME OF HEAVY LAYERS

On this 240-acre Breeding Farm, the Kerr strain of superior chicks is developed and bred. Hatches from the huge Kerr incubators are larger and more frequent now than ever before—for Kerr is co-operating with the national program for more eggs and poultry for America-at-war.

Kerr's 36-year selective breeding program is carefully followed in spite of increased hatches; all breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.).

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list, advance order discount offer.



Kerr Chickeries

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

ADAIR BROS. PULLORUM TESTED NEW ENGLAND-BRED VITALITY CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS • BARRED and SEX-LINK CROSSES • STARTED CHICKS • SEXING

BLOOD OF FAMOUS EGG STRAINS

New England has long been famous for the excellence of its egg-blood strains. We have carefully selected flocks carrying bloodlines from flocks with outstanding R.O.P. and Laying Test records. These superior flocks have been closely culled, blood-tested against Pullorum (B.W.D.) and expertly mated. Close attention has been given to meat qualities as well as egg production.

All Popular Breeds—2 Cross Breeds

There's an Adair Mating to meet your needs, and you'll find the price 2c to 3c per chick lower than you'd expect to pay for prime New England quality.

Special Offers in Started Chicks—ask us about them. *Write for Free Catalog and Prices.*

Address the Plant nearest you.

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS • FAST-GROWING MEAT-BRED STRAINS • MONEY-SAVING PRICES

(*Continued from Page* 13)

applied as a side-dressing after the corn is up.

WHEAT may frequently be top-dressed with nitrogen in the spring to good advantage. Nitrogen increases the growth of straw more than it does the yield of grain, but at present prices for wheat the increase in grain yield will usually be sufficient to be profitable. Nitrogen top-dressing is especially advised where the wheat comes through the winter in a weakened condition. It will not, of course, bring dead wheat plants back to life. Fifty pounds of ammonium nitrate or 100 pounds of nitrate of soda is about the right amount.

Nitrogen top-dressing is not advised where wheat has been top-dressed with manure or where 30 or more bushels to the acre is likely to result without it. There is some evidence that nitrogen top-dressing may result in a poorer seeding where the wheat is seeded to a clover or alfalfa mixture.

There are two ways to broadcast a nitrogen carrier. One is to use the fertilizer box of a grain drill, the other is to use a "whirlwind" type of knapsack distributor. The latter is especially useful where the application is smaller than the minimum that a grain drill will apply.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

ty has any desire to prosecute anyone who is clearly innocent of any wrongdoing in connection with this TB campaign, and certainly we do not want to be in the embarrassing position of prosecuting a man like the defendant who seems to have done everything in his power to help dairymen in this campaign. I regret that this particular case ever came to trial. The evidence just submitted by the last witness, Henry Wilson, now completely exonerates Mr. Clinton. Therefore, with the consent of my colleague, Mr. Wood, I have suggested to Mr. Cooper that there is no point in proceeding further with this trial. Personally, I am just as happy about this outcome as anyone in this room."

He sat down. Before the almost stunned audience could recover its breath, Fred Cooper jumped to his feet and addressed the court:

"Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury, I want to make the motion suggested by the Honorable Attorney General. But before doing so, I want to state that I am glad this case came to public trial, for even if Mr. Wood and the Attorney General for the State had been willing to quash the indictment before the trial, there would always have been a reservation on the part of some of the public about Mr. Clinton's innocence."

"And now, in accord with the suggestion of the Honorable Attorney General of this State, I move, Your Honor, that you instruct the jury to return a verdict that my client, Mr. Allen James Clinton, is not guilty as charged in the indictment."

Judge Hanford pounded heavily to cover his being caught off guard by the fast-moving action, looked at the Attorney General, then at Cooper, then turned to the jury and said:

"You have heard the discussion, Gentlemen. I hereby instruct you to return a verdict of 'Not Guilty' for this defendant."

The action had been too fast also for John Buckman, foreman of the jury. He looked sideways and backwards at his fellow jurymen, jerked himself around undecidedly two or three times, and then rose and stuttered:

"We—we declare the defendant 'Not Guilty' on all counts!"

Then the storm and pandemonium that had been gathering among the

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Baby Chicks

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gasson Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.50
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	19.00	24.00	14.50
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00	----	12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Golden Rule Chicks

HATCHED AND SOLD BY THE GOLDEN RULE

RAISE CHICKS OF DEPENDABLE QUALITY

This year especially, you will want money-making Golden Rule quality when you order chicks. Thousands of poultry raisers have found these healthy, better-bred chicks the quick way to egg and meat profits. Official Ohio-U. S. Pullorum Tested hatchery. 18 popular breeds to choose from; sexed chicks available. All breeds carry 100% live delivery. 98% livability guarantees. Send for free catalog today.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY
BOX 52, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
Special Mated Large Type White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$4.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	4.00
Black Minoreas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

NOLL'S CHICKS

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Direct Barron Importations. Individual Pedigree Male Matings. Also Supreme Quality Noll's New Hampshires and Barred Rocks. State Pullorum Tested. Extra Quality Profit-Bred Chicks. Sexed or straight run. Quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Prices, catalog free.
MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

STONEY RUN CHICKS

BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired Big White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns Eng. and Hanson S. C.	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	3.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	14.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	16.00	13.00
AAA N. H. Reds Direct	16.00	24.00	13.00

Heavy Mixed $12. 4 wk. old Wh. & Black Leg. Pullets 40c Shipped Exp. Col. 100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95% accur. BWDT. Order NOW. FREE Photo Cat.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh. Bl. Buff. Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$16.00	$ 3.50
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	13.00	18.00	12.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar & W. Rox	16.00	24.00	13.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post	100 Str.	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$2.50
Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00
White Rocks and N. H. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	18.00	24.00	15.00
Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00

Mixed Chicks $10 per 100.
Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS

FEB., MAR. & APRIL PRICES

Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM.
Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REOS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

	NON-SEX 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
Special Mating Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	18.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	12.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	13.00

H. Mix, $11; H. Mix, no sex guar., $10. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS? Then send a post card today for OUR BIG FREE illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Culled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)

	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

1 Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	$13.00	$22.00	$5.00
Grade A White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	-----	----
New Hampshires	15.00	-----	----

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee. 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks, Per 100, Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

CHICKS From our own Blood Tested Breeders. Large Eng. White Leghorns $10.-100; Plts., $20.-100; Leg. Ckls., $3.-100. New Hampshires (AAA SUP.) 15c; Red-Rocks, 14c. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA. R.O. 2.

Baby Chick: Leading breeds, hatched from Pullorum clean flocks. Order now to be sure of delivery. Popular prices, catalog free.
MOHAWK CHICK HATCHERY, Schenectady, 1, N. Y.

CHICKS—TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN, BARREO ROCKS AND REDS. Best prices. White Leghorn Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.
North American Accident Insurance Co.
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT.
16 CANNON STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

crowd in that courtroom for two days broke loose. Nearly everybody in the courtroom was yelling or trying to make himself heard. Some of the crowd turned and began milling their way back through the rear doors into the street, still shouting. Those who were left tried to work their way forward to shake hands with Al Clinton and with Fred Cooper.

Al, white and embarrassed, looked behind him for an exit where he could get away quickly. Cooper, interpreting his thought, said:

"No, you don't! You've been wondering all summer about your friends. Now, darn you, stay and take it!"

Al grinned and began to shake hands with the dozens who were crowding close, but he had time to notice that Betty and her ever-present shadow Willard Green were not in the group who had come forward to congratulate him. Instead, he saw them on the tail end of the crowd disappearing through the rear door. He did not know that Betty had tried to get Willard to come forward with her to congratulate Al, but that he had dissuaded her, saying that there was no use in getting mixed up in that jam now. (*To be continued*)

—A. A.—

HOW TO START CHICKS RIGHT

(*Continued from Page* 12)

way under the hover.

7. At 3 weeks, provide roost frames on one side of the hover to encourage early roosting. Place another one on the other side when needed. Block off the space underneath each roost with wire to keep chicks away from droppings.

8. Start chicks received from a distance at 90 degrees and reduce 5 degrees each week and chicks bought locally at 95 degrees, reducing temperature 5 degrees each week until in each case it reaches 70 degrees. The room temperature should be maintained at 70 to 75 degrees.

Good sanitation includes complete disinfection of the brooder house after it is cleaned, followed by a thorough fumigation while it is still damp. Thorough cleaning and following up with a good disinfectant assures maximum germ-destroying efficiency.

The chick industry is becoming more and more specialized, with hatcherymen, feed dealers, and druggists serving as poultry health servicemen for poultry raisers. Many of these people are well informed on practical measures of disease prevention and control, and are in a position to give first aid and advice when the health of the chicks is endangered. If your local veterinarian takes an interest in poultry troubles, be sure to use his good talents.

—A. A.—

NEW AID IN CONTROL OF COCCIDIOSIS

Chicks become infected with coccidiosis when they swallow food that is contaminated with the organisms that cause the disease. If chicks are hungry when they pick up the infection they are more likely to take the disease than if they already have food in their crops and digestive system.

This fact was noticed by experimenters at the University of Wisconsin. It was then demonstrated by two careful laboratory tests. Next a test was run under normal brooder house conditions. Losses from coccidiosis were almost four times greater in the chicks that were infected when hungry than in the full-fed chicks.

The Wisconsin station suggests that the chick feeders be supplied with enough feed in the evening that there will be plenty when the chicks get out in the morning.—*L. E. Weaver.*

BABY CHICKS

MORE *Profit* FROM YOUR LAYING HOUSES

The word quality is always a comparative term — it all depends upon what is used for comparison. An ordinary chick is better than a poor chick.

You can't compare reasonably good chicks until they grow up and get into production — some in a lot are going to be better than others and some lots are going to be better than other lots — no matter where you buy your chicks. You get comparative results in the laying house — and that means after you have invested money, feed and labor.

You can pre-judge with reasonable accuracy on one basis only and that is breeding. A chick, like any other creature, generally runs true to parentage. In the breeding we protect you by hatching eggs from profit-producing, disease-free flocks. In the incubation we protect you by every known scientific precaution in equipment, supervision and control. After the chicks leave our hatchery we protect you by guaranteeing 100% live delivery. After that if you will cooperate by giving those chicks the care they deserve the difference between Hall's chicks and ordinary chicks will be fully realized.

You can play mighty safe — you need not take great chances. Start right and stay right with chick care and you aren't gambling. Starting right means starting with quality — proper care means mainly, feeding, sanitation, protection. The good chick will do the rest — make money for you!

There is a purpose back of all Hall methods and that purpose is to provide Hall customers with chicks that will show a profit — The Biggest Profit Possible on Chick Investment.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S *Quality* CHICKS

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.
Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamello Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
D.H.I.A. RECORDS — PROVEN SIRES.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
ERNEST S. SMITH, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES, born since April last from great producing cow families, closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl, 874.6 lbs. fat 3½ yrs. Federal Accredited—Negative.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

YOUNG GUERNSEY BULL — BORN NOV. 9, 1943 Dam and granddam have eight records averaging 11702 lbs. M., 505.7 lbs. F. Two milkings daily. Sires first four daughters average 10090 lbs. M., 530.8 lbs. F. at two years age. A grandson of Langwater Valor. Pedigree and price on request. Bang's Free herd 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, NEW YORK

JERSEY

FOR SALE: Registered Jersey Bull,
Two years old, "Volunteer W. B." No. 446411. Price $250. Can be seen at farm of Grover Parr, Blairstown, N. J.
Wilbur B. Driver, East Orange, N. J.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: First Calf Heifers.
We have on hand over 300 head mixed breeds.
EDWARD DAVENPORT, Accord, N. Y.

Close and fresh cows, also fall cows. Every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed and no payment required until pasture season.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.,
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. 3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34. Phone: Ithaca 2015.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS FOR SALE
3-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED BLOOD-TESTED BULL.
Charles Blackmer, Honeoye, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 144.

TEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS
Some with calves at side. All bred to a splendid son of Repeater of Wheatland 9, Grand Champion at New York, Missouri and Kansas State Fairs. Also two bulls nearly a year old.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Aberdeen-Angus Cows
10 head, ages 3-7 years. Your pick of 20 head. Due to freshen to Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull April 24 on. Also 3 Aberdeen-Angus heifers and 1 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull 10 months old.
RAY H. WATSON, CLYDE, N. Y. Phone 2152 Clyde.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
GOOD HOPE BANDOLIERS. A carefully produced strain from some of the most significant American and Scottish bloodlines. Write for pedigrees of cattle for sale, or better, visit the farm. We can help you improve your breeding herd.
GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

YOUR CHOICE OF TWENTY
PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS
four to eight months old, carrying Prince Domino-Dundy Domino-Beau Aster and Hazelett bloodlines. $150.00 up. Approved herd. Can ship into any State.
O'Hagan's Stock Farms, Voorheesville, Albany Co., N.Y.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

HEREFORD HOGS
8 TO 10 WEEK OLD PIGS. GILTS AND SOWS BRED FOR SPRING LITTER.
Write for descriptive folder and prices.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

Registered Spotted Poland China Pigs
3-5 MONTHS OLD, $12.50 TO $25.00.
THICK, HEAVY, AND LOW DOWN.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 2 Young O.I.C. Gilts.
1 young O.I.C. Boar, ready for service. Several other young O.I.C. Boars and Gilts eligible for registry. Papers if wanted. From high blood line stock.
Smith Brothers, R.D. 3, Clyde, N. Y.

PUREBRED DUROC SWINE
REGISTERED BRED GILTS AND TRIED SOWS FOR SALE FROM SOME OF THE BEST BREEDING STOCK IN THE WEST.
Frederick Hermann, Callicoon, N. Y.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES
FOUR TRIED SOWS AND TEN VACCINATED BRED GILTS. DESCRIBE JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
FROM CHAMPION BLOODLINES. 20 GREAT FALL BOARS. BOOKING ORDERS FOR SPRING PIGS, EITHER SEX. DESCRIBE WANTS.
Hampton's Orchard, R. 1, Lexington, O.

Spotted and Black Poland Chinas
BRED SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. PURE BREDS 1st PRIZE WINNERS NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.
C. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey

For Sale: Purebred Berkshire Boar
WRITE FOR DETAILS.
H. H. RATHBUN & SONS,
ORISKANY FALLS, NEW YORK

SHEEP

For Sale: 10 Ewes Bred to a Corriedale
TO LAMB IN APRIL.
1 CORRIEDALE RAM LAMB WITH FLOCK.
ALL FOR $154.00.
H. C. Beardsley, Montour Falls, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
KATAHDINS AND HOUMAS. BETTER ORDER YOURS NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Prices advance 10 cents per 100 lbs. each month.
Fair View Dairy & Seed Farms, LOCKE, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT, SMOOTH RURALS, RUSSET RURALS. TUBER UNIT FOUNDATION STOCK.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

HAY

BALED HAY FOR SALE—All Kinds.
WILL DELIVER. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, N. Y.
R.D. 4. PHONE 47-282.

FARMS FOR SALE

Strout's Big New Spring Catalog JUST OUT!
68 Pages chock-full of bargains in 19 states—farms, country homes and rural business opportunities.
Write today for your FREE copy.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City 10, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT

Wanted: Woman for Small Plain Home
situated 25 miles from New York City. Would prefer widow, no objections to one child. Good opportunity. Write giving some particulars and we can then arrange personal interview to discuss full details. PHILIP WICK, MOUNTAIN ROAD, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

WANTED—April 1st—Married Man
interested in purebred Guernseys to work on farm. Expect to pay satisfactory wage to reliable man with good habits. Give references.
Lakeside Guernsey Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, N. Y., for information about Training School to be held, March 13-25.

WANTED: HANDY MAN
who can do both carpentry and light farming; wife to cook for farm group. Good future.
Write Box 514-MS
o/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

HELP WANTED: MARRIED MAN
TO WORK ON LARGE FARMS AND ALFALFA DEHYDRATOR. MUST BE MECHANICALLY INCLINED.
BEAN BROTHERS, OVID, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: Two Buckeye Incubators
22,000 EGGS AND SEPARATE HATCHER
6000 EGGS. ONE-THIRD COST.
ALSO R.O.P. COCKERELS.
Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
DeLaval Steam Turbin Milk Separator
1500 LBS. PER HOUR. IN GOOD CONDITION.
E. D. FOLGER, RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY
One-Row "New Idea" Cabbage Setter
H. H. RATHBUN & SONS,
ORISKANY FALLS, NEW YORK

POULTRY

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM PASSED.
FAMILY TESTING. WRITE FOR FOLDER.
E. R. Stone & Son, Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

Farmers and Livestock Breeders Who Advertise on This Page Reach More Than 200,000 Readers

Write your advertisement below and mail to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. Space is restricted to ½ inch.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed ..... Address .....

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Broad View Farm Certified Leghorns,
U.S. APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS AND CROSSES. PULLORUM CONTROLLED.
Edward Slesinski, R.D. 2, Goshen, N.Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Started Pullets JANUARY HATCH
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

SAND HILL FARM —REDS— RED-ROCK CROSS
Parmenter Strain Production Bred S. C. R. I. Reds. Lake Winthrop Strain Production Bred Rocks for Cross Breeding. Write for particulars and prices.
C. W. Wightman, Almond, N.Y.

CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
From Pedigreed R.O.P. Breeding.
LARGE LEGHORNS — LARGE EGGS.
Excellent R.O.P. Males for breeding. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, SODUS, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

White Leghorns Progeny Tested for Years. N. J.-U.S. R.O.P. Trapnest Supervision.
Rigid breeding program retains only top-notch quality —consistent high producers—large eggs—best livability. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES. Write for free folder.
MASON POULTRY FARM, Box 501, Milltown, N. J.

New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Rock-Red Crosses and Our Famous Red-Rock Cross. Our Barred Rock Breeders and New Hampshires mated to Pedigreed N. H. Males make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters or capons. Write for folder and price list. WILLIAM S. MAPES, BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES. SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

LEGHORNS Trapnested and Progeny Tested **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS — Bred for economical egg production and livability. 25 years trapnesting and egg laying test records back of every breeder. Also Reds and Cross Breeds of very high quality. Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hold 18 Official World Records. Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List. SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

Barred Rocks ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BREEDING FARMS IN THE NORTHEAST. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN. 100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
Victor H. Kirkup, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

IODINE

Is Protection

Iodine is a necessary element in nutrition of livestock and poultry. It is the protection against the occurrence of goiter and related troubles. These facts are well recognized today and most feeds contain Iodine as a supplement.

Be sure your livestock and poultry get enough Iodine for their requirements.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.
75 E. Wacker Drive,
Chicago 1, Ill.
120 Broadway,
New York 5, N. Y.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic **MASTITIS** Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus says about 90% respond to Strepto-Lac. Write for full details today.

Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines —serums and supplies.

Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19. Kansas City 15, Mo

STREPTO-LAC
(TYROTHRICIN)

HELPFUL

If you are planning on a new silo to store more home-grown feeds, write NOW to Craine. You'll get helpful attention to YOUR needs.

CRAINE, Inc.,
314 Pine St.,
Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN MILK & MEAT PRODUCTION
RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS!

All allied nations urgently need all milk and meat United States can produce. Great opportunity with Milking Shorthorns. 4 percent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. FREE literature on request. Read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year $1.00.

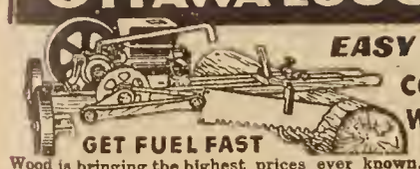
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept AA, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

New York Hereford Breeders' Ass'n
SHOW and SALE
TO BE HELD AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.
MONDAY, APRIL 17th, 1944
JOHN E. REDMAN, Sales Manager,
P. O. Box 84, Brighton Sta., Rochester 10, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N. Y.

OTTAWA LOG SAW



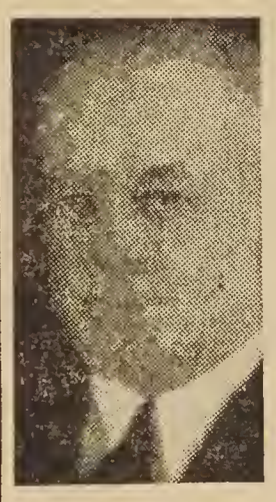
EASY TO CUT
CORD WOOD
BIG BOOK FREE
GET FUEL FAST

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 331 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK prices as compared with the price of fish, onions, cabbage, and a lot of other things, are way low, and as compared to anybody's labor scale they haven't even got a good start. Whether this means livestock will advance in price is anybody's guess, but we do know that meat on the average city table will be almost entirely absent this summer. It is becoming a question whether our armed forces will be as well fed as at present even if storage stocks are drawn upon. I state this to encourage every northeastern farmer to try to get any livestock that he plans to market, including cast-off dairy cows, in good edible flesh.



"DOC" ROBERTS

The feed situation is continuing to loosen up. To me, it proves the versatility of the American farmer. Probably the open winter over most of the country has had a great deal to do with it. Weather is such a vital part of farming that it has again proved how foolish it is for the bright boys in Washington to talk control, tell us how much, where, and what they are going to do with our farm production of next year. My own livestock has been out every day all winter. They like it, they eat better, do better and it keeps them from getting "stale". Furthermore, it has made it possible to use to advantage a lot of rough feed that ordinarily would have been wasted.

Oil Meal a Big Help

I have always felt that high protein feeds did something for livestock, even horses, that just could not be gained with any other feed, even if the protein supplement was fed in very small amounts. A handful of linseed oil meal given your horses twice a day from now until they shed out will put a gloss and a finish on them that they can get in no other way.

Quite generally, western lambs on feed are doing better this year than most, probably because pea-sized oil meal is being used up to 20% of the grain ration by more lamb feeders. Cows and heifers will also respond to it and come out in the spring with a gloss, and if you are fattening them they will make better use of their other grains. It is a great antidote for poor hay. Where you are just roughing through steers or ewes, it is really a necessity. Its price is only a little more than corn now and pea-size is the most economical to feed and the easiest to handle. Every farm should have some of it around even if only to use a handful or two at a feeding. Animals like it better than almost any other feed.

We had one of our poorest pasture seasons last year. In the spring we had wet washy grass and then in the summer it dried up, and that sort of grass is never any good for pasture or hay. I have seen many cow herds that got thin last summer and are still in poor condition. Native lambs, generally speaking, never had such a poor grazing season. Even horses didn't do well. The reason I am bringing this all back is that it was about the worst year that I have ever seen and we can be almost sure that next season will be better. Do not sell northeastern grasses and hay short. It is still our most valuable farm asset.

210 MILLIONS OF HOURS PER YEAR SAVED BY MILKING MACHINES

Says Bureau of Agricultural Economics of U. S. Department of Agriculture

MILKING MACHINES CALLED "WAR TOOLS"—USED MORE HOURS PER YEAR THAN ANY OTHER FARM MACHINERY

RECOGNITION of the very important part that milking machines are playing in the war effort now comes from an important Government source which in the January 1944 issue of "The Agricultural Situation" published by the Bureau of Agriculture of the U.S.D.A., says in part: "Milking Machines have played an important part in helping dairy farmers increase wartime production to peak levels . . . They have taken the place of men who went to war and helped those who lacked physical strength and experience to milk by hand. Without these machines many dairymen would have long since reduced their cow numbers. . . . " The report also goes on to say: "With the machines in use in 1943 labor needs for milking were at least 210 million hours less than would have been needed if all milking had been done by hand" and, "Annual average usage of milking machines in 1944 was estimated to be 684 hours per machine. This is higher than other important farm machinery."

We are proud of the part De Laval Milkers are taking in this great effort. There are still many dairymen who need De Laval Milkers and we are doing our utmost to supply this urgent need.

DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* MILKING SAVES ADDITIONAL TIME

Even greater savings in time can be made by milking machine users by adopting the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking—frequently as much as half the time is saved as compared with older methods of milking machine operation. In addition, improved udder health, more and cleaner milk are usually obtained. The method is so simple that dairy farmers can use it with any make of milker, *but it works best with a De Laval.*

Ask your local De Laval Dealer about Speedway Fast Milking.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY — CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST. — SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST.

Don't let Sore Shoulders or Collar Gall slow up plowing this spring

• Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day before and after the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine speeds the blood flow through the injured parts—helps open up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, thus relieving soreness. Swelling usually goes down within a few hours if Absorbine is applied as soon as injury occurs.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful in checking fresh bog spavin, windgall, curb and similar congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. $2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED
TEAT DILATORS

The dairyman's standby for treating scab teats, cut and bruised teats, obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators furnish soft, comfortable protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

They have a deep, yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of the trouble.

The Only Soft Surface Dilators

Packed in Antiseptic Ointment
Large pkg. $1. Trial pkg. 50c
At dealers' or mailed postpaid

Easy to Insert—Stay in the Teat

H. W. NAYLOR CO. . . MORRIS, N. Y.
Dependable Veterinary Products

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

BUY WINTER COWS NOW

The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, *(Specialists in Livestock Financing)*, 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

Order Pigs Now

Mostly POLAND CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Crosses, around 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; for shipment first favorable weather. Money-back guarantee to satisfy on arrival at your express office. Pigs will be much higher later this spring, as many farmers have sold their sows because of feed shortage. The "early bird" can buy 2 pigs now for what 1 pig may cost later. Truck-loads of 50 to 100 lb. shoats at $8 to $14 each, on a few days notice. Order now. Write,

C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

***Hotel* GREAT NORTHERN**

Now Under the Ownership and Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Large comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from ..... per day. $3

118 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK
J. A. MacDONALD, Mgr.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y., DISPERSAL SALE

Seymour M. Guzewich having sold his farm will disperse his herd and all farm equipment at his farm located one-half mile south of Adams, N. Y., on Lorraine Road.

Wednesday, MARCH 8, at 10 a. m.

Lunch served, cattle sell in afternoon under cover.

40--REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE--40
3 GRADE HOLSTEINS

Herd T.B. Accredited and negative, 9 young animals Bang's Vaccinated. 22 milking cows, now milking over 10 cans of milk daily. Herd founded 18 years ago. In CTA for past 10 years. Three cows with records from 501 lb. to 587 lb. of fat selling. Four cows with 413 lb. to 478 lb. of fat.

2 single unit DeLaval Magnetic Milker with motor and pipe complete. 6 can Frigidaire cooler, splendid line of McCormick-Deering machinery.

Team horses 4 & 6 years old, weighing 3200 lb., warranted to work any place. Absolutely sound.

Terms: Cash or 3 months bankable notes payable at Citizens and Farmers Trust Co., Adams, N. Y. Arrangements to be made before bidding.

SEYMOUR M. GUZEWICH, Owner, ADAMS, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

"Boys, I'll tell you what Free Enterprise really is!"

"It's a lot of little things—and some mighty big things, too.

"But in a nutshell, it's our right to live our own lives, run our own farms and our own businesses in our own way—without needless interference.

"It's our right to criticize the government, bawl out the umpire, belong to the Grange, or make a speech on the public square. It's our right to travel when and where we choose—to work or not, as we please.

"It offers *opportunity* to anyone who really wants it. It rewards thrift, hard work and ingenuity. It thrives on competition and raises our standard of living. It encourages invention, stimulates research and promotes progress.

"It offers us a chance to save and invest and build and grow.

"Under Free Enterprise men who have faith in an idea can take risks to develop it. Our railways started that way. So did the motor car industry—and oil and steel and aviation and scientific mechanized farming.

"Free Enterprise made small farms and factories into big ones—and then started more small ones.

And now, fighting a desperate war in which production will turn the scale, America is outproducing every other country in the world, hands down—and is doing it faster and better.

"Yet in spite of all this, some folks would like to change our American way of doing things—and rebuild our whole country under a *new* and *different* system.

"If they had their way, Tom here, wouldn't own this store. He'd be regimented with a lot of other storekeepers and told how to run his business by some bureaucrat who probably never tended store in his life.

"Ed's farm would belong to the state, and Ed would be told how to run it and what to raise by someone he wouldn't even know.

"Jim would be working for a state-owned factory—with his job and wages frozen. And I don't know *where* we country doctors would be.

"We fellows aren't rich—and probably never will be. But we've got a lot of self-respect and religion and decency and common sense. We own our own homes and farms, send our kids to college, have cars, radios, and a lot more of the luxuries of life than millions of people living under fancy political systems and 'planned economies' in other countries.

"Sure, we're willing to put up with a lot of irritating things right now—in order to win the war—but I don't believe we'll stand for being pushed around much after it's over.

"Frankly, I don't like the name Free Enterprise for the system under which this country has grown great. I'd rather call it *American* Enterprise, because it's the most American thing we have. It really *is* America. *Let's* keep it."

FIXING UP

Roofs that leak, foundations and floors that let rats in, and broken down fences may waste a lot of good food you've worked hard to produce—and that our fighting men need to win. Fixing up farm buildings and fences is good wartime citizenship—and good business anytime. It's a job that your neighbor, the Republic Dealer, can help you do. Good materials, helpful information, and a neighbor's knowledge of your farm and your problems are his stock in trade. Talk to him, if your barns and fences need fixing up. And take home a copy of the timely book "Wartime Conservation Suggestions for the Farm Front."

The Army-Navy E flag waves over seven Republic plants and the Maritime M floats over the Cleveland District plant.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps—and Keep Them!

REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS—TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW!

The Question Box

BUCK RAKE

Can you tell me whether the use of a buck rake would be practical where hay must be hauled approximately a mile from fields to barn?

It is doubtful that a buck rake would be very practical for such a long haul. The usual load for a buck rake is about half a ton and a long haul would cut down the efficiency of the machine considerably. There has been much friendly argument about the relative merits of a buck rake and field baling. Some, at least, argue that a buck rake is a real labor saver where the fields are close to the barn, but that field baling is more efficient for long hauls.

If only part of your hay is a mile from the barn, it might still be practical to use a buck rake, figuring that on the average of all fields it would save considerable labor.

—A. A.—

REMOVING MULCH

When should a mulch be removed from a strawberry bed?

One of the advantages of a mulch is that it holds back growth in the spring and lessens the danger that blossoms will be caught by a late frost. Rake the mulch from the plants to the space between the rows soon after growth starts. If the mulch is heavy, some plants may be smothered out if it is left too long. On the other hand, do not be in a hurry to do the job just as soon as the snow goes off in the spring. It is the alternate freezing and thawing which we are likely to get in early spring that heaves out the plants and does the damage.

—A. A.—

EDIBLE SOYBEANS

What is the difference between field soybeans and edible soybeans? How are the edible soybeans used?

There is no real difference. Different varieties of soybeans vary in their palatability, and the most palatable varieties have been selected and spoken of as "edible" soybeans. They can be eaten as green shell beans, they can be canned, or they can be dried and then baked.

If you grow edible soybeans, the seed should be inoculated with bacteria which grow on the roots and which fix nitrogen from the air.

—A. A.—

GRAFTING PLUMS

In the February 5 issue I read a question and answer about grafting plum trees. I have grafted quite a few in the past several years, but for me the cleft graft never worked well on any stone fruit. I would suggest that the one who asked the question try a few bark grafts this spring.

European plums will only "take" on similar stock. Japanese plums will grow weakly on European stock, but make a good growth on American or Japanese varieties.

In bark grafting the branch is cut off and the bark is raised with a small screw driver. The time to do it is just as the trees start to bloom, and for three or four weeks thereafter, depending on the wetness of the season. In a dry season, the bark does not slip well.

The scions should be dormant at the time they are used. An old ice house is a good place to keep them, but they can be buried on the north side of a barn. However, scions will start to grow in the ground, and will have to be used as soon as possible after the trees start to blossom.

If some grafts do not "take," the shoots that sprout on the sides of the branch can be budded in August. The bark graft works well on cherry trees, but peach trees are harder to graft this way than plums or cherries.

Bark grafting can be done by making two cuts, peeling away the bark, and tacking the scion to the stock as you do in bridge grafting. However, just placing this bud between bark and stock is faster.—*P. B., Conn.*

—A. A.—

SEED CORN

Is Midwestern hybrid corn adaptable to the Northeast?

Few of these hybrids have been tried. Some men feel that time will show that some of these varieties are adaptable to certain areas in the Northeast. There is a shortage of seed of these varieties known to be best adapted to this area, and there is no doubt that some of the Midwest hybrids will be tried by Northeastern farmers in some areas which have a long growing season.

—A. A.—

COVER CROP

Should a winter cover crop be plowed under very early in the spring, or left until it gets a larger growth?

One advantage of a crop such as rye is that the growing crop tends to dry out the soil in the spring. However, if it is left too long it may make the soil too dry. The more succulent a cover crop is, the faster it will decay, but it will supply less humus. On the other hand, plowing under a mature cover crop has its disadvantages. If the land is dry at plowing time, the crop decays slowly, and for a period there may actually be less nitrogen available for the use of the crop you plant. As in most things, the middle course seems best; that is, to plow under rye before it gets too far along.

—A. A.—

HOLDING CUT SEED POTATOES

Is there anything that we can use to dust cut seed potatoes so that they will keep better?

Careful experiments have shown that there is no benefit from the use of any kind of dust on cut seed. Where a considerable acreage of potatoes is planted, and where it seems necessary to cut the seed some time ahead, the best way to handle it is to store the cut seed in crates in a place where the humidity of the air is high and where it is warm, — between 60° and 70° F. One way to increase the humidity is to cover the crates with wet bags. Under these conditions a callus forms over the cut surface which prevents drying out, and the seed keeps well.

—A. A.—

PLUM POLLINATION

I have a plum tree which blossoms but which does not set fruit. Last year I put blossoms from another plum tree in a pail and hung it on the tree, but did not get any results.

You do not give the variety of your plum tree, but it is quite possible that the blossoms you used as pollinators were of the wrong variety. There are two classes of plums, European and Oriental, and they do not cross-pollinate. The long-time solution is to plant another variety of the same class, and in the meantime use branches of a variety from the same class for pollinating purposes.

—A. A.—

MORNING GLORY

We read with interest each issue of your fine paper, and thought perhaps we could get some useful information from your "Question Box" on a means of eradicating Morning Glory from crop land.—F. R., Middletown, N. Y.

We would be very glad to have letters from readers who have found a method of controlling this weed.

MINERALS INFLUENCE FERTILITY

More and more often veterinarians suspect mineral deficiency when the dairy herd shows lowered fertility or trouble at calving time. Often the scientist quickly puts his finger on the direct cause — mineral depletion of the soil resulting in low mineral content of fodder and feed. Dairy animals must have an ample supply of calcium and other minerals if they are to maintain health and continue to function properly in milk production and breeding.

Feeding "Lime Crest" Formula MIC-8009 Builds up the Mineral Supply

This formula contains adequate amounts of calcium, manganese, iodine and other "associated" minerals in trace amounts. It will help you get more milk, raise better calves and clear up certain troubles at calving and breeding time. If you feel that your cows should be doing better than they are, write for "Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."

Lime Crest TRADE MARK BRAND

"Back the Attack"—Buy War Bonds

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA · Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

FOR VICTORY: BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS.

RE-SOLE YOUR SHOES

Easy—at home. Spread on So-Lo. It wears like leather. For all footwear, children's and grownups'. Also mends tires, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth.

MEND THE HOLE for 1¢

SPREADS on like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-skid. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed.

So-Lo AT ANY HARDWARE AND 10¢ STORE

Amazing Cough Relief, Mixed In Your Kitchen

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

Yes ma'am, right in your own kitchen, you can easily mix a cough medicine that is a wonder for quick results, and gives you about four times as much for your money. And it's no trouble at all. A child could do it.

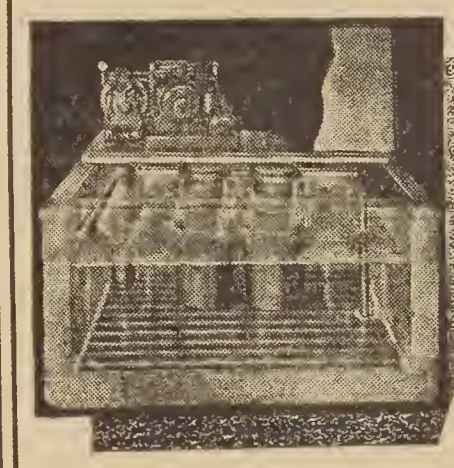
You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup. There you have a full pint of really remarkable medicine for coughs due to colds. It lasts a long time, and tastes fine.

You'll say this beats anything you ever tried. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, and let's you rest at night.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

"CAN-TOP" COOLING BOOSTS PROFITS!



Arctic Jet's unique "can-top" action assures adequately cooled top-milk, cuts bacteria count, boosts profits. Successful dairymen prefer its clean, quick, low-cost operation.

arctic jet REFRIGERATION

(Write Dept. D for literature)

The Sargent-Roundy Corp.
RANDOLPH, VERMONT.

The Greatest ENCYCLOPEDIA of FARMING

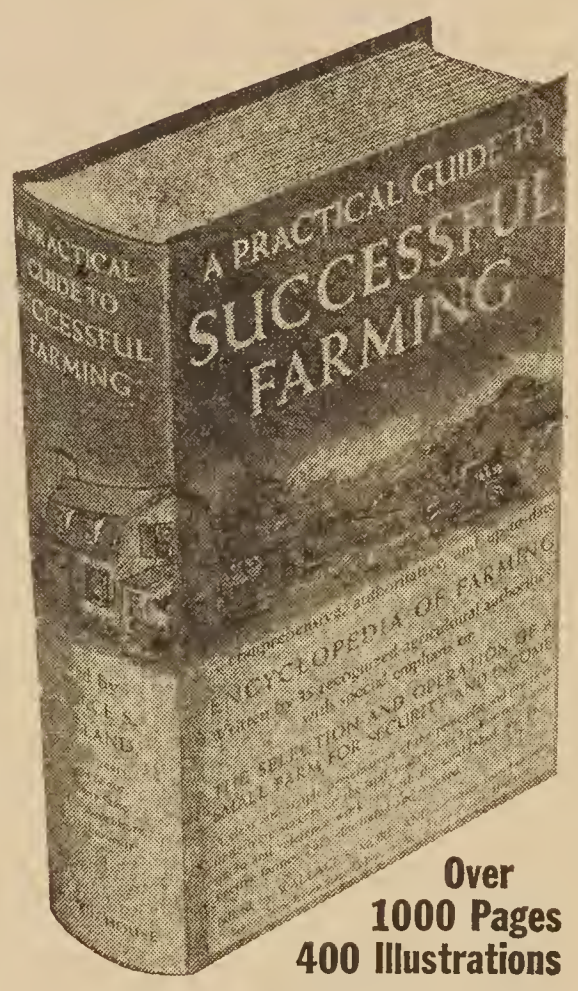
FACTS, METHODS, IDEAS, SHORT-CUTS TABLES and PRACTICAL INFORMATION Ever Packed Into One Volume

35 FARM EXPERTS show you how to select and Operate a Small Farm for Security and Profit

IF YOU are hankering to enjoy the independence which only a farm can give, here is the book you absolutely need. It will put you on the right track, and save you time, mistakes and a lot of money! Never before has so much up-to-date practical information—about every phase of scientific farming—been packed into one book.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL FARMING was written, under the editorial supervision of Wallace S. Moreland, by 35 outstanding authorities on all modern farming enterprises, including—**Poultry Farming; Dairying; Raising Cows, Pigs, Sheep and Goats; Animal Breeding and Nutrition; Raising Vegetables, Tree Fruits, Grapes and Small Fruits; Bees and Honey; Grain Crops; Cultivated Forage Crops; Grass-land Farming; and Flowers.**

There are comprehensive sections on **Farm Financing and Management; Farm Structures and Equipment; Plant Pest Control; Soil Conservation and Improvement; Seeds and Seed Testing, etc., etc.** You get the latest methods of producing for profit in 21 different kinds of farm enterprise, each covered in a comprehensive, detailed section by a recognized expert. Here is the long needed, complete encyclopedia of farming—for either beginner or veteran!



Over 1000 Pages 400 Illustrations

You Get Scientific Information Plus Practical Experience

The 35 agricultural experts who have written this book have assembled the accumulated experience of successful farmers as well as the proven results of scientific research. This information is presented clearly and concisely, often in convenient tabular form. Where a picture or a graph or a chart will tell more clearly what it would have taken a page of text to describe laboriously, a picture or graph or chart is used. The book contains some 400 such illustrations.

The emphasis is always on the practical and the specific—how to get more out of fertilizer by dissolving it in water, how to prevent the spread of fowl infections, what crop rotations are preferable with corn, what proportions of what ingredients are best for the winter ration of growing pigs, how to construct a goat farm.

An Encyclopedia of Farming —for Beginner or Veteran

An appendix of handy tables of agricultural information, supplementing those included in the main body of the book, helps to make this an encyclopedic reference work on farming. The type of information so presented includes: control of common insects attacking vegetables; formulas for making dusts and sprays; classification, symptoms and remedies of livestock diseases; planting data for truck and market garden crops; dates of first and last frosts; amount of seed required to plant an acre; program of fertilizer rotation for a 6-plot pasture; honey prices by States; rations for swine fed in the dry lot. A table-index immediately following the table of contents make it easy to locate any one of the many such tables throughout the volume.

Send No Money

Read 7 Days on *Trial*
Pay Nothing to Postman

We want you to convince yourself that this book will give you what you want. Just mail the coupon; A Practical Guide to Successful Farming will be sent you on approval. Examine the 400 pictures; read about the kinds of enterprise that interest you—then decide whether you wish to own it, at the unprecedented low price and easy terms given in the coupon. Send no money; just mail the coupon today to Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., Dept. 3 A. A. Garden City, N. Y.

Mail Free Examination Coupon Now!

GARDEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Dept. 3 A. A., Garden City, N. Y.

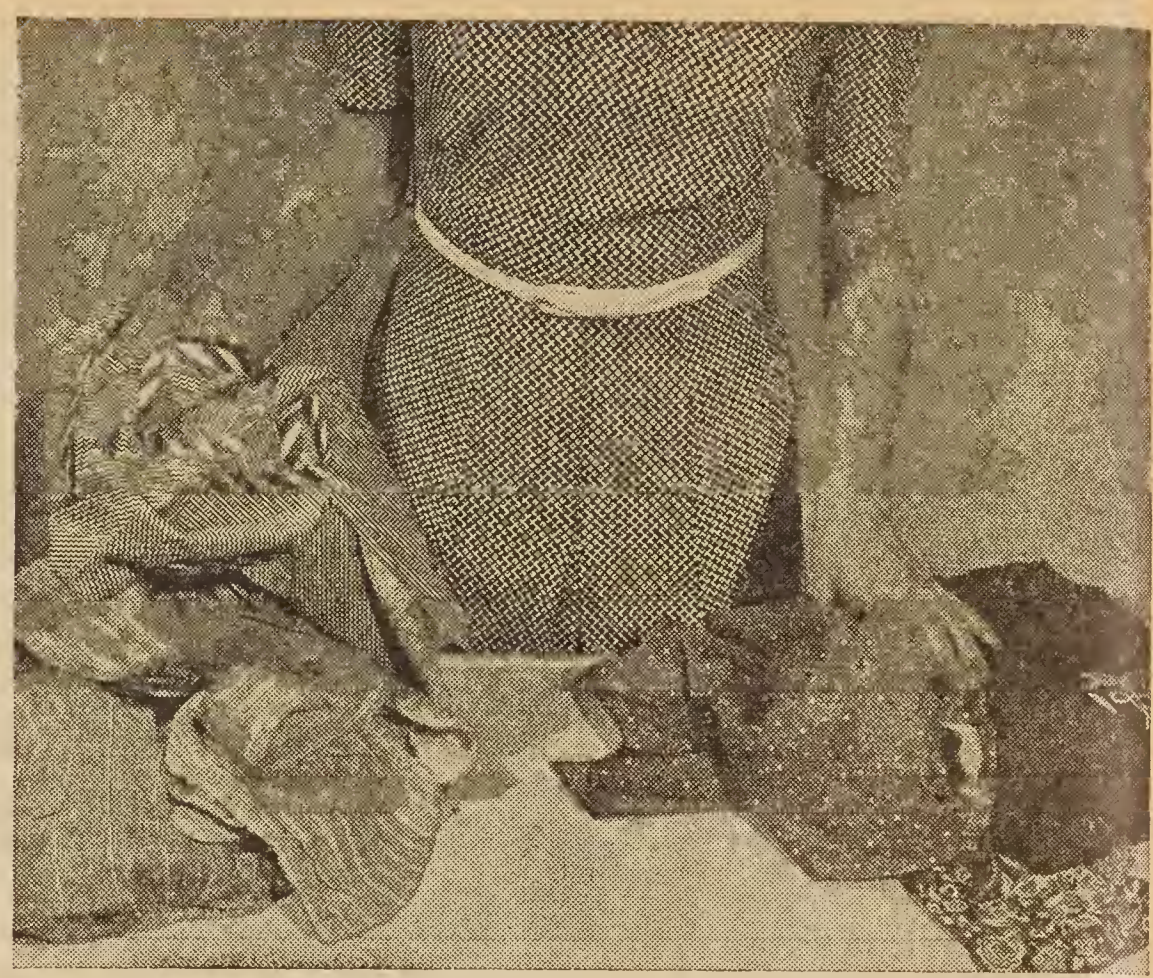
Yes, send me A Practical Guide to Successful Farming, on approval for 7 days free examination. Within this time I will either return the book or send $1.95 as first payment, plus a few cents postage, and $1.00 monthly for two months until the special low price of $3.95 is paid.

Mr.
Mrs. .....
Miss
Address .....

City .....Zone No. (if any)..... State.....

Occupation ..... If under 21 (age please).....

Save postage on 3-lb. shipment. Check here ☐ if you prefer to send $3.95 in full payment. In that case, we will pay the postage. Same 7-day examination and refund offer applies, of course. Slightly higher in Canada—105 Street, Toronto.



In sorting clothes, place light colors and very dark colors in separate piles to be washed separately.

Planning the Family Washday

By Georgia Leffingwell

FIRST OF ALL, wash clothes and household items before they are really soiled. Light soil will float out of the fabrics with the least amount of soaking and rubbing under the gentle cleansing action of your suds. A good standing suds—about two to three inches—is most efficient. Just how much soap you may need to produce that suds and maintain it, depends on the water in your own locality, but find it out by practice and stick to it.

A little gentle rubbing on the spots that get most wear, such as shirt collars and cuffs, elbows and knees, and shoulder-straps, should be all the really hard work a modern wash requires, with the possible exception of work clothes. Similarly with your bed and table linens, if they are changed frequently, there will be no necessity for boiling and harsh bleaching. The wash will be larger, of course, but the real work involved will be proportionately lighter.

Another pre-washing precaution—never drop rain-soaked or perspiration-damp clothes into your hamper. There is the chance of mildew. Hang them to dry before putting with the other soiled clothes.

Sorting and Soaking

Correct sorting is a "must" of proper washing. The first clothes to be washed are the bed linens and white table linens. Then the white cotton and linen garments. Then light-colored cottons; then, dark colors; silks and rayons, separately.

White cottons and linens should have about a fifteen minute run in lukewarm suds in the machine. Otherwise, for convenience, you can soak them an hour or even overnight. While they are soaking, you can look over the other clothes for spots and stains that need attention. Fast-colored clothes may also be soaked, but for a shorter time. Rub soap into any very dirty spots. Never soak silks or rayons.

For white clothes, the washwater should be from 130 to 140 degrees. For colored clothes, about 110 degrees. For silks and rayons, from 98 to 100 degrees. If pieces are not clean in the first sudsing, make up a second suds for a shorter run. Be careful not to overload the machine. If you are washing by hand, a funnel attached to a stick or a plunger is a help in working the suds through the clothes and also in lifting heavy pieces. Wash lightly soiled articles first; then the dirtier pieces.

Rinsing

Thorough rinsing is important. Many women like a soapy first rinse to help eliminate scum. Then give at least two rinses for each load. Bluing may be put in the third rinse for white clothes.

Men's Shirts

To many home laundresses the menfolks' shirts are the major problem, but with practice you can learn to do a perfect job. If you already have worked out a good system, here are a few pointers which may improve your technique. If not, and you are starting from scratch, I'd advise practicing on an old shirt or two, before you start in too boldly on friend husband's best.

WASHING the shirt before it gets too dirty is one way to make it easier. A preliminary half-hour or so of sudsy soak, with soap rubbed into those bothersome spots will help, too. Then just follow through on the regular washing and thorough rinsing.

STARCHING is a matter of preference. It depends on what HE likes, whether you use a light or heavy starch, and whether you do just the collars and

(*Continued on opposite page*)

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

BARBECUE SAUCE

IT WOULD be a pity to let a sameness creep into the serving of home-canned or frozen meats or those which are bought at the market. A piquant sauce is one mighty good way of varying the flavor and appearance so that eye and appetite are stirred. This barbecue sauce is excellent for beef, pork or veal:

2 tablespoons butter
4 teaspoons flour
½ cup tomato catsup
1 cup water
2 teaspoons table mustard
2 tablespoons vinegar
4 teaspoons brown sugar

Melt butter and blend in flour; add other ingredients which have been mixed together. Cook the sauce until it thickens and serve around a roast, or heat slices of cold meat in the sauce and serve.

DOUBLE DUTY FROCKS

No. **2047** with its ever-popular bolero suits the current demand for all-purpose outfits. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, for dress, 3⅛ yards 39-inch fabric; and for bolero, 1¾ yards 39-inch.

No. **2071** should be made up in a pretty cotton if you would possess one of those go-to-market, stay-at-home frocks, flattering to the midriff. Sizes 10 to 42. Size 16, 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric with 2¾ yards ruffling.

No. **3756** serves now as a front-buttoned jumper for the girl who can wear it later as a sun-back. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, for jumper, 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric; and for blouse 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2097** is a beau-catcher with that long-waisted look emphasized in the newest frocks and becoming neckline with ruffling finish. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, only 2⅝ yards 39-inch fabric with 1½ yards ruffling.

No. **2089** presents that American classic, the jumper, very attractively touched up with bright applique. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, for jumper, 2¾ yards 35-inch or 39-inch fabric; for blouse, 1¾ yards 39-inch. Transfer 11215 is a separate pattern.

No. **2794** makes up into the sweetest possible frock for the youngest. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years. Size 2, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric with ¼ yard contrasting and 1½ yards ruffling.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The new Spring Fashion Book has over 175 delightfully illustrated all-occasion patterns for you and the family. Price 12 cents, *or* send 25 cents for the Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

EXCEPT IN SPRINGTIME

By Anobel Armour

Here in the slow winter hour, time stands still
And offers a brief for an eternity:
Then peace will be like white snow on the hill,
And that is how all timelessness should be.

There will be warm earth closely wrapped around
And silence, then, for the soul to rest on;
And yet there will be shadows of sweet sound
Echoing from the world that now is gone.

Lush grasses will bend faintly in the wind
And fainter still the first red leaves will fall.
The winter storms will blow undisciplined
And, listening, one will not stir at all

Except in springtime, when small bulbs thrust up
And break to sharp leaf, shard by greening shard,
Except when the crocus is a golden cup —
Then will the silent pillow be too hard!

THE FAMILY WASHDAY

(*Continued from opposite page*)

cuffs. Hang to dry by the lower hem.

IRONING: Be sure to dampen the shirt evenly before ironing. Have it damp but NOT wet. If you have an ironer, you very probably have a leaflet of directions for ironing various pieces, but if you are ironing the shirt by hand, iron first the collar, doing the wrong side and then the right side, working from the points in. Then, in this order, iron the yoke, cuffs and sleeves, back and front. Have your iron hot, smooth and clean.

If you are doing turn-over cuffs and collars, here is a trick. When finished flat, run a moist cloth, held over the end of your thumb, along the line of the fold. Then turn over the collar or cuff while still damp and press on both sides with the iron. For extra-special finish, you can rub this fold, before you iron it, with a cloth wet in light starch to smooth the fold.

FOLDING: If you have closet-room which permits it, the easiest way to avoid wrinkles in clean shirts is to keep them on hangers, but if not, some hints on folding may be in order. Lay the shirt flat on the table or ironing board and button it; then fold each side of the shirt under for about a quarter of the width of the shirt. Turn the shirt over, so the bosom side is face-down, and fold the sleeves along the back, then the bottom, up over the cuffs, and another fold up to the collar. As a further assurance against wrinkling, pin the shoulder yoke and fold together.

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Tender, Crusty Rolls without Kneading!

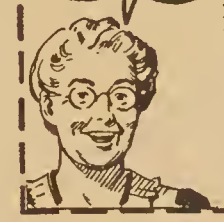
Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast— the only yeast with more EXTRA vitamins

NO-KNEADING BREAD ROLLS

1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
¼ cup shortening
1¼ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 egg, beaten
3½ cups flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Place shortening, salt and sugar in a separate bowl; add boiling water. When lukewarm, add yeast and beaten egg; mix well. Add flour to make a soft dough; beat well. Place dough in greased bowl, cover with plate and chill 2 to 24 hours. Pinch off dough and fill greased muffin pans ⅓ full. Brush tops with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 2 hours. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. for 20 minutes. Remove from pan immediately. Makes 2 dozen.

FREE!



NEW WARTIME EDITION OF FLEISCHMANN'S FAMOUS RECIPE BOOK!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for bread, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name _____
Address _____
Town or City _____ County _____
State _____

WALL PAPER
Make Home Cheerful
Large catalog free. Modern patterns, exclusive colors. High quality papers selected from thousands of styles; low prices. Shipped prepaid. Write today.
Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept.76, Philadelphia, Pa.
Big FREE Catalog

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

Women Who Suffer from SIMPLE ANEMIA

Here's One Of The Best Ways To Help Build Up Red Blood!

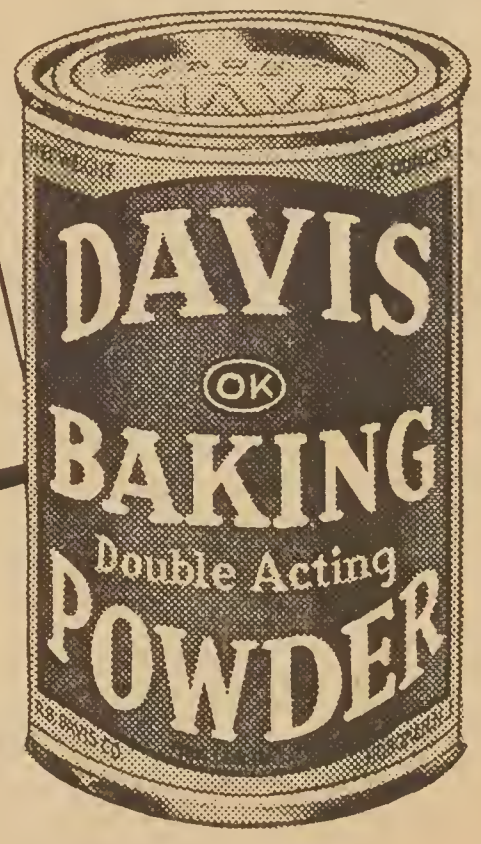
You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy for home use to help build up red blood to give more strength—in such cases. Follow label directions. *Worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

QUILT PIECES. COLORFUL COTTON PRINTS. 2 POUND BOX AND QUILT PATTERN BOOK. $1.00 POSTPAID. WAYNE D. FOX, PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

TRY ME- I'm always dependable



FREE — 80-page book of *Master Patterns for Baking.* Just *print* your name and address on the *back* of a Davis Baking Powder label and mail to R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J., Dept. B-67.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A CORRESPONDENT, at the end of a long eulogy of the buckrake in which he doesn't quite have the confidence to recommend it for green or wilted hay, asked, *"Why put green grass into a silo?"*

A Fair Question

Since my original inquiry into buckrakes was designed to find out if I could build one which would handle wilted green hay for grass silage, I consider my correspondent's question a fair one. I'm going to attempt to answer it as much to reassure myself as to convince anyone else.

Grass Ensilage

These are the reasons that I put wilted green grass into a silo:

(1) With the small crew we use—generally two men on a farm — we have to start haying the very last of May and continue it until early October. The big rush comes in June. Past experience has proved that because of catchy weather and slow drying we cannot possibly handle during that month all the hay which should be cut in June in order to pave the way for good second and third cuttings.

(2) Cutting hay when it is green, wilting the hay, and chopping it into a silo provide a needed means of weed control on a farm where clean cultivated crops are held to a minimum.

(3) Several years of feeding grass ensilage has thoroughly convinced us that it has some quality which helps to get our cows bred during the critical December through February period. This quality shows up in the way the cattle come in heat, the number of services necessary to get them in calf, and in the way their hair and eyes shine and in their general alertness.

Not Expensive

Grass silage used to cost us too much. First we bought molasses and mixed it with it, then phosphoric acid, then we cut grain in the dough stage and mixed it with the grass. For the last two years, however, we have relied on wilting to the recommended 68 or 70 per cent moisture.

Wilted grass silage, handled the way we handle it, is neither hard on the men nor expensive to put up. We wilt heavy stands in the swath, lighter stands in a windrow made by a windrower attached to the mowing machine. We pick up the wilted hay with a hayloader into a dump truck which can be driven by anyone old enough to drive. The loads of wilted hay are dumped at the chopper which we sink into a trench in the ground. It is at this point that some really hard work has to be done pitching and pulling the wilted hay into the chopper. It's an easy job for two men but a pretty stiff one for one man.

Under our system the hay is tangled by the hayloader, and my original interest in buckrakes was based on wondering if a buckrake load of wilted hay wouldn't feed into a chopper more easily than our dump truck load.

Moisture Content

The moisture content of wilted hay is judged by observing the chopped-up material in the silo. When filling silo with a two-man crew, we level off the silo only a couple of times a day but we always give the silage a thorough treading before starting the next morning, and sometimes we sprinkle it.

In observing the freshly chopped grass silage in the silo, it has certain qualities when it is carrying about the right moisture which are easily judged. I have a report on three samples of silage from three different silos just analyzed by Professor J. K. Wilson at Cornell which show moisture contents of 65 (this silo has no roof), 66 and 70 per cent. Since the ideal figure would be 68 per cent moisture, you can see that the two crews who filled these silos were guessing the moisture content of the wilted hay they chopped sufficiently accurately.

Acidity and Odor

As yet we have not been able to hit the recommended acidity for grass ensilage by the wilting method. This means that our ensilage is likely to have a bad odor, the scientists tell us. *Actually, however, our wilted grass silage out of three silos this year smells all right and not a soul has kicked about it.*

1944 Plans

We're already planning to fill all our silos with wilted grass again this coming summer. We may try a buckrake for the job *but our hayloader and dump truck are not for sale yet.*

* * *

BUCKRAKES CONTINUED

Letters continue to come in on buckrakes. Following are pertinent quotations from some of them. Quotations are selected to bring out divergent points of view as well as agreements. A visitor has reported that he has seen a buckrake used to pick up and haul bundles of green ensilage corn. Apparently no one has yet used one for fishing.

Elton J. Endress, Hamburg, N. Y.:

"A buckrake which works well in cured hay will work in green hay until it is overloaded and something breaks . . . A rake is just like any other tool or machine. It must be built right."

Nelson Peet, Webster, N. Y.:

"For green or wilted hay, I would say 'no'. I confess that I have never put grass in a silo since we have had the buckrake but I do know that a sudden shower will stop the buckrake even in dry hay. Wet hay will not slide on the teeth at all. When the hay does not slide, you cannot load a buckrake."

William M. Board, DeLancey, N. Y.:

"I think you can pick up green hay or feed with a buckrake. It may be necessary to tedder it first. I am going to try mine on some this summer. . . . My best record (on dry hay) was at a neighbor's last summer where I put in between 16 and 18 tons off a side hill of 6 acres in 5 hours."

Dr. Albert All, Andes, N. Y.:

"I have had no experience picking up green hay but I heard one farmer say that two buckrakes brought hay to his blower faster than two men could feed it. . . . Like a new man trying to handle a bulldozer, it requires practice to handle the buckrake. . . . I am of the opinion that tractors in the future will be built with buckrake accommodations in mind."

Stephen L. Mills, Port Byron, N. Y.:

"I have had two buckrakes but used them only with horses. The buckrake, I believe, saves only a little in the handling of loose hay as the hayloader will put hay on vehicles with very little or no hand labor. It does not save on the horsefork or mowing or getting out."

Carlton M. Edwards, Port Byron, N. Y.:

"A buckrake (built as described) will carry 800 to 1000 pounds of dry hay or 12 pick-up bales under most conditions. Drawing from the same field as a truck, it places an equal amount of hay on the barn floor in exactly one-third less time than the truck with four men."

Edward T. Janney, Clayville, Va.:

"When your hay is within 1000 yards of the barn, a buckrake will handle more hay in an hour than a loader or pickup baler. When distance is greater, its practicability is questionable . . . . If you think a side-delivery and hay loader tangle hay, just try a buckrake. It almost bales it."

W. H. Hamilton, Somerville, N. J.:

"Back in 1925, I started to use a horse-drawn buckrake or bullrake to gather dry hay. . . . In 1929, I bought a tractor and tractor rake attached in front of the tractor . . . From my experience, on short hauls and dry hay the buckrake is fairly satisfactory. On tough hay not so good."

W. S. Thorne, Steam Boat Springs, Colorado:

"Last summer we put up some grass silage from our irrigated meadows — mixed grasses and clover. We swept this green hay to the chopper with a tractor buckrake. . . . Green hay is of course very heavy and one cannot load a buckrake as full as with cured hay but it works well after you get onto it and it is not as hard to tear apart at the machine as grass loaded on a wagon."

Roy D. Hunter, Durham, N. H.:

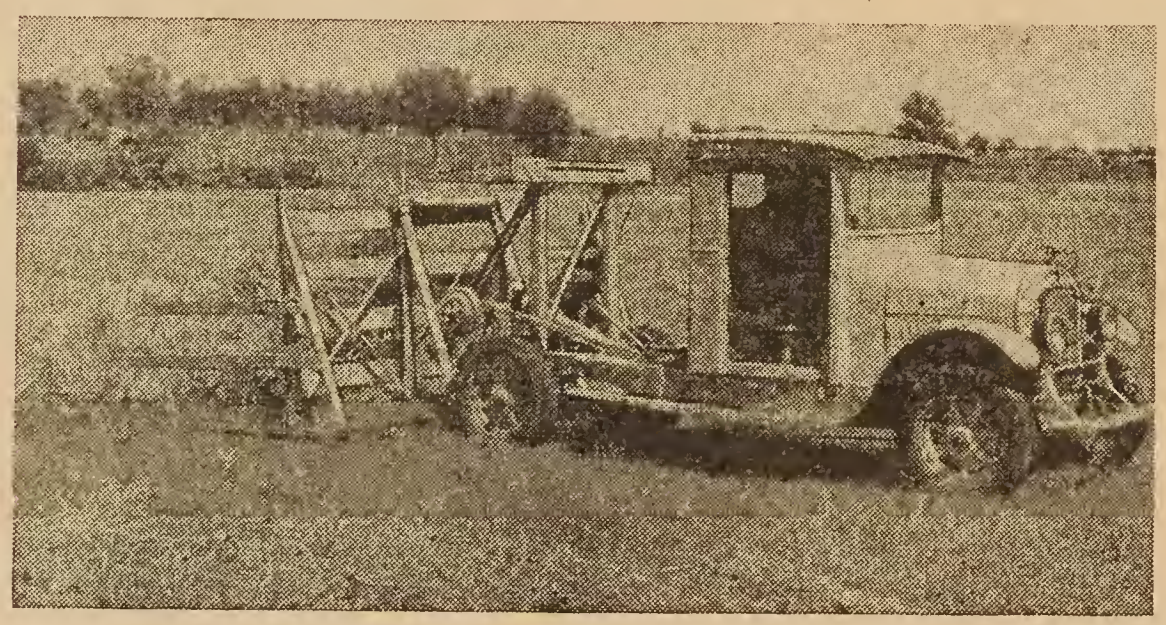
"I used my buckrake for picking up soybeans and millet in a heavy crop from the swath and was well pleased with it."

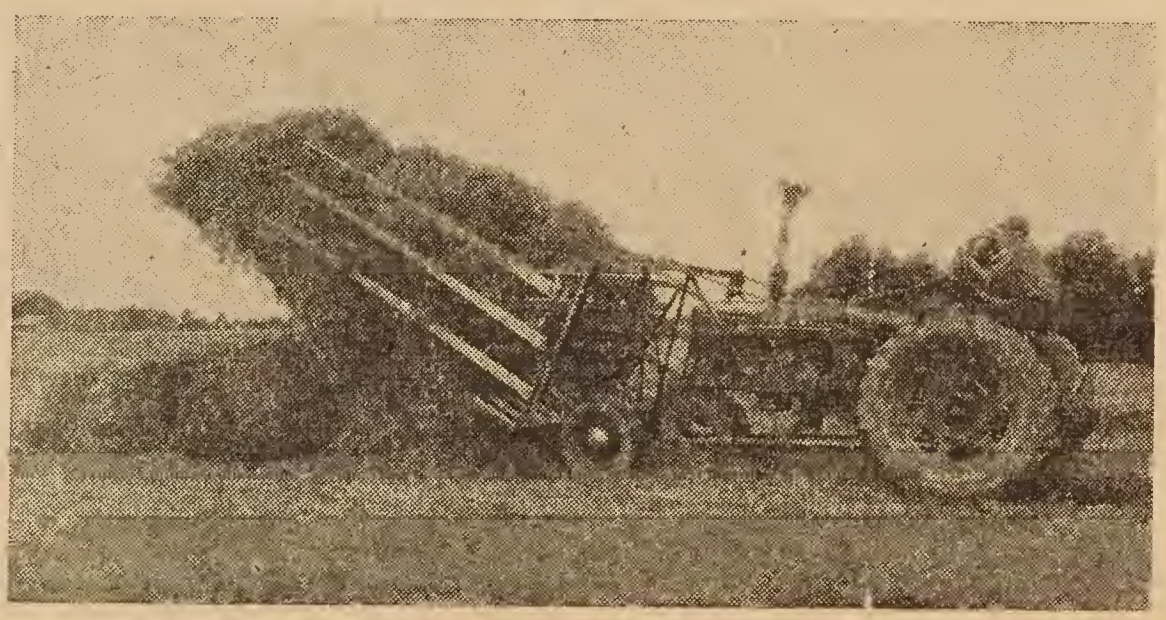
Clarence Huckle, Clyde, N. Y.:

"The main points to watch for in a buckrake are: (1) high speed of vehicle for trips to the barn; (2) extra strength in the lifting apparatus; (3) extra strength in the upright portion of the rake to take the strain of lifting."

Elmer B. Hint, Oakfield, N. Y.:

"Last year I found it helped (saved leaves) to take the buckrake and shove the hay into piles in the A. M. before it was dry enough to be put into the barn."

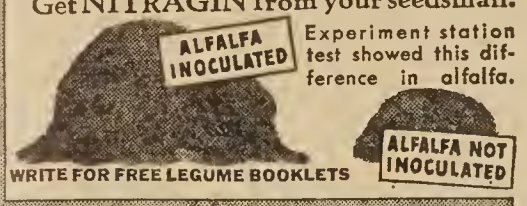




These pictures show the two most common ways of mounting buckrakes; in front of a tractor, or on the rear end of a truck or doodlebug.

Inoculate ALL LEGUMES with NITRAGIN INOCULATION

● It costs about 12¢ an acre, takes a few minutes to inoculate soybeans, alfalfa, clover, other legume seed with NITRAGIN. Yet it boosts yields up to 50%; gives feed richer in protein, helps build fertility. Inoculate every planting of legumes. NITRAGIN is the oldest, most widely used inoculant. Get NITRAGIN from your seedsman.



Experiment station test showed this difference in alfalfa.

WRITE FOR FREE LEGUME BOOKLETS

THE NITRAGIN CO., Inc., 3810 N. Booth St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

CONCRETE materials are widely available

for needed farm improvements

Concrete materials—portland cement, sand and gravel or stone—are widely available to help farmers build for greater wartime food production.

Set the stage now for producing more eggs, pork, beef and dairy products—by building clean, sanitary, feed-saving, concrete floors in your poultry house, feed lot and barn; by building a manure pit, storage cellar, water tank or other modern improvements of economical, long-lasting concrete.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer. We will help with free plan sketches. Just check list below and mail today.

Paste on penny postal and mail

- ☐ Dairy barn floors
- ☐ Poultry house floors
- ☐ Feeding floors
- ☐ Milk houses
- ☐ Foundations
- ☐ Manure pits
- ☐ Grain storages
- ☐ Storage cellars
- ☐ Tanks, troughs
- ☐ Farm repairs

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K3a-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

FARM INJURIES

"What is the farmer's responsibility toward hired men who are injured while doing farm work?"

The New York State law does not require that farmers carry compensation insurance, but it does not relieve the farmer of some responsibility for accidents. The only basis for a suit for damages brought by the farm worker against the employer is that the employer was negligent, and that his negligence resulted in an accident which injured an employee. As you can see it is not always simple for a farmer to prove that he was not negligent, and there is always the danger that a suit might be started and that the injured man might win.

Because of this situation, some farmers who hire a considerable number of men are taking out workmen's compensation insurance even though the law does not require it.

—A. A.—

STOP THIS RACKET

A sizable racket is reported in the misappropriation of checks sent to service men's dependents. By various means, crooks have secured possession of these checks, have forged the endorsement and have gotten them cashed.

To stop this it is important that storekeepers and others refuse to cash such checks for any person not known to them. Such a policy would do more to stop this racket than any other one thing.

—A. A.—

SEE A LAWYER

"Can you tell me where I can get blank contract forms for the sale of a farm without engaging the services of a high priced lawyer?"

In spite of the general opinion to the contrary, most country lawyers are very reasonable in the charges they make. A contract, of course, is a statement of an agreement to do certain things, but it is too easy for a layman to write something which isn't legal and cannot be enforced, and to omit something that should be there. In countless instances, the desire to save a little money has eventually resulted in serious losses in time and money. You can, of course, dope yourself with patent medicines instead of going to a doctor, and you can try to be your own lawyer. Both practices are dangerous.

—A. A.—

ROVING HEIFER

"One of my heifers got into the road and was hit by a car. Can I make the driver settle?"

The loss of a heifer is serious, but I doubt if it would be advisable to try to collect. As a matter of fact, farm animals are not supposed to be in the road unattended, and the driver of the car could put in a counter-claim for any damage done to his car.

Where a motorist hits an animal that is being led or driven along a road or across a road, the situation is entirely different. Then the burden of proof is on the motorist to show that he was not negligent.

—A. A.—

We would like to get in touch with Mr. Schuyler Quick, formerly of Candor, N. Y., and Mr. Donald Christopher, formerly of Warren, Mass. If any subscriber knows the present address of either of these two men, we would be glad to have the information.

—A. A.—

A subscriber is anxious to have a copy of "Life and I" by Gamaliel Bradford. If anyone knows where a copy of this can be secured, we would appreciate your dropping a card to *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

SHE HAS THE VOICE WITH A SMILE, TOO

She's your personal representative at the telephone company — the girl in the Business Office

ANY TIME you'd like to know anything about service, or equipment, or bills, or wartime telephone regulations, she's there to help.

Sometimes, because of the war, she cannot give you the exact type of equipment or service you want — or just when you want it.

But you can be sure of this:

She will do her very best at all times and do it promptly, efficiently and courteously.

When you are calling over war-busy Long Distance wires, the operator may ask you to "please limit your call to 5 minutes." That's to help more calls get through during rush periods.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

FREE! A new kind of Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book. Contains information of value to every farmer. Tells how to get more from your 1944 crops. Write today for your copy.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Penna. Box 43C.

BE SATISFIED

In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

When your electric fence is properly built and Prime supplies the "wallop," you've got a combination you can count on. During the past ten years, thousands of farmers have learned to depend on Prime high-line and battery controllers. See your Prime dealer.

The Prime Mfg. Co., 1669 S. First St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

FREE BOOKLET "How to Build and Maintain Your Electric Fence." Write for your copy today. F-1

Prime High-line Model, approved for safety by Underwriters' Laboratories.

© 1944 The Prime Mfg. Co.

When you bought your SURGE *Milker*
You bought much MORE than just a good milking machine

You also bought

the right to be sure of ample repair parts at the right price

and

prompt Surge Service at reasonable cost

You can still be sure! Even if your own Surge Service Man is now far away, Surge Service is still available—just drop a card to your nearest Babson Branch.

Whether you bought your Surge last week or twenty years ago, you bought a mighty good machine and we are here to *make it keep on being a good machine.*

Every four minutes of every working day a shining, bright, new Surge rolls off our production lines.

If you have had to wait a long time for YOUR new Surge, it is not because we are not making a lot of them, but because so many of your neighbors also like the Surge Milker and the Surge Service that makes it keep right on being a good milker.

Babson Bros. Co. of N.Y.

842 W. Belden Avenue Syracuse, N.Y.

CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS KANSAS CITY LOS ANGELES SEATTLE HOUSTON

MARCH 18, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Garden Pointers from 30 Years' Experience

By E. R. EASTMAN

The satisfaction and good health that come from having your own vegetables fresh out of your garden are compensations not taken into consideration when the farmer says that he can buy his vegetables cheaper than he can grow them.

TIME will not be taken here to argue for a garden. If you are not convinced that a garden pays in these war times both in dollars and in satisfaction, you never will be. I am in entire disagreement with the policy of the farmer who sells everything at low wholesale prices and buys back all of his living at high retail prices. I just don't get the viewpoint of the man who says that he can buy his vegetables cheaper than he can grow them. Even so, he has lost at least something of the satisfaction that comes from living on a farm.

Why Farm Gardens Fail

But I can see how a farmer can have little interest in a garden if he uses the same piece of ground year after year. This means that the garden spot becomes thoroughly seeded with every kind of weed and infested with plant diseases and bugs. Too often the farm garden is surrounded by a fence where weeds and disease flourish. Frequently, also, the garden has a row of pie plant or berry bushes growing right through the middle of it, which makes another weed-breeding spot and a garden that is difficult to work.

With the labor shortage what it is, few farmers have time or energy to work a garden by hand. The farm garden should be frequently rotated with other crops, and it should be laid out with long rows, at least three feet apart, so that it can be worked with a horse or tractor-drawn machinery.

The Non-Farm Gardener

Now, of course, the gardener who has little land must use the same spot year after year He, too, can reduce weeding and other hand work by thoroughly preparing the seed bed before anything is planted. Time spent then will save twice the time later. If you can plow or spade your garden in the fall, or early enough in the spring so that the weeds sprout before planting time, you can kill them off before planting and that will save time later.

Length of Rows for Each Crop

For a twelve months' supply of fresh and canned vegetables you will need about a 100-foot row for such crops as bush and pole limas, late beets, late cabbage, carrots, onions, turnips and snap beans. For such crops as early beets, early cabbage, lettuce, parsnips, peppers, salsify and rutabagas, allow about 50 feet of row. Plan to have 50 early cabbage plants and 100 late; 25 or 30 broccoli plants and about the same of Brussels Sprouts, and from 75 to 100 tomato plants. To provide plenty of sweet corn, you will need from 150 to 300 feet of row for early and the same for late. All of this must be adjusted to land available.

When it comes to making out your seed order, you will need about 1 ounce of spinach and early beets; ½ ounce for each planting of carrots, cucumbers and onion seed (in addition to sets); an ordinary packet of early cabbage and celery and two of late cabbage, if you grow your own plants; one packet of parsnips, early squash and late squash, turnips, salsify and chard. When it comes to the larger seeds, order at least 2 pounds of peas; 4 pounds of sweet corn; 2 pounds of onion sets; 1½ pounds of snap beans; ½ pound of bush limas, and ½ pound of pole limas if your growing season is sufficiently long. A bushel of early potatoes and 2 bushels of late will provide plenty of potatoes.

Amount of Seed to Buy

An enormous amount of seed is wasted by planting too thickly. With the smaller vegetables it is of course necessary to do a lot of thinning. After thinning, snap beans and beets should be from 2 to 4 inches apart in the row; carrots, 2 inches; parsnips, 4 inches; onions, 2 inches; radishes, 1 to 2 inches. Bush limas need 6 to 8 inches between plants; pole limas, 10 to 12 inches. Set out broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, early cabbage and peppers at least 18 inches apart. Potatoes are planted from 10 to 12 inches in the row, with the rows 3 feet apart. Melons and cucumbers must have even more room. Thin cucumbers and muskmelons from 12 to 18 inches between plants, in rows 4 to 5 feet apart. Late squash need even more room.

Dust for treating seed to prevent seed rotting or "damping off", accompanied by directions for use, can usually be bought from the seed house or store where you buy your seeds. *All seed left over from last year should be tested.* Seed bought from a reliable house this year and carrying the results of a germination test need not be tested. Legumes, like peas and beans may do better if inoculated; edible soy-beans should always be inoculated. Inoculating material can be bought when buying seeds, and is inexpensive.

Planting Directions

When you have thoroughly prepared your seed bed so the tilth is almost like an ash heap, then lay out the rows. If the garden is to be worked with farm equipment these rows should be at least three feet apart. But in the small garden, rows may be narrower, particularly for the smaller vegetables. Even here, however, don't overplant. Most vegetables need plenty of space. Don't hesitate to thin them down after danger of bugs is past.

If a large farm garden, lay out your rows with a field-marker. If a small garden, use a string on two sticks. *Be sure your rows are straight.* Use the corner of your hoe to mark a shallow trench under the string. If seed is small, mix a little fine sand or dirt with it in the packet and shake it out into the row by jarring the packet gently. Use a garden rake to cover the seed evenly. Don't waste seed by sowing too thickly. Thousands of dollars in seed are wasted every year because the seeds are planted too deep. Small seeds need only a thin coating of well pulverized dirt over them.

For best results, plant some of your vegetables, like peas, radishes, lettuce, early cabbage, etc., as early (*Please Turn to Page* 12)

MAR. 18 The G.L.F. Patron 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Seed Supplies for Spring 1944

A Report to G.L.F. Members

THERE will probably be enough seed to plant all the crops G.L.F. members plan to plant this spring, but some of the favorite varieties are scarce and substitutions will be necessary. This is particularly true of oats, and applies also to clover and alfalfa. Details follow.

Oats. Llenroc, Cornellian, and Ithacan oats extremely scarce. Most farmers will have to plant something else. Vanguard and Victory oats are more plentiful, but still not enough to go around. Good supplies of Utility oats are available. Recommendation: Order your oats and take delivery as soon as they arrive.

Clover. There is less than a normal supply of Medium Red clover. Enough Mammoth Red and Alsike are available if you can't get Medium Red. The Ladino supply is very short.

Alfalfa. Not enough Super Grimm to go around. Practically no Ontario Variegated. Northern Variegated is a good substitute. Plenty of common alfalfa.

Grasses. Good supplies of timothy, Red Top, and most other grasses, and of the pasture mixtures.

Corn. Supplies of the recommended hybrids and the popular open pollinated varieties are about normal. An unusually large demand would mean shortages of some kinds. Place your order at once if it is not already in.

Vegetable Seed. Danish type cabbage scarce. Most other seeds in good supply

A Request

Transportation in wartime is slow and uncertain. Mills are busy. Local warehouses are crowded with spring supplies, and in many cases short of men. It will help to protect your own spring planting needs, and help your G.L.F. Service Agency do a better job for you if you—

—Order your seed, fertilizer, and other spring needs right away.

—Take them home as soon as they come in.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

Photo by Harold M. Lambert

This is a year to grow all the feed you can. Agricultural colleges recommend that you increase your corn acreage if possible, and put at least part of it into a variety that will mature for grain.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

MORE ABOUT FARM DRAFT DEFERMENTS

THERE is much concern over the announcement that draft boards are to review all men with farm deferments. Here are the facts:

1. Whereas under certain conditions some men with less than 16 farm units have been deferred in the past, the National Selective Service Headquarters now states, "The deferment of any registrant who produces less than 16 war units each year is unjustified". However, a draft board can consider a registrant's age, health, or other circumstance affecting his case.

2. Class 3-C will be eliminated entirely, because dependency is no longer considered a basis for deferment.

3. The review of farm deferments does not affect a registrant's right to appeal. Since February 1, registrants classified under 1-A are receiving a preinduction physical examination. However, even though a registrant gets orders to report for this physical examination, he still has a right to appeal if the appeal is made within ten days after he has received notice that he is in 1-A.

4. A draft registrant who does not have 16 war units on his farm may be considered for deferment if he adds to his units by working on more than one farm.

5. A man who has been deferred as a necessary farm worker, and who takes a non-farm job without getting the permission of his draft board, must immediately be put in 1-A.

6. A man who has been working full time off the farm and who returns to full-time farm work is eligible for Class 2-C (essential farm workers) unless he was put in 1-A before he returned to the farm.

Selective Service reports that, as of January 1, 1944, 1,700,000 men were deferred as necessary agricultural workers, and that 400,000 of these are single men below twenty-two years of age.

In a Southern Tier county of New York, the county agent says, 'The farm deferment situation has been handled very well in this county. A man who knows farming has visited many deferred farm workers, has reported to the draft board exactly what he has found, and the draft board has acted on his recommendations. The men who

(*Continued on Page* 25)

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
February 25, 1944

W. R. Ogg
American Farm Bureau Federation
Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.

As Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with constant contacts with our two hundred thousand farm circulation in Northeast I know that further tightening in deferment of farm workers will work great hardship and definitely and seriously affect food supply. Government cannot constantly urge more and more production while at same time making it more and more difficult to produce. Farm machinery is wearing out, new machinery difficult to get. Average farm age is near sixty years. Thousands of farmers are tired and discouraged. Anything that can be done to ease farm labor situation is in best interests of America.

E. R. EASTMAN, President and Editor American Agriculturist.

THIS TIRE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF
—and tells you why it's the finest tractor tire made

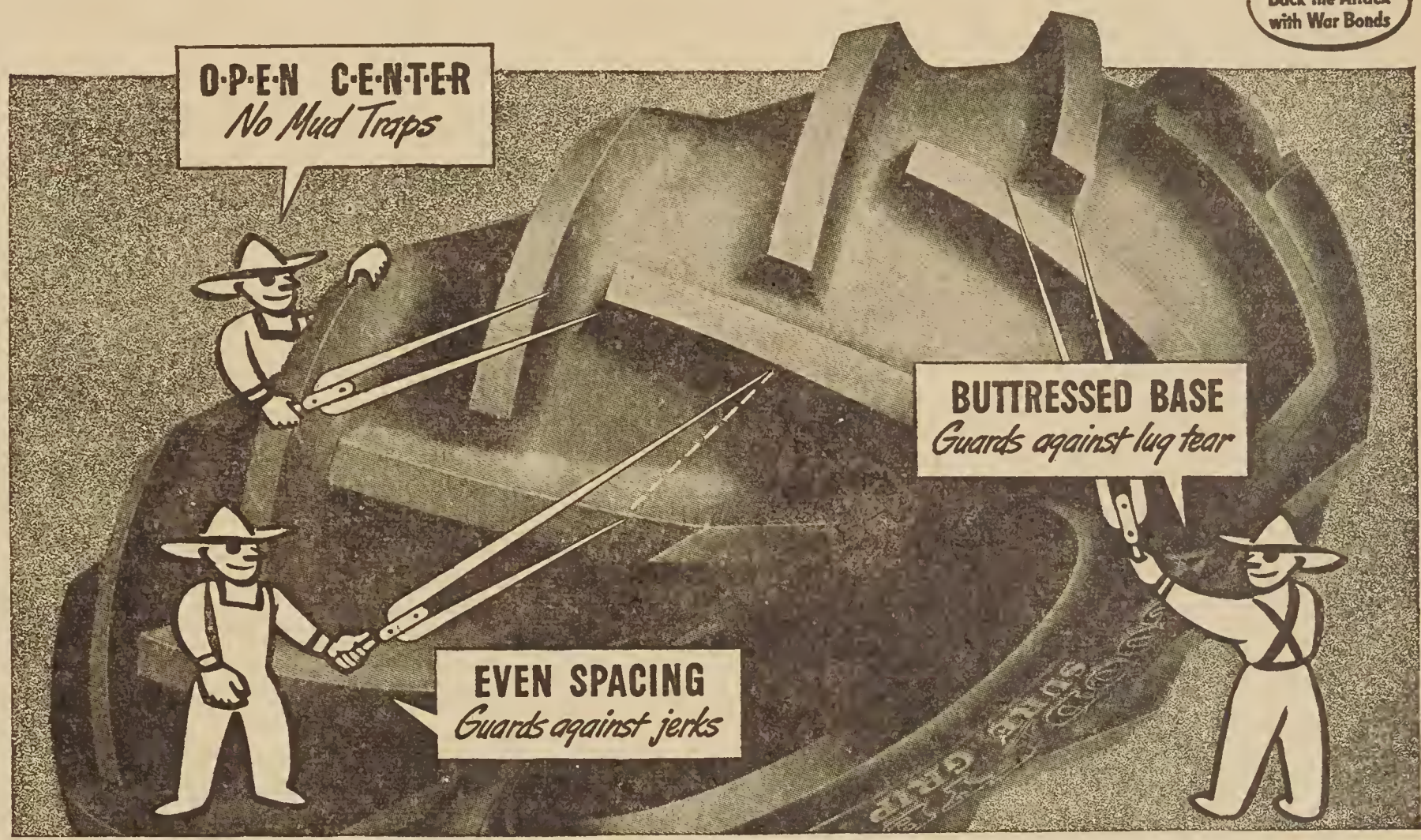
EVEN before you put it to work in the field, you know how the tractor tire pictured here will perform. It is Goodyear's great Sure-Grip, and there are features about that famous tread that speak for themselves.

The O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread design tells you this tire will let your tractor do more work — in less time — and on less fuel — because there are no corners or "pockets" to pack up with mud and cause time-wasting, fuel-wasting slippage.

The high, sharp shoulders of those husky lugs tell you this tread bites deep into the soil — to give positive traction backward as well as forward. And the even spacing between those lugs is why the Sure-Grip rolls smoothly, without jerking. Notice, too, that each lug is wider at the base than at the top — built like a dam — buttressed against tearing off!

On top of all this, you see the name Goodyear on this tire. And that tells you you're getting the greatest tire-value for your money. For *"the greatest name in rubber"* is always your best guide — no matter what type of tires you're buying — and no matter whether they're made of natural or of synthetic rubber!

Let's all Back the Attack with War Bonds



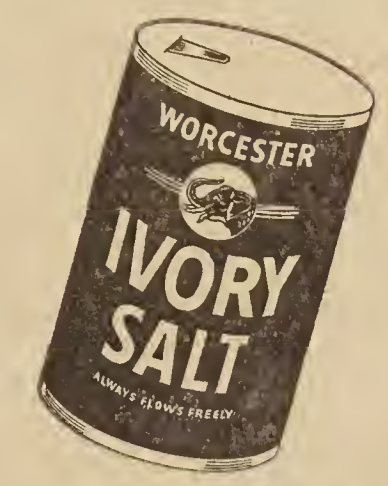
Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

GOODYEAR
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

There's No Life Without Salt!

Neither man nor beast can live without this vital mineral. It brings out flavor in foods; is used for canning, meat curing, butter making, stock feeding. Always get the best—Worcester Salt.

FREE—WHILE THEY LAST...Get your copy of the Practical Farmer's Salt Book. Keeps accurate records and contains valuable information. Send no money, drop a card or letter to Worcester Salt Company, 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.



NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE

BIG FREE BOOK

Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. **Book Free.**
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1532 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

It's the Pre-War Silo if it's a HARDER!

Same pre-war materials, same hardware and our gambrel roof with steel top.

Same prices!

NOW—it's time to buy.

HARDER SILO COMPANY, Inc.
153 Grand St., Cobleskill, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

DRAFT BOARDS AND THE FARMERS

I HAVE nothing but the highest commendation and sympathy for members of Draft Boards, most of whom have done an exceptionally good job at great personal sacrifice and with more or less criticism from the public. Now, instead of the job getting easier for the Selective Service Boards, it is much more difficult, because the Army has demanded more and more men, and those men just cannot be obtained in most communities without taking fathers or men working in more or less essential occupations.

I cannot speak for industry, but again I do want to bring to the attention of draft board members the manpower problem of farmers. Just yesterday a good farmer said to me that he had been operating a three-man farm for many years. He has found it impossible to get any help for the coming season, so he is planning to do only what he can AND NO MORE with two men—himself and his son. Literally, hundreds of such cases are being brought to the attention of *American Agriculturist.*

On the average, farmers are old and tired; they don't have sufficient machinery, and the manpower is far short of what it should be to produce even a normal crop. They did produce last year because they got a good season. This year it may be a different story.

The local draft boards do have an opportunity to exercise some judgment on each individual case. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Selective Service Boards continue to proceed with the greatest caution in taking trained help out of food production, because we have certainly reached the point where the war effort and the country can best be served by keeping every possible man producing food.

POULTRY BUSINESS WILL IMPROVE

IT IS NOT necessary to remind egg producers that they have been in a jam now for months, caught between exceptionally high feed prices on one side and ruinously low egg prices on the other. Many marginal producers have liquidated their flocks, and thousands of poultrymen are planning to proceed on a smaller scale this year.

It may be a mistake to go too far in reducing flocks. Even with the low prices that have prevailed recently, many good poultrymen have at least broken even. Egg prices are almost certain to be some better next fall, for poultry products are essential foods. The man who knows his business can look forward, I am sure, to at least a somewhat better situation. (See Lee Weaver's article, "Selling All Hens", Page 19, this issue.)

MEN READERS, SKIP THIS!

SEVERAL times a year our entire editorial staff sit down with Mrs. Grace Huckett, our Home Editor, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Assistant Editor, to plan our household department for coming issues and to make sure that every inch of valuable space is worth your reading.

We have just completed plans for the spring and summer issues, and I thought you might like to know some of the things we have in store for you. In the first place, the theme of the household department for coming months is "Making Things Do", the right kind of motto for these war times! In the April 15 issue, for example, there will be a carefully prepared article on keeping your sewing machine in repair.

There are two fundamental questions that women always have in mind: "What are we going to eat?" and "How am I going to keep my family properly clothed?" To help you find the answers to these questions, nearly every issue of *American Agriculturist* will contain our famous tested recipes, recipes which we know are good before we pass them on to you. Of course we will emphasize food preservation as never before, including canning, freezing, drying, and brining. For example, in the June 3 issue watch for Mrs. Huckett's article on preserving peas and strawberries, including both freezing and canning. Easy-to-follow directions for preserving other farm products will be given in later issues.

Our up-to-the-minute patterns will help you answer the question about keeping the family clothed, as will also our new series of sewing lessons which will appear from time to time, not only to give women new ideas in sewing but also to help young girls learn the fundamental principles of this fine art. Our home department is famous for its stunning fashions in every issue. In the May 20 issue there will be a well-illustrated article on summer fashions. Smart, practical, easy-to-make fashions for school children will appear in an August issue.

Of course these are only a few of the high spots of what you may expect. We think that the *American Agriculturist* home department is one of the most practical and one of the best to be found in any magazine, and this is proved by the great response of our women readers. For example, last year you ordered 30,000 patterns and fashion books from us—twice as many as in 1942! We expect an even bigger response this year.

BOTHER WITH FLOWERS IN WAR TIME?

YOU WILL be interested in a little discussion among our editors as to whether or not we should encourage folks to grow flowers in war time. Farmers and farm women are busier than ever before, and there is little time left for fads and frills.

Before the war I spent much time growing dozens of varieties of flowers. Last year I didn't grow any. It was the conclusion of our staff that both extremes are wrong—that although farmers don't have a lot of time to spend on flowers now, there never was a time when we needed the cheerful faces of flowers as we do in these dark days.

Therefore, I hope that every one of you will sow a few flower seeds. Plant those that produce a lot of flowers with little work. That means, so far as annuals are concerned, sticking to such old standbys as nasturtiums, petunias, zinnias, marigolds, cosmos, and possibly sweet peas. All of these will grow well from seed, or the plants of most of them can be obtained from a nursery.

Friend Clark B. Woodward of Gouverneur, N. Y., writes on February 21st: "The temperature readings in this area last Saturday morning were anywhere from 19° to 40° below zero, but we have another mild spell now and it will soon be time to tap the maples. That's one job on the farm that I really like. I don't need to try to tell you what sugaring means."

That's the way I always felt about it, and this year maple syrup and sugar ought to pay well, providing you can get the help to do the job.

FARM CELLARS

MODERN central heating, with the furnace in the cellar, may add more comfort to the upstairs rooms, but it ruins the cellar for keeping fruit and vegetables. I like to go into an old-fashioned farm cellar like the one I have now. It is about the biggest one I ever saw, and the best. Built out of great stones that came from the farm itself, no frost ever gets through its thick walls. It is cool in summer and just the right temperature in winter. A little dampness seeps through the stone floor to add humidity to the atmosphere and to keep stored foods from wilting.

What a pleasure it is to carry down your potatoes and apples and line up the long rows of fruit jars on the shelves, and then when the snow lies heavy on the ground find that your potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots and apples are almost as good as when you put them in the cellar!

WHY SAVE PAPER?

THERE is no one thing that civilians can do that will help the war effort more than to save paper.

We Americans in the past have used paper with the same carelessness that we use water. Now paper products are vitally needed for packages and wrappings for shipping ammunition and food supplies to soldiers and our allies, for marketing farm products, and for publishing newspapers and magazines. Paper is strictly rationed.

So far as you can, carry your packages without wrapping. Think of the shortage of paper when you use it carelessly; save your wastepaper, particularly your newspapers and magazines, and get in touch with the salvage committee in your village or county or with the junk dealer to get it on its way to help win the war.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

1. Get every machine ready for business.
   Delivery of parts is slow, even when they are available.
2. Lay out your garden plan now. See page 1 this issue.
3. Plan your field crop system now, including amount of seed, fertilizer, etc., needed.
4. Order your seeds and fertilizers now.
   Some supplies are short. Lack of transportation and manpower will slow up deliveries later. See articles and advertisements in every recent issue of *American Agriculturist.*
5. Improve your pastures and hay crop by applying nitrogen now. See Page 1, March 4 issue.
6. Draw out manure.
7. Get ready to tap the maples.
   Have your wife make some of those good-tasting maple desserts on Page 28, this issue.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

HERE'S an old, old one that I used to tell at meetings a long time ago. Maybe it's old enough to be new again. Anyway it always tickled me:

Pat and Mike, on their first visit to the city, took a room in a small hotel and went to sleep. Pat awoke in the dark to hear Mike calling to him from the window, in awed tones:

"Come here quick, ye spalpeen!"

"It ain't mornin' yit, Mike. Faith, an' what's eatin' ye?"

Mike was gazing in astounded fascination at a huge fire truck careening down the dark street below with a great blaze of sparks coming from it.

"Hurry up, Pat", he yelled, "They're movin' all hell, an' two installments is gone by already!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 6. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

The trial of Allen Clinton, progressive young farmer falsely charged with buying a TB condemned cow from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand, came to a sudden and exciting end on the second day of the proceedings when Wilson admitted on the witness stand that he himself marked out the brand and sold the cow to Clinton as a healthy animal. The case against Allen was immediately dismissed and his many friends among the spectators surged forward to congratulate him—all but two, Betty Tyler and County Agent Green, who left the courtroom together. Not knowing that Betty had wanted to stay to speak to him, but that Willard had dissuaded her because of the crowd, Al is hurt by her seeming indifference and more than ever convinced that she is in love with Green.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AFTER Betty and Willard left the courtroom, Willard asked her: "Mind coming back to the office for a few moments?"

Betty hesitated, saying: "We really ought to wait and tell Al how glad we are."

"Oh, there'll be plenty of time for that. He's probably all fed up on congratulations by now anyway."

While she still hesitated, he said:

"Well, darn it. I don't want you to go back to work. I've something personal to say to you, and I can't say it in the street."

Not wishing to face what she knew was coming, but not knowing how to refuse without hurting his feelings, Betty walked with him to the Farm Bureau office. After they had taken their coats off and seated themselves, Willard seemed to find it difficult to bring out what was on his mind, and Betty gave him no help. They discussed the trial, and then finally he said:

"Betty, this TB matter which involved Al as President of the Bureau, and all the rest of us, made everything very uncertain for a while. But now it looks as if the Farm Bureau is stronger than ever and as if I am likely to stay here for some time, with my future more or less assured. I haven't bothered you very much about this personal matter that you know has been very much on my mind for some time, but now I think I am free to speak some more.

"You have worked with me and we've been around together a lot. You know what kind of a guy I am, not nearly good enough for you, of course. but then neither is any other man."

Then he blurted out:

"Well, darn it, I love you, and I want you to marry me."

He reached across the desk, took her hand, and attempted to pull her around the desk toward him. Betty didn't withdraw her hand, but she kept her seat, and looked so sad and troubled that all the enthusiasm faded out of Willard's face. He dropped her hand, and settled back in his own chair.

"I'm sorry, Willard," she said gently. "You are a grand person. I've had a chance to know you and know how nice you are, and you've been just fine toward me. More than that, you've got ability and I respect you. But I'm just not in love with you, and that has to be my answer."

She couldn't help reflecting that he was self-centered in thinking of Allen's victory as his own, and that he had taken the wrong time to talk about his own future.

"Maybe you can learn to love me," he said hopefully.

"Well, I thought about that several months ago when you first told me how you felt toward me. And I tried to think about you in that way. But it's just no use."

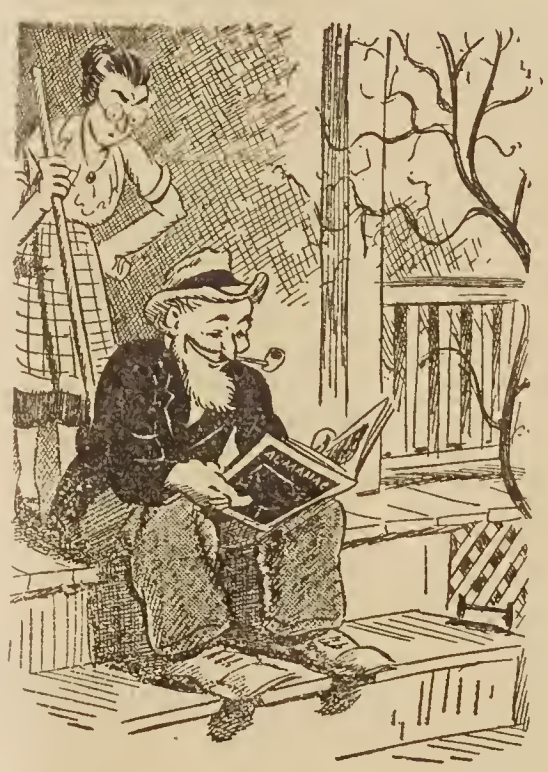
"I know what's the matter," said Willard, jealously. "You're in love with Al Clinton!"

She didn't deny it, but looked at him with tears in her eyes.

"Maybe I am, Willard. And that's why I know how you feel and wish I could respond to your love. That makes me know just how badly you feel, because Al isn't in love with me either. Because I know you will understand, I'll tell you something that I've never told anyone else in the world. I've been in love with Al Clinton ever since I was a girl in high school. You know how it is, this falling in love apparently is something over which we have no control. We just love somebody or we don't, and that's all there is to it. And as far as Al is concerned, he's never looked at

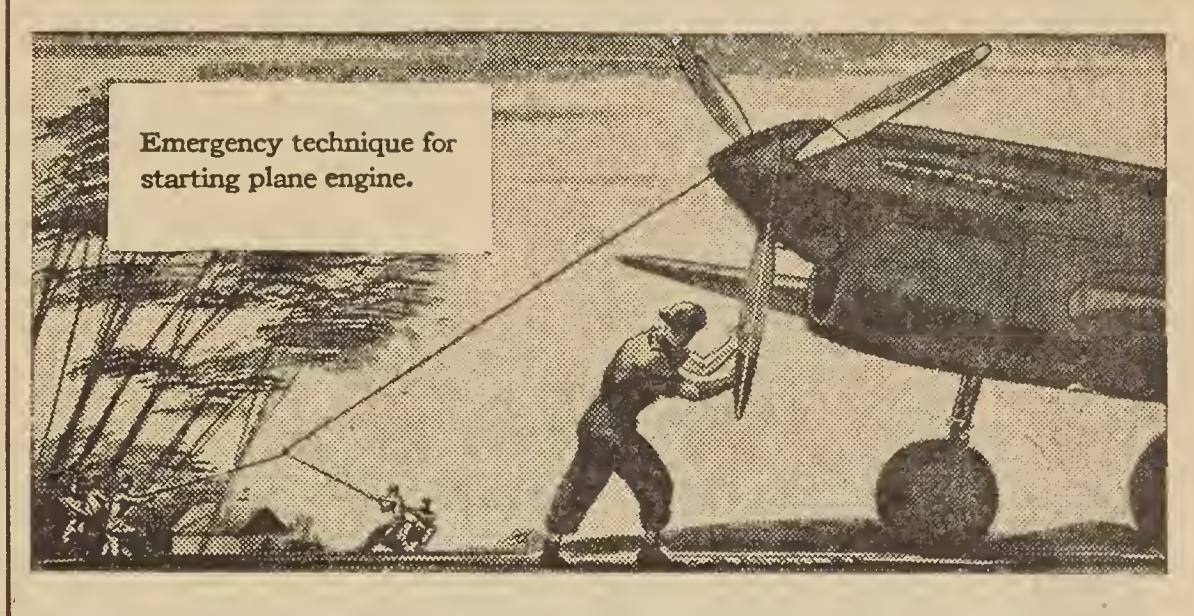
(*Continued on Page* 24)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY FAVORITE book's the almanac, with season's signs and zodiac; beginning with them funny twins, clear down to goat and fish's fins; the bouncing ram and lazy bull; the archer giving bow a pull; the lion and his shaggy mane; the scales and boy a-pourin' rain; the scorpion and the virgin girl; and crab a-givin' claws a twirl. And then to put the climax cap, the geezer with the stomach flap — I think that lion with his growls must sure have clawed that feller's bowels. Althc he looks so big and stout, I think the doctor should come out, and sew him up and ease his fear, so's he can finish out the year.

I likewise watch the hours and dates of sun and moon in northern states, and out of history get a kick, with anniversaries printed thick between the lengths of days and nights, eclipses and such solar sights, plus birthdays of our noted folks and recipes and breezy jokes. There's postage rates and cubic fect. and how to lay wall paper neat, and here and there a little ad how Beezum's Pills cured Ma and Dad. This pamphlet on the kitchen nail most never will get dull and stale, and best of all decidedly, this almanac is issued free!



Emergency technique for starting plane engine.

When they won't start in the Army...

—skilled mechanics can generally spot the trouble in short order. But when they can't, they consult the "G-file," a maintenance manual and trouble-shooting guide prepared by experts.

When they won't start on the farm...

• the farmer-fathers of those Army mechanics can generally find the trouble as quickly as their skilled sons.

But when they can't, many of these farmers depend on the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide—farm equivalent of the "G-file"—for help in their trouble shooting. This too, is a maintenance manual prepared by experts, and deals with every phase of tractor operation and misoperation.

It is crammed with farming information and can save you time and money. Send for it, today, using the coupon below. And if you're having starting trouble, try the following:

1. **Check fuel tank, fuel line, and carburetor.**
2. **Be sure spark plugs are clean and adjusted.**
3. **Open hand throttle wide and check governor rod and butterfly for sticking.**
4. **Use Good Gulf gasoline for starting, not kerosene.**
5. **Choke or prime as sparingly as possible.**

If none of these work, chances are that your ignition is the trouble-maker.*

*(Next month: Ignition Trouble)

KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING

GULF

GULF FARM AIDS, ROOM 3800, GULF BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Please send the war edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide to:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

I own (or operate)_____ NO. _____ MAKE _____ MODEL _____ tractor(s).

NITRATE *you can use and depend on*

Ships, steaming up the sea lanes on return trips from other victory-missions, are laden with natural nitrate from Chile. More and more is arriving at American ports to help in the biggest of all food production jobs. It is the nitrate you know all about — nitrate you can store and handle easily—nitrate you can use and depend on for vital top dressing and side dressing.

Thanks to the help of many, many people, and government agencies, good progress is being made toward bringing in enough nitrate to meet essential needs. How much is enough? That's hard to say, but last year Chile sent 1,000,000 tons to U. S. farmers and — even though you didn't get all you wanted — it certainly helped do the job.

Think what 1,000,000 tons of Natural Chilean Nitrate would mean. Why, it would practically assure success for this critical year of war food production, because, properly applied, 1,000,000 tons of Chilean Nitrate would produce 250,000,000 bu. of oats or 100,000,000 bu. of wheat; 125,000,000 bu. of corn, 4,800,000 tons of forage crops, or 6,000,000 tons of vegetables.

Natural Chilean Nitrate, always a big factor in food production, is absolutely vital this year. Without it the farmer could hardly carry out the government's huge crop program. Every effort is being made to bring in every possible pound — for use on your essential crops.

Natural **CHILEAN NITRATE**

TWO VIEWS ON DIVERSIFICATION

YOU HAVE the nail started in the right place in your editorial "CAN THERE BE TOO MUCH DIVERSIFICATION"? and ought to give it a couple of good licks to drive it home.

I look about my own neighborhood, and who is it that I see who can afford to paint the house and drive a new car? Is it the general farmer? It is not. It is the farmer who specializes, who runs a dairy alone, or keeps poultry exclusively. Of course the specialist has a bad year once in a while, a year when market conditions are bad for milk, or for poultry, but it is evident to me that the general farmer is having a bad year every year. What he gains in having additional enterprises, he is more than losing in inefficiency in handling his many enterprises.

We have always canned hundreds of quarts of fruit and vegetables every year, and will continue to do so for the duration of the war, but I will never subscribe to the theory that because we have chosen farming as our way of life we are under obligation to accept drudgery unknown to people of other occupations.

I am convinced that the truck gardener, with his highly specialized machinery, can raise vegetables cheaper than I can in a garden worked by hand. I am convinced that the modern cannery, with its peeling, slicing, and packing machinery can do as much with an hour's skilled labor as my wife can accomplish in a day spent sweating over a hot stove. I am extremely resentful of the fact that because the return per hour for our farm labor is so much less than an hour's wages for a person engaged in the processing or transporting of food, the advantages of this efficiency are denied to us.

I can go along with a small garden, to supply fresh produce in season, with farm butchering, and with milk on every farm, and perhaps even with a limited amount of home processing of fruit, but I can't help but wonder what would happen if, after hostilities cease, farmers in general abandoned the principle of home processing of food. Wouldn't the increased demand for food that is marketed through commercial channels help readjust farm and non-farm income?

—*Ed. Will, Odessa, N. Y.*

* * *

In the earlier days of agriculture in the United States, most farmers raised practically everything that they and their families consumed, and on that method he was well fed, he prospered, and he was a stable citizen. In more recent years, things have changed and many farmers specialize in only one thing. What are the results? More food has been produced by this specializing but it has been a boomerang when it comes to the welfare of the farmer. It has caused glutted markets and low prices to the farmer; crop failures have put farmers into debt

(*Continued on Page* 10)

BERRY FRUIT PLANTS

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Blueberries, Elderberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes. Also Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Perennials. Over 60 years in business. Catalog free.

L. J. FARMER

Dept. A. A., PULASKI, N. Y.

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.

95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

WHAT *about your Silo?*

Are you going to need a new one in 1944? Are you planning on storing more home-grown succulent feed to cut your feeding costs? Are you concerned about the security of your dairy next fall and winter?

It's wise to decide such questions and look into the matter of silos right *now*. Production of silos continues to be limited. If you will need one, you'll want to be sure to get a *good* one . . . and save *all* the nutrition value in your corn or grass. So,

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. 324 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* **SILOS**

The Optimist: "But suppose we had been shipwrecked with a bull?"

Emergency FEED FACTS

THE FEED OUTLOOK

THE FEED OUTLOOK for the East is brighter. Not yet bright enough to justify any great change in plans, but at least there is some improvement.

There are several reasons. One of them is the bigger movement of corn which followed the rise in the price ceiling from $1.07 to $1.16 per bushel. However, it doesn't seem likely that this corn movement will continue very long. It is still more profitable for Corn Belt farmers to turn corn into pork than to sell it at $1.16 per bushel, and most of it will be held for that purpose. But this temporary increase in corn sales has helped to build up eastern stocks of feed, and will be a factor in tiding the East over until spring — when western and Canadian grain can again come to Buffalo by boat.

Herds, Flocks Culled Down

Another factor, of probably greater importance than the above, is that eastern herds and flocks have been reduced in size by judicious culling. There is no clear picture of the amount of culling that has been done, but it is evident that the numbers of poultry and livestock in the East are much more closely in balance with feed supplies than they were three months ago.

Looking ahead to summer feeding, it is heartening to know that additional boats will be available this year to bring western and Canadian feed grain down to Buffalo from the head of the Lakes. It is also probable (though never certain till it happens) that the navigation season will open up earlier than usual, due to the comparative mildness of winter weather in the Lakes region. And the elevator people, feed manufacturers and government representatives are now working in the true spirit of teamwork and understanding to bring in every bushel that is humanly possible.

What Does All This Mean?

The improvement in the outlook will bring a sigh of relief from both poultrymen and dairymen. It should mean that a normal number of pullets can be raised, and that there will be adequate feed for *good* dairy cows. But it does not justify any thought of expansion, or of building back to the numbers of birds and animals that were on hand last fall. In fact, this article must not be interpreted as assurance that the feed problems of eastern farmers are at an end. As this is written, there appears to be a prospect of a moderately plentiful supply for present numbers of animals and birds. But if the corn movement should dry up quickly, or if Lake-navigation should be delayed by a late spring the applecart *might* be upset, and nobody can possibly foresee, at this date, what the 1944 crop yield will be.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom to plan on maintaining herds and flocks at approximately present numbers — perhaps to reduce even a little further, if there are low-producing birds or animals still on hand.

Purina Chows Now Available To New Customers At Some Points

Owing to reductions in numbers of poultry and livestock, some Purina dealers report that their regular customers no longer require the full allotment of Purina Chows which they have been receiving. Here is an opportunity for new customers to get Purina. Act quickly. Phone or see *your* Purina dealer immediately. He may be one of those who has a quantity to spare.

These Products Will Help You Save Chicks . . . Save Pullets . . . Save Feed!

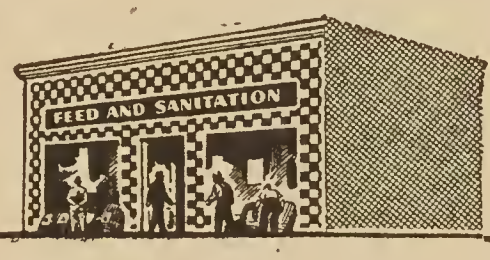
This year, protect chicks and pullets more carefully than ever against death or set-backs from disease. These special poultry disinfectants are made for that purpose:

Purina Chek-R-Fect

Very high in germ-killing power . . .
Pleasing, mild, clean odor . . .
Less irritating to birds and to you.
Use it with your scrubbing brush or as a spray — mixes readily with water.

Purina Chek-R-Tabs

Disinfectant, fungicide bowel astringent . . .
3 actions in one tablet . . .
A great help in preventing spread of chick diseases.
Low in cost — use 1 tablet per quart of drinking water. Keeps water safe 6 to 8 hours.



PURINA MILLS

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

OTHERS

DOWN in a small town in Arizona the other day I saw an interesting incident. An unknown man walking along the street stopped and picked up four letters which somebody had dropped. He examined them, saw they were properly addressed but were not stamped. Without a moment's hesitation, he headed for the Post Office and bought four stamps, stuck them on the letters, mailed them and then went on his way.

From that casual silent drama I got a tremendous lesson. That unknown friend of mine was a modern good Samaritan. There in front of me was a modern parable illustrating what's needed in this world today. Some folks are always losing things or getting hurt or robbed through no fault of their own. Others pass them by with a shrug of their shoulders saying, "It's not my fault. Why should I bother with something for which I'm not responsible?" Others, like my good friend in Arizona, see a wrong, promptly right it and go on their way without asking for praise or pay or recognition.

It seems to me it is this basic attitude of mind which is going to answer most of our problems in home life, national life and international life. A stamp bought with our own money to speed the lost letter on its way doesn't take much from our pockets, but it puts something into our characters. A helping hand to one less fortunate, a friendly lift to one less experienced, an encouraging gesture to one who is depressed, are all ours to give. The more of them we give away, the more that comes back to us in satisfaction and personal growth.

Our approach to life is important. If we get up in the morning wondering, "What can I get out of life today?", the chances are that the answer is, "Not very much." But if we awake and go out to work with the idea, "What can I put into life?", the answer will be, "More than I ever dreamed I had."

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

● The pressure of wartime farming has made farmers feel the need of a better tractor plow. Many have had to continue the use of obsolete plows that put extra drain on power, with limited clearance that clogged up frequently, and other faults that wasted time and fuel.

While you may not be able to obtain a new plow this year, it will pay you to investigate the Massey-Harris No. 28—the plow that proved that "all plows aren't alike." The No. 28 Tractor Plow is a new kind of plow for today's faster-working operations. It is specially built to do a real job behind a fast, modern tractor. Here are just three of its exclusive advantages.

1—CONSTANT-CLEARANCE LIFT saves time out for clearing a clogged plow. Whether you plow 5 inches or 10 inches deep, a trip of the power-lift rope gives the bottoms full 7½-inch clearance.

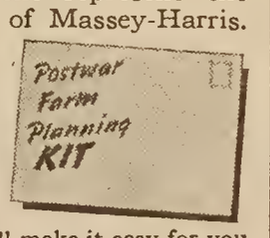
2—DOUBLE "X" BRACES, forged to fit snugly into heavy "I" beams, assure extreme rigidity and positive alignment for the full life of the plow.

3—CHILLED, CONE-TYPE BEARINGS, easily adjustable to take up wear.

The No. 28 is made in 2, 3, 4 and 5 bottom sizes. If you want a lighter plow, see the No. 27 with most of the desirable features found in the No. 28.

Talk over your postwar problems with the Massey-Harris dealer. Massey-Harris Power-Plus Tractors, Self-Propelled Combines, Forage Clippers . . . and a complete line of farm equipment represent the advanced engineering of Massey-Harris.

FREE... POSTWAR FARM PLANNING KIT



Farmers who plan ahead will be best prepared for the problems of tomorrow's farming. This Massey-Harris plan kit will make it easy for you to plan a practical, profitable postwar program. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer or write us for it.

MASSEY-HARRIS

FIRST WITH WORTHWHILE IMPROVEMENTS

General Offices: Racine, Wis. • Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N.Y.

Humus "Carries the Ball" for Fertilizer

By GEORGE SERVISS

THE MIRACLES of modern chemistry have so intrigued the public that many people feel that successful modern farming rests upon test tubes, various colored testing solutions, and chemical fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers are important; in fact, in the Northeast they are essential for high production on most soils. The test tubes and the testing solutions are also important, but they will not solve all production problems.

Chemicals alone, though, are not enough for a successful, permanent agriculture. Attention must be given to other things and one of the most important is organic matter. Failure to replenish organic matter as a result of economic pressure on one hand and too great faith in chemical fertilizers as "cure alls" on the other, has already resulted in declining yields on some soils. This has provided some "thunder" for an organic matter "cult," the members of which would dispense with the use of chemical fertilizers and rely entirely on organic residues and manures for maintaining soil fertility. This, any one at all versed in Soil Science will tell you, would have serious consequences for a consuming population of 140 million people a few years hence even if farmers' pocketbooks could stand it.

Organic matter is not added to soils just for the sake of storing it up. It is put there to use. There is no reason why it should not be used. It accumulates under sod and decreases with cultivation. The thing to do is to adopt practices that will maintain soil organic matter at a satisfactory level. Nor is there any definite percentage that must be maintained in all soils; some soils need a higher organic matter content than others. The important thing, with most intensively cultivated soils, is to halt the downward trend in organic matter content. On many soils that have been badly depleted through serious erosion or complete neglect of organic matter replenishment, steps must be taken to rebuild the organic matter content to restore their original productivity.

Soil organic matter is important for several reasons. It promotes granulation and thus improves soil structure. It increases pore space and consequently improves aeration and water penetration. Last, but by no means least, it serves as a storehouse for plant food and as a source of food and energy for the vital soil bacteria. To sum it all up simply; it improves both soil tilth and fertility.

The matter of granulation and structure is very important in heavy soils such as clays, clay loams, and silty clay loams. These soils are richer in plant nutrients than lighter soils, but they must be carefully managed to be productive. Organic matter binds the minute clay particles into granules which might be considered as building blocks. When a well granulated soil is plowed and worked it breaks apart, but the granules or blocks hold together. A farmer usually employs the term "mellow" to describe such a soil. A heavy soil that is not well granulated is difficult to plow. It breaks up into hard clods which make seedbed preparation slow and laborious. "Crusts" form following rains with a result that seeding failures are common. Well granulated heavy soils can be worked at higher moisture contents without puddling than those not well granulated and can be plowed with less difficulty at low moisture contents. Hard crusts that interfere with seedling emergence seldom form.

With light, sandy soils the story is a little different. The particles are so coarse that they do not form granules to any appreciable extent. With these soils, it is a question of adding "body"; of making a sand more like a loam.

Next is the matter of increased pore space with its effect on aeration and water penetration. Lack of aeration retards biological activities and plant growth. Slow water penetration reduces the amount of water falling in any given rain that is stored in the soil for use by plants. Slow penetration means increased runoff and increased evaporation before the water

(*Continued on Page* 21)

HOW TO ADD ORGANIC MATTER

1. PROTECT THE SOIL against erosion. Contour tillage may be enough on some fields, on others it may be necessary to combine contour tillage with strip cropping and diversion terraces. Readjusting the crop rotation so as to eliminate row crops or at least to reduce the frequency that they occur on a given field is a method that should be used more often than it is. Hay and pasture sods are very effective in reducing erosion. Use winter cover crops wherever they are practicable.

2. CONSERVE MANURE. Manure is the most important fertilizer used by dairy farmers, and is an excellent source of organic matter. It should be conserved, balanced with superphosphate, and spread over as much land as is practical each year.

3. APPLY LIME to all soils that need it. The leguminous crops, such as the clovers and alfalfa, are more valuable for soil improving purposes than other crops. They contribute organic matter high in nitrogen and also activate the nitrogen present in the soil. The more valuable legumes for soil improvement purposes have a high lime requirement.

4. FERTILIZE — Use well-balanced commercial fertilizers liberally. They increase plant growth; root growth as well as top growth. While they do not contribute organic matter directly they increase the amount of crop residues left after harvest.

5. CONSERVE ALL CROP REFUSE where the practice does not aggravate insect and disease problems. The sale of straw is justifiable when a fair price can be obtained for it, but the burning of straw is indefensible.

6. USE GREEN MANURE CROPS where other sources of organic matter are insufficient. When 100 per cent of the crop land is in cultivated crops, soil depletion is rapid. It is frequently advisable to reduce the cultivated crop acreage sufficiently to permit the growing of a green manure crop about every fourth year.

7. AVOID UNNECESSARY CULTIVATION. Frequent stirring of the soil hastens the decomposition of organic matter. Some cultivation is a good thing, but it can be carried to excess.

A Chinese Doctor could tell you how to treat your tractor

MAYBE the Chinese are smart. Their doctors are paid, not to cure them, but to *keep them well*. They know the value of the ounce of prevention!

The best treatment for your tractor is in *preventing* trouble, too. Then you'll never have to worry about breakdowns, about long delays in getting repair parts, about the great scarcity of tractor mechanics. Not to mention repair costs, or the upset in your work schedule!

And the greatest trouble-preventer we know of is Veedol Tractor Oil. This tough, 100% Pennsylvania oil guards your tractor every second of its use, fights destructive wear, keeps down the engine heat that's so harmful to close-fitting, fast-moving parts.

What's more, Veedol Tractor Oil gives this protection, not for the usual 60 or 70 hours, but for *150 hours* between changes!

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

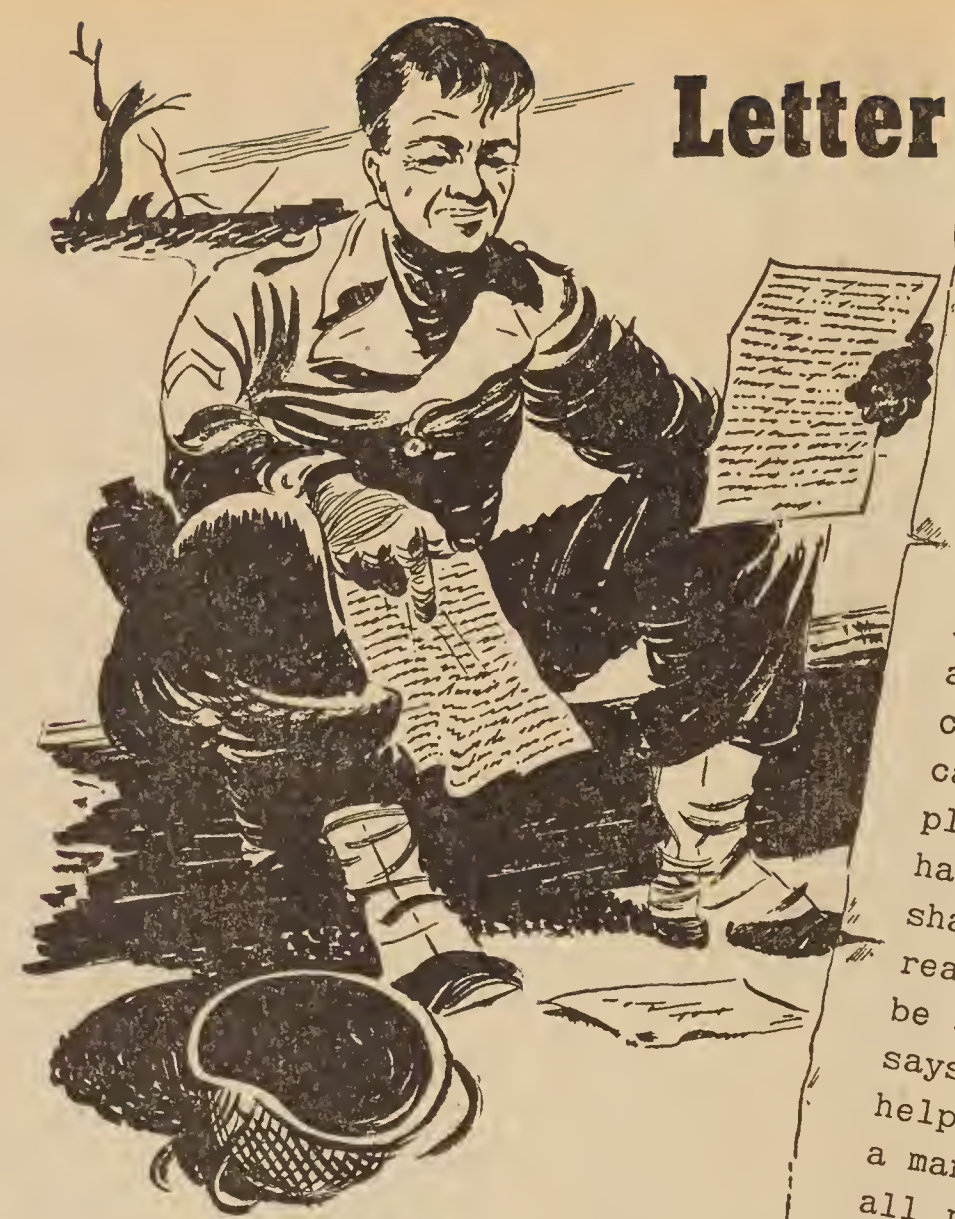
Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains
32 ounces of Prevention

100% PENNSYLVANIA..."A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

Letter to John



March 1, 1944

"Last Sunday Dad and I rode through the meadows down along the river to look over our steers. There hasn't been much snow this winter and we haven't had any bad storms. That's a good thing because we couldn't get much cotton cake last fall, but we had plenty of hay. The steers have come through in good shape. About the time you read this letter there will be lots of work to do. Dad says that, without you here to help, I will have to take on a man's work this year. That's all right with me. You're doing a lot tougher job, I guess."

From a farm boy's letter to his big soldier brother

An American ranch boy in Europe knows the words of this letter from home by heart. He feels good inside because it tells him the folks back home are doing their best to help him — by getting all the extra work done — even though he isn't there to lend a hand.

The production of beef and other meat is a mighty important war job. Meat keeps John and all the other American fighting men fit for the hardships of battle. Meat provides proteins and vitamins for home-front workers who are keyed to peak production of the things John needs.

Swift & Company is proud to share with livestock growers in the production, preparation, and delivery of meat. With plants and marketing facilities throughout the country, nation-wide meat packers help distribute meat efficiently and effectively.

And we have diversified our business through the development of many by-products and related products which fit naturally into our business. This is important, for it means that none of the livestock grower's war effort is lost.

Farmers will confirm that there is never a year when all types of farming pay, never a year when all lose. So it is with us. When some departments make money, others show a loss. But through diversification, new markets for new products are developed, and improved outlets provided for the grower's cash crops.

SWIFT & COMPANY
Chicago 9, Illinois

Although Swift & Company processes over 6½ billion pounds of livestock and other farm products a year, net profits from ALL sources average but a penny a pound.

Please feel free to ask us for the use of the following films:
"A Nation's Meat"
"Cows and Chickens, U. S. A."
"Livestock and Meat"

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK—BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND!

"SHORT CUTS IN SUGARIN'"

By JOSHUA A. COPE,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THIS is surely not the year to lay off "sugarin'", even though farm labor is scarce. Every producer knows before he hangs a bucket that he can sell every gallon of quality sirup he can produce at the highest price ever recorded in New York State. As long as cane sugar is rationed, the price of maple sirup is bound to be abnormally high.

To make the most sirup with the least work, the following points should be kept in mind:

(1) Use only seasoned body wood; under the pans or evaporator every cord of green wood must lose a ton of water before it can really start working on the water in the sap.

(2) Don't tap or hang buckets on trees less than 10 inches in diameter, and on trees that have only small crowns (feather dusters on top of bean poles);

(3) Hang the buckets thus saved on trees with large crowns, even though for this year it means over-tapping. For one year, a 20" tree which normally carries two buckets can well carry three or even four;

(4) Don't tap any soft maples! The yield, sugar concentration and quality are invariably low;

(5) Don't save the ice in sap buckets, unless it is frozen solid. Throw out the 2"-3" layer that forms overnight;

(6) Remember sap can't spoil or deteriorate in the buckets to any extent as long as the temperature stays below 35 degrees Fahrenheit, (bucket covers to keep out rain are assumed);

(7) Sap collecting is the most expensive item in the whole "sugarin' enterprise" as far as labor is concerned. This year, concentrate on the big-crowned trees nearest the sap house. Don't tap outlying trees that slow down collecting. Remember, it's more efficient to collect sap from one three-bucket tree than from three one-bucket trees;

(8) This is no year to re-tap or ream out the tap hole. Let's hope for weather that makes it unnecessary;

(9) Felt filters are a "must" for production of quality sirup. They take out lead as well as sugar sand, and enable the sirup to be canned hot direct from the filtering tank.

—A. A.—

TWO VIEWS ON DIVERSIFICATION

(*Continued from Page* 6)

and, in cases, out of business altogether. Never lose sight of the fact that the farmer receives a small dollar for the things he sells and pays a big dollar for everything he buys.

I believe that a man who lives on a farm and farms for a livelihood, should produce everything on his own farm that can be done practically, to feed his family. When he has completed this basic work, then branch out in some special line that he, his farm and markets are best adapted to. I believe that each farm should have one or two cows, one or two pigs, one-half to one acre of vegetables, fruit and berries, and fifty to one hundred hens. The number will vary according to the size of family and their needs, and from the above there will be some surplus that can be sold or traded to buy such things as can't be raised and are needed in the average diet. If the average farmer would do as I have suggested, there would be more stable agriculture, farmers would live better, they wouldn't work so hard, and while there might not be as much surplus food, the natural law of supply and demand will take better care of it than all the politicians in Washington put together. Agriculture is facing a grave future with our present political setup.

—*Ray Browning, Bradford, R. I.*

Coming to
PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BUILD YOUR OWN TRACTOR

This tractor was built from our plans.

FROM OLD AUTO PARTS

Now anyone can build a strong, durable, all-purpose tractor at lowest possible cost. Easily handles plowing, cultivating, hauling and heavy farm work. Our proved working plans make it simple to build. Large 22"x34" drawings give every construction detail.

SEND ORDER TODAY. Complete plans, parts list, and instruction book, only $1.00 postpaid. Money-back guarantee.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS, 154 E. Erie St., Dept. M190, Chicago 11

SHEAR YOUR SHEEP with STEWART famous SHEARMASTER

MORE WOOL
MORE PROFITS
LESS LABOR

Gets 10% EXTRA WOOL . . . important now when War Effort NEEDS every available pound! Ideal shearing machine for the farm flock. Easy-to-use. Rugged, built-in durability. Shearmaster only $26.95 complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. Ask your dealer. **Supply limited by quota.** Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop," and FREE catalog of Stewart famous Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 2, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 50, Illinois. *Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.*

No Priority Rating needed for shearing. Sale not restricted by county rationing boards.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

The Battle of Production
—we're fighting it together

How many people thought a few years ago—yes, only a few short years—that farms and factories would soon be called on to produce in far greater quantity than ever before?

How many dreamed that there was any reason for even thinking about such vast production?

In fact, how many then thought that America had much reason to worry about war?

But war came.

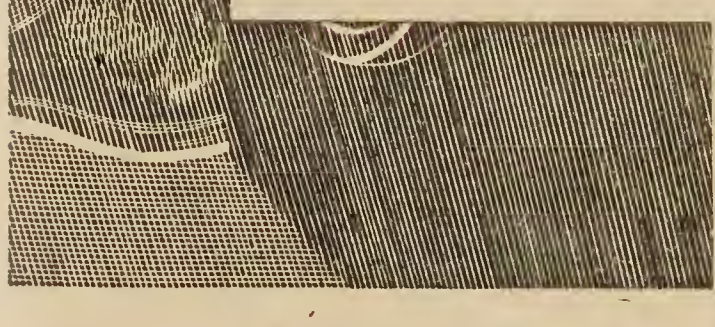
And we were not given time to think out *how* we were going to meet the staggering new responsibilities it brought. We just had to meet them.

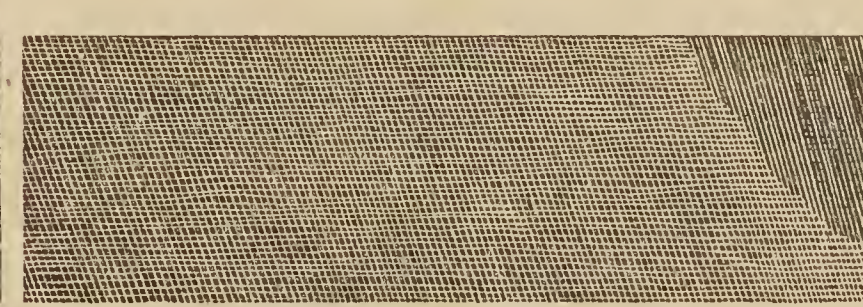
America's two greatest industries—farming and manufacturing—are meeting that challenge. They are meeting it with work, sweat, determination—the kind our forefathers had.

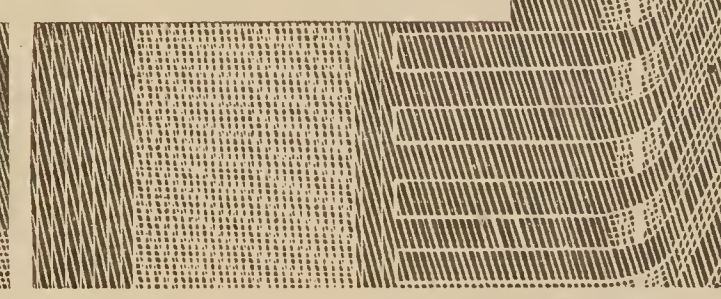
We are both up to our ears in war production now—you, the producers of food, and we, the producers of guns, planes and tanks and the other things our fighting men need.

We both have a sacred trust to our sons who are fighting this war for us. And we both have the same kind of deep-down determination that they shall return to a land as free and as full of opportunity as the one they left.

Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—*NBC Network*







GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE

EXTRA POWER

FROM YOUR PRESENT TRACTOR

A Power Booster Overhaul

plus good gasoline will step up tractor power

You can have all the advantages of power, flexibility, and convenience of operation for which high compression tractors are noted. Have your dealer give your old low compression tractor a *Power Booster Overhaul* and use good gasoline instead of any heavier fuel.

Power Booster Overhauls are easy to make. When you get your next overhaul, just ask your dealer to replace the worn pistons with high altitude pistons (or install a high compression head in some models), put in "cold" type spark plugs, and make the recommended manifold change or adjustment.

A Power Booster Overhaul plus good *regular* gasoline—the *regular* gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—will enable your tractor to do more work in a day and do a bigger percentage of it in high gear. It will also make starting easier and save money on oil by reducing crankcase dilution.

Even though you may not be ready for an overhaul for some time, try to let your dealer know as far in advance as possible when you will want one, so he can schedule his work and order necessary parts. Clean up equipment before you take it in for service and make minor repairs yourself, when you can, so the mechanics will have more time for major work. Saving your dealer's time may save you money.

For further information about Power Booster Overhauls, write for the free booklet, "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

ETHYL CORPORATION
Agricultural Division
Chrysler Building, New York City

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

HARRIS SEEDS

The New Cornell "19" Celery

BEST FOR THE NORTH

Successful growers have been using Harris Northern Grown Seed for years. They know they get earlier, larger yields of highest quality by using seeds of our vigorous, early strains of vegetables and flowers.

As new varieties are introduced, they must be thoroughly tested under northern conditions on our own farms before we offer them for sale.

Send for our free catalog today and order direct from our seed farms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., 30 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.
RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880.

1944 CATALOG *now ready*

Garden Pointers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

as you can work the ground. Don't work wet ground.

In planting or laying out your garden, leave space for several plantings of crops, like corn, where you want to extend the season. Put crops to be harvested in the late fall or winter, like parsnips, on one side of the garden, so you can plow or spade the rest when you wish.

FERTILIZERS

The garden spot needs to be fertilized. A heavy application of well-rotted farm manure is good, but sometimes manure, particularly if it is not well rotted, is loaded with weed seed. This can be mostly overcome if manure is plowed under. But even with manure, the garden also needs some commercial fertilizer. What is known as a complete fertilizer is best for most gardens. This year you can buy a 5-10-5 (5% nitrogen, 10% phosphoric acid, and 5% potash). Use at the rate of a ton to the acre (5 lbs. per hundred square feet). You can either spade in the fertilizer or put it on top, or both, but be sure it doesn't come in contact with the seed. One way is to mark a furrow a little deeper than the seed, sprinkle in the fertilizer, cover with a layer of dirt, and then put the seed on top. Don't put lime on your garden unless you are sure it is very acid.

TRANSPLANTING

For my own large garden I buy all of the plants such as tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, celery, etc. I get better plants than I can raise at home.

When these plants are transplanted to the garden they need not stop growing if care is taken in handling them. Soak them loose from the flats some time before transplanting, and keep all the dirt possible on the roots. Set tomatoes considerably deeper than they were in the flat, and other plants about the same as in the flats, without doubling or crowding the roots.

CARE OF THE GARDEN

Once you have your garden planted, I hope you will plan to take care of it. Too many gardeners lose their enthusiasm when the hot days and the weeds of summer begin to come. There will be plenty of information in coming issues of *American Agriculturist* on how to care for your garden and take care of the products. But a lot of this can be summed up as follows:

1. Don't cultivate too deeply. You may cut off plant roots and do more harm than good.
2. Get the weeds when they first come up. Later it will be a much harder job and you will disturb the plants by pulling the weeds.
3. Beat the bugs and disease to it by keeping your plants protected with the proper dust or spray.
4. Feel free to write *American Agriculturist* about your garden problems.
5. Good luck!

—A. A.—

Nearly 100 per cent of New Jersey corn acreage in 1944 will be planted to hybrid varieties, states C. S. Garrison, assistant extension agronomist. Ability to withstand drouth and larger yields are factors that have swung state from 1 per cent hybrid in 1936 to 100 per cent for 1944. Supplies of hybrid seed are ample, but Mr. Garrison urges early ordering of seed. Varieties most in demand will be New Jersey No. 2 and No. 4.—*A. K.*

Good Varieties For the Home Garden

SNAP BEANS
(2 or more plantings)
Stringless Green Pod
Pencil Pod
Tendergreen (the seed supply of this variety is short)

BUSH LIMAS
Henderson; Fordhook

POLE LIMAS
Leviathan
King of The Garden (do not try pole limas in areas where the growing season is short)

BEETS
Early
Crosby's Egyptian; Early Wonder
Late
Detroit Dark Red

CABBAGE
Early
Golden Acre; Copenhagen Market
Midseason
Glory; Marion Market
Late
Danish; Savoy

CARROTS
(2 plantings)
Nantes; Chantenay
Danvers Half Long

CELERY
Paseal; Utah
Cornell 6 or 19 (there is a short supply of seed of the last two varieties)

CUCUMBERS
A and C
Arlington White Spine
Early Fortune
National Association Pickling

EGGPLANT
Black Beauty

LETTUCE
(2 or more plantings)
Loose Leaf
Black-seeded Simpson
Grand Rapids; Prizehead
Heading Varieties
Hanson; Imperial; Big Boston
Mignonette (seed of this variety is short)

MUSKMELONS
Pride of Wisconsin; Bender
Delieious; Hearts of Gold
Iroquois (a new variety. Somewhat wilt-resistant. Seed supply short.)

ONIONS
Yellow Globe; Danvers; Ebenezer
Sweet Spanish (unless growing season is long, better buy plants of this variety from a commercial plant grower)

PARSNIPS
Model; Improved Hollow Crown

PEAS
Early
Little Marvel; World's Record
Second Early
Thomas Laxton; Laxton's Progress
Late
Alderman; Dwarf Alderman

PEPPERS
Early Strains of California Wonder
Early Giant; Worldbeater

POTATOES
Early
Cobblers; Chippewa
Late
Rural Russet; Katahdin
Green Mountains (on sandy soils)

RADISHES
Early Scarlet Globe
Sparkler; Iciele

RUTABAGAS
Long Island Improved

SALSIFY
Mammoth Sandwich Island

SQUASH
Summer
Early Prolific; Straightneck
Fall
Royal Aeorn; Table Queen
Winter
Blue Hubbard; Golden Delicious

SWEET CORN
Early
Spaneross; Seneea Dawn
Midseason
Mareross; Carmeleross
Late
Golden Cross Bantam; Ioana

SWISS CHARD
Lucullus; Rhubarb
Fordhook Giant

SPINACH
Long Standing Bloomsdale
New Zealand; King of Denmark

TOMATOES
Early
Valiant; Victor; Earliana
Late
Pritehard; Bonny Best; Rutgers
John Baer; Marglobe

TURNIPS
Purple Top, White Globe

NOTE: The purpose of this table is to serve only as a guide. It should be modified by your own experienee. There is a much wider ehoiee of varieties than space permits us to give here. Results from different varieties will vary with your loeation and soil. See article this page.

When he lays aside this helmet...

Industry's Part in Post-War Employment

When helmets are laid away the fight for a durable peace must still go on. The final victory will be won in terms of jobs and security. Industry plans to help win this post-war battle by continuing to produce at a rate that will keep plants busy, workers employed. Here are some of the ways:

1. *By reconverting* plants to the production of peacetime goods as rapidly as conditions permit . . .

2. *By rebuilding* the facilities that will enable the world's industry to get back on a peacetime basis of production . . .

3. *By replenishing* the supply of homes, cars, radios and all the other conveniences of a peacetime world which millions of families will be able to buy with their war bond savings . . .

To carry out this program millions of workers will be needed in both new industries and old. Plans are now in effect to rehabilitate, train and re-employ former employees disabled in the armed services.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS to do today's job...to provide tomorrow's jobs

will he find a job under this one?

Industry's Fighting Ally and Peacetime Partner

During war-time, Nickel's job is to put extra fight into steel and other metals . . . to help man make alloys that will not fail in the vital parts of fighting equipment.

But Nickel must also stand ready to again help industry produce the implements of peace . . . to help it improve the products that serve men and provide them livelihoods.

When that time comes—when Nickel joins hands with other metals to make the plant equipment, the locomotives, the homes and cars, on which jobs depend—Nickel will be better prepared to serve men than ever before.

Manufacturers who need help on metal problems are invited to consult International Nickel's technical staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York, N.Y.

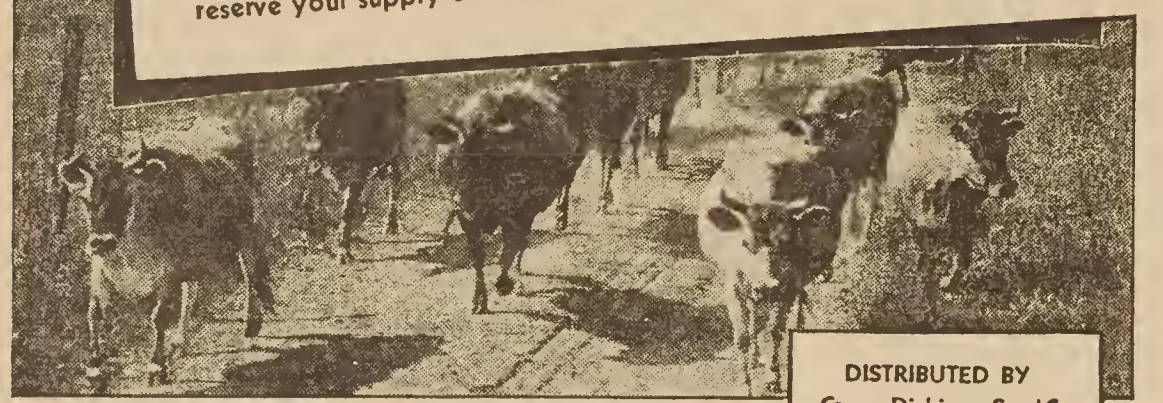
World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . producers of MONEL *and other high Nickel Alloys.*

why you should ask for

"MOO-MIX"

Hybrid Seed Corn Ensilage Blend

New development for farmer with a silo — nothing else like it! Scientific blend of IMPROVED Hybrid Corn Varieties blended to give you: Big tonnage top-quality ensilage; Crop in prime condition for ensiling over a long period of time; Rich in Carotene (Vitamin A), the chemical that is in green pasture; Sturdy standing stalks that bear a big mature ear while foliage is still green, and that are easy to cut and bind and easy to feed cutter; Drouth, wilt and borer resistant. Write our nearest distributor for FREE Moo-Mix Circular and reserve your supply of seed at the same time.



GRAIN HYBRIDS

Investigate Lowe's early maturing grain hybrids. They offer advantages in yield, stand-up-ability, grain quality, resistance to adverse conditions!

DISTRIBUTED BY
Craver-Dickinson Seed Co. Buffalo, N.Y.
Co-operative Feed Dealers, Inc. Binghamton, N.Y.
Banfield-Jennings, Inc. Elmira, N.Y.
Whitney Seed Company Buffalo, N.Y.
Barber-Bennett, Inc. Albany, N.Y.

Lowe Seed Company

LOWE

Aroma Park, Illinois

Improved Hybrids

GET IN THE SCRAP Scrap metal is needed for war materials. Gather it up and sell it now. But, be sure that you do not discard machines that could be put into workable shape.

Now is the time to

CONTROL DESTRUCTIVE CHEWING INSECTS ON TRUCK CROPS

with Kryocide Natural CRYOLITE

Start now to protect valuable vegetable crops against the ravages of chewing insect pests. Spray or dust with Kryocide—the *proven* insecticide, so widely and successfully used by many prominent commercial growers.

Cryolite is recommended for this use by authorities. KRYOCIDE, the only NATURAL CRYOLITE, is easily and effectively applied with standard dusting or spraying equipment. Follow the suggestions of your local experiment station.

Your dealer can supply you with KRYOCIDE for spraying, or with mixed dusts, from conveniently located stocks.

Write for free literature to Dept. AA.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH
MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Natural CRYOLITE FROM GREENLAND

THE PROSPECTS FOR BETTER MILK PRICES

RECENT EVENTS in the New York milk shed give some promise of at least fair prices during the summer and for the coming year. The milk Order provides a lower schedule of milk prices to farmers for the spring and summer. Farmers' milk marketing cooperatives have been very active in presenting facts to the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture to show summer prices should not be lowered this year.

BULLETIN

As we go to press, word comes from Washington that the Department of Agriculture has set aside the seasonal price reduction as of April 1—which means that March price of $3.70 will continue for Class I milk. The 60-cent subsidy will be added to the $3.70.

Lowering the price would seriously affect the production of milk.

Dairymen have felt that several unfair features of the milk Order should be amended, so the Department of Agriculture has just issued a request for suggestions for amending the milk Order, these suggestions to be considered at a public hearing soon to be called. If finally agreed upon, amendments to the Order may result in some better prices to producers and in better milk marketing conditions.

Subsidies

Then there is the much cussed and discussed matter of subsidies to dairymen. Farm organization leaders and most farmers are opposed to all subsidies, believing that the consumer's milk bill should not be paid out of the United States Treasury. However, here is the subsidy situation as it affects your prices:

The subsidy paid to producers in this milk shed for November 1943 milk was at the rate of 40 cents per hundredweight. Federal Order in the New York milk market raised the price of Class 1 milk by 20 cents from $3.50 to $3.70, and for December 1943 and January 1944 15 cents was taken from the 40 cents subsidy for dealers, so that for these months, December and January, farmers supplying New York City were paid a subsidy of 25 cents, and dealers paid $3.70 for Class 1 without raising the consumer price.

On February 1, 1944, discrimination against producers supplying New York City was removed and producers' subsidy was restored to 40 cents for February. Now, beginning March 1, 1944, *the subsidy has been increased to 60 cents per hundredweight.*

The March and April subsidy in New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts will be 70 cents, and in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, 60 cents. Subsidies may be lowered from May through August.

Another help insuring prices to dairymen is the recent action by the Board of Health to discontinue importation of western cream into the New York milk shed, which meant saving 4 to 5 cents a hundred.

Every one of these good results for dairymen has been brought about by the united and persistent action of dairymen in their various milk marketing cooperatives. Leaders of these cooperatives, large and small, have worked together as a until to present the facts to the authorities who influence the price of milk.

SHORT CUT TO BETTER BORDEAUX

NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND INSTANT COPPER SULPHATE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

99%+ PURE!

➤ SAVES LABOR . . . Mixes easily in spray tank. Eliminates stock solution, minimizes handling!
➤ SAVES TIME . . . Dissolves rapidly. No waiting for it to go into solution!
➤ SAVES MONEY . . . Dissolves *thoroughly*—no waste or sediment. Gives accurate control and greater safety in your mixtures—thus giving *better protection* and *increased* yields.
● FREE! Send postcard *today* for valuable free booklet—"Bordeaux Mixture—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

YOUR DEALER can also supply Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate in: LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED and SUPERFINE for regular Bordeaux Mixtures; also Monohydrated for Copper-Lime dusts. *The oldest and best known brand! Standard for over 50 years.*

MADE BY
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

FRUIT TREES, BERRY PLANTS FOR YOUR *Victory Farm Garden*

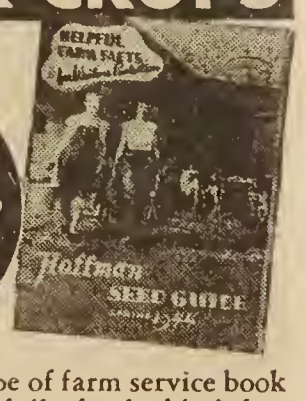
Send for Catalog. It describes the BEST VARIETIES there are at reasonable prices. A splendid assortment of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., to select from. Strong, thrifty trees and plants True-to-Name.

THE WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
WILSON - - NEW YORK
Located in the center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 34 Years.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

TO HELP YOU GET BETTER CROPS

FREE NEW CATALOG AND FARM FACTS BOOK



Here's a new type of farm service book that's crammed full of valuable information every war-time farmer needs. It's a combination Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book all in one, designed to help you get more and better crops. Tells what crops to plant under different conditions—what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur, etc. To get your FREE copy, just clip and mail the coupon below.

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 43A, Landisville, Penna.

Please send Free Copy of your new Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book.

Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

Famous for 97 Years for...
LAMENESS, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks
HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

Antiseptic & Liniment...

● Used on farms all over the United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness and superficial pain. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises, galls and calks. Leaves a thin protective coating that remains in place without bandaging. Promotes healing. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly.

For Dairy Cows: *Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.*

Large Size Bottle $1.25 *—at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, will be mailed post paid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

Give Your SILO Good Care

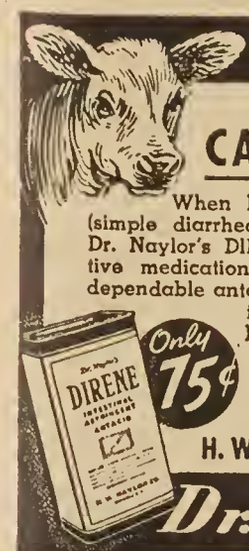
A serviceable silo is one of today's great possessions. War shortages are especially hard on silo manufacturers. . . Keep your silo in good repair.

If you own a UNADILLA you know how easy it is to keep it tight; how strong and enduring it is. *Remember the name Unadilla when you think of silos.*

BUY WAR BONDS

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



Acidity
Simple
CALF DIARRHEA

When hyperacidity — sour stomach (simple diarrhea) attacks your calves, use Dr. Naylor's DIRENE immediately for effective medication and prompt relief. It's a dependable antacid and intestinal astringent for all farm animals. Keep a box on hand.

Only 75¢

...Mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you.

H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's
DIRENE

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.
P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

Questions About Reed's Canary and Brome Grass

REED'S CANARY GRASS

Can you recommend a good grass seed that will grow on swampy muck land, and that will not harm cattle when frost hits it? I would also like to know the amount of seed to sow per acre, and whether it needs to be inoculated.—W. G., New York.

The best grass to use under these conditions is Reed's canary grass. This is a long-lived perennial grass which once established will be productive for years if one will top-dress it about every other year with seven or eight loads to the acre of superphosphated manure. The seeding rate is eight pounds per acre. The seed should be sown as early in the summer as one can get onto the land to work up a seedbed. I have never run across any references to the effect that this grass will be injurious to cattle if eaten after it has been frozen. Of course, though, you realize that after grass has been frozen, has dried out, and has been rained on a time or two it is quite unpalatable and very low in feeding value. This not only applies to Reed's canary grass but to other grasses. It is not necessary to inoculate the seed.

* * *

BROME GRASS

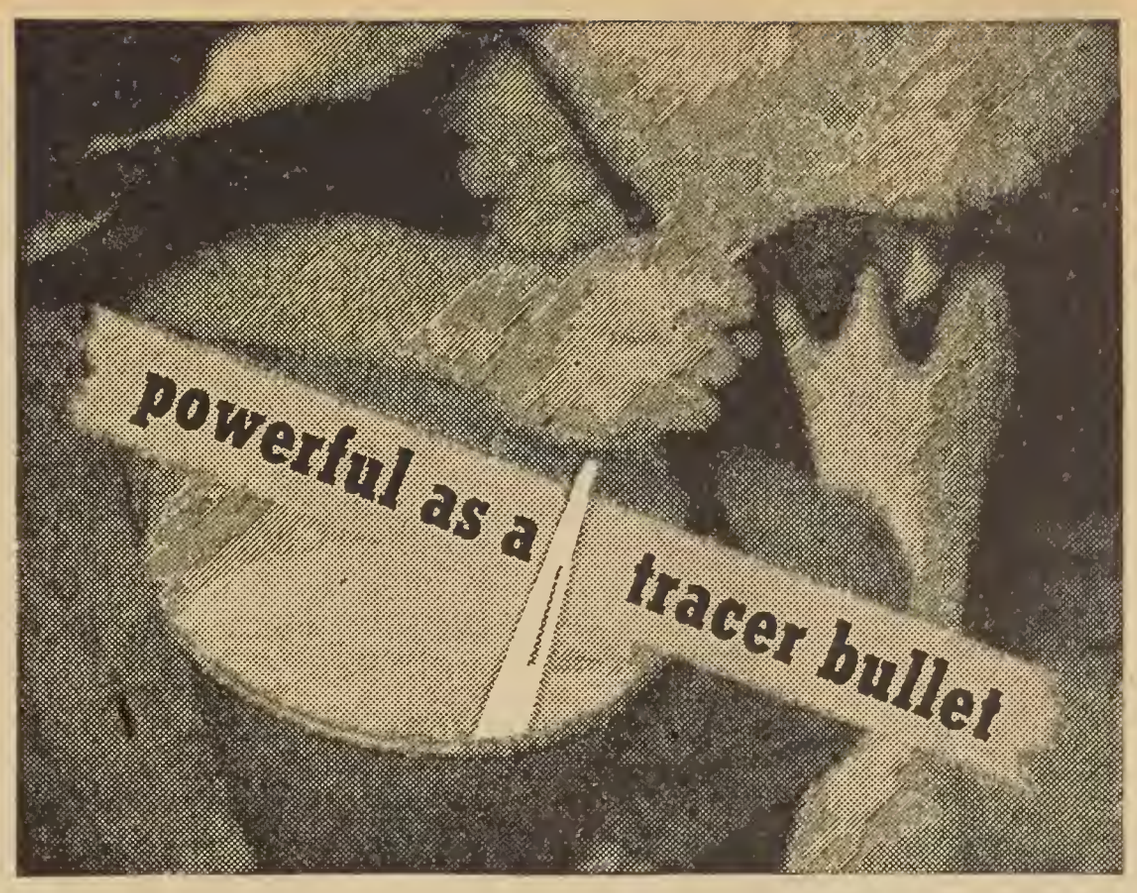
I have ten acres of rye which I want to seed to brome grass and timothy. The rye was sown October 10 on corn stubble. The weather was dry at the time and for quite a while after, so the rye did not get much of a start. I had ordered lime from the A.A.A. to put on the rye ground, but it did not come, and has not come yet. The land needs lime badly, so I do not think it would do to seed any legumes. The land is rather thin clay soil, which has lain idle for several years until two years ago when I bought it. The first winter about half of it was covered with manure and corn was planted the next spring. Some of it was fair, some was very poor. Since the ground has frozen, about half of the rye has been covered with a light application of manure, and the rest will be covered if possible. Do you think brome grass will be successful here?—W. W., Pa.

I doubt very much if smooth brome grass will be very successful under the conditions that you describe. All the indications are that it is a high fertility grass and is only superior to timothy when grown on soil that is at least reasonably well adapted for alfalfa. Brome grass seeded without a legume would be very unproductive unless it was top-dressed liberally with manure or nitrogenous fertilizer. One of its chief advantages is that it is drouth resistent, but in order to be drouth resistent, it must be growing on a deep soil. It will be no more drouth resistent than timothy on a shallow, thin soil.

Another difficulty that you would have with brome grass would be that of establishing it on fall-sown grain. Brome grass seed is rather difficult to handle. So far the only seeding method that has proven very successful is to mix the seed with spring-sown oats or barley and drill it shallow. You might be able to broadcast it on fall-sown grain early in the spring with a cyclone seeder, providing that you picked a still day to do it. If there was any wind at all you would get very poor distribution. There is a possibility that the seed might be mixed with superphosphate or fertilizer and the mixture drilled on through the fertilizer tubes of the grain drill, but we have not as yet tried this, and I cannot tell you how successful the method would be.—*George Serviss.*

—A. A.—

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.



THE promise of milk and food for the starving children of the occupied countries is a most powerful weapon—as effective as tracer bullets.

Consequently our dairy, poultry, and hog farmers are forming the THIRD front, and taking as important a part in the war as though they carried a gun. Hundreds of thousands of them are adding 10 to 20% to their output through the use of Jamesway Equipment and Housing. Much of this increase is going into War Bonds. But still MORE FOOD IS NEEDED and MORE BONDS MUST BE BOUGHT.

Save Time and Effort

For more than thirty-five years Jamesway has helped up to 50,000 farmers each year to greater, more economical production on the farm with less effort.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

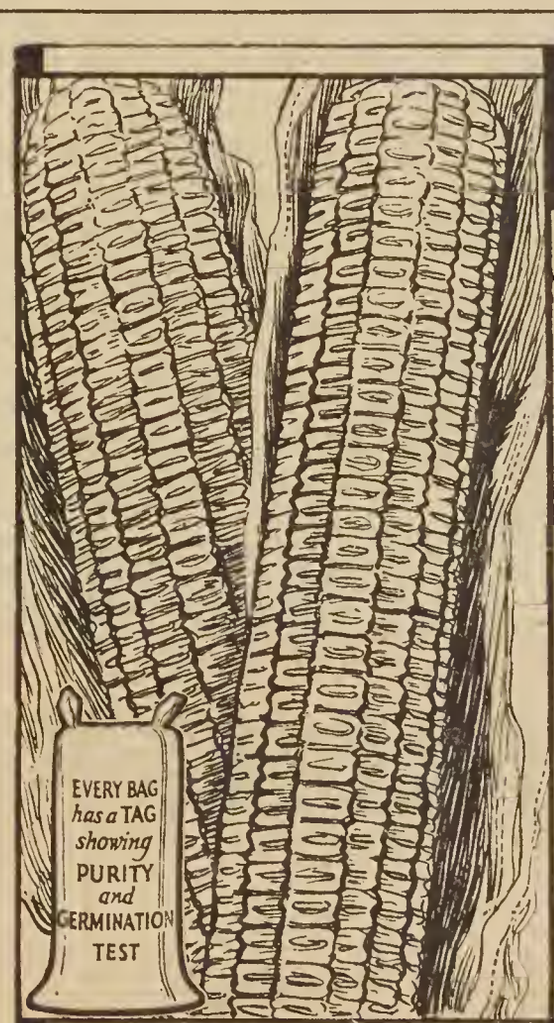
More and more Jamesway poultry, hog, and dairy equipment is available at your Jamesway dealer today. And the Jamesway man is always ready to help you plan for the more efficient, economical and labor-saving production you will need after the war. Would you like to have him call?

JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG-344
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin
Elmira, New York Oakland, California

WARTIME FARMERS! Send for our new combination Farm Facts Book and Seed Service Catalog. It's filled with helpful information. Tells what crops make good substitutes when seed shortages occur. Write for a FREE copy today. A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 43E, LANDISVILLE, PENNA.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.



DIBBLE'S

Tested Seed Corn

HIGHLIGHTS — All Northern Grown—adapted to YOUR climate —over 90% germination—sold on 10-day-test-or-money-back. No wonder Dibble Seed Corn is in demand. ORDER EARLY.

TESTED DIBBLE VARIETIES

EARLY YELLOW DENT — IMPROVED LEAMING
LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP
MAMMOTH WHITE DENT
WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES
GOLDEN GLOW — MAMMOTH 8 ROWED
CORNELL 11 — YELLOW FLINT
WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT — SMOKY DENT
CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3 AND 34-53
SWEET CORN GARDEN ASSORTMENT

Also Headquarters for All Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds, Oats, Barley, Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes.

Catalog & Price List Free

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
BOX C, - HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Clear Sailing

IF YOU PREPARE NOW

The tightest squeeze this year on the farm front will come at harvest time. Many over-age binders and threshers cannot survive another year. Modern machines must be prepared to carry an extra load.

The most urgent S.O.S. will come from storm-lodged grains, soybeans, sorghums, legume and grass seed crops . . . all of which can be saved by the versatile All-Crop Harvester. Here's what you can do to get your machine ready for maximum service in your community —

★ Schedule your All-Crop immediately for the 24-POINT FARM COMMANDO overhaul by your Allis-Chalmers dealer. This also includes reconditioning the attachments for special crops and replacing or rebuilding worn parts.

★ List your machine on your dealer's official Register as a qualified Farm Commando, available for outside work on neighboring farms.

If you are in need of an All-Crop Harvester, there are three ways in which your A-C dealer may help you: (1) Supply you with a new All-Crop (2) sell you a good reconditioned machine; or (3) place you in touch with an owner whose All-Crop is available for custom work. See him today!

If blast furnaces grow cold for lack of scrap iron from the farm, so will gun barrels. For the sake of men in the service from your own home town, turn every piece of idle iron in to the Victory Scrap Bank. Ask your A-C dealer!

BUY STILL MORE WAR BONDS! *Let's Finish the job!*

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION · MILWAUKEE · U. S. A.
ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

The Question Box

SMALL SEED POTATOES

I recently heard a discussion on the advantages of using whole small seed potatoes rather than large seed potatoes and cutting them. What is your opinion?

There is a general impression that it is a poor practice to plant small seed. It *is* a poor practice if, year after year, the small potatoes are selected for seed, because many of them will naturally come from hills that are poor yielders. However, a small potato makes just as good seed as a big potato from the same hill. Some seed growers plant late and space the hills closely, with the idea of growing small whole seed, but usually they want a higher price for it because they are likely to get a smaller yield per acre.

Because ring rot is spread by the cutting knife, the use of small whole seed gets away from this danger. It has also been found that the cutting knife may spread some decay organisms from one tuber to another, and that under some conditions this may cause considerable rotting of seed pieces before they come up.

—A. A.—

ALFALFA

Which do you consider the best variety of alfalfa,—common or Grimm?

Ontario Variegated is somewhat better than either, but this year there is little, if any, seed of Ontario Variegated available. For most situations Grimm is to be preferred to common, for the reason that it is more winter-hardy. However, following winters during which there has been no cold injury to common, it will yield somewhat more hay to the acre than Grimm. In your part of the state, (Washington Co., N. Y.) I think you will find Grimm a more satisfactory alfalfa than common.—*George Serviss.*

—A. A.—

NEWSPAPERS

Do you advise the use of newspapers on top of the litter for day-old chicks?

There is a difference of opinion about this, some feeling that the paper, which is non-absorbent, tends to spread infection rather than prevent it. It is a good idea to replace them frequently. Unquestionably, young chicks sometimes pick up litter when they are first put into the brooder house.

—A. A.—

WEIGHT OF POPCORN

Could you please tell me what a bushel of popcorn on the cob should weigh? How much would it weigh when shelled? How much weight would you lose by shelling it?—V. E. B., Penn Yan, N. Y.

In the trade, popcorn is not handled on the basis of measured bushels, but always by weight. In consequence, yields are regularly given in pounds per acre shelled basis. In circular Bulletin 148 of the Michigan Station appears the statement "Popcorn yields from 50 to 75 per cent of field corn yields for the same locality. Usually, the yield of popcorn grown on a commercial scale in Michigan ranges from 15 to 50 bushels shelled corn per acre." With field corn well dried, the weight of a bushel of shelled corn is 56 pounds. Of similarly dry ear corn it is 68 to 70 pounds. The term bushel obviously does not mean the same in these two cases. A bushel of shelled corn weighing 56 pounds occupies 2,150 cubic inches. On the ear the amount of space would be approximately double this. I would guess that a bushel basket of dry ear corn would weigh in the neighborhood of 33 to 35 pounds. In fact, I once bought a bushel of Lot Davis, Holcomb, N. Y., and it weighed 33 pounds.

I have made determinations of shelling percentage with dry yellow pearl type corn (South American variety). It averaged 79%. On this basis, a 35 pound bushel of ears would give 27.6 pounds or approximately ½ bushel shelled grain.

I would expect the shelling percentage to vary rather widely with the variety. Some, like the White Rice, have large ears and relatively large kernels. Cob sizes vary a lot. The so-called hul-less types have generally thick, short, blunt ears and rather deep slender kernels. I would, therefore, expect as between different types that shelling percentage would range anywhere from 75 to 81 or even higher in some of the small-eared early rice types. Answering your last question direct, the weight loss on shelling would range from 18 to 25 per cent, whereas the loss in measured volume would be close to 50 per cent.—*F. P. Bussell.*

—A. A.—

VICLAND OATS

Is the variety of oats known as "Vicland" recommended in the Northeast?

Vicland is a Wisconsin oat variety. It has been grown in some parts of the Northeast with some success. It is rust resistant; therefore especially well adapted where weather conditions prevent early planting. The straw is short, thus the amount of bedding produced is smaller than with other varieties. This year, when seed oats are short, there is a feeling that Vicland is worth trying.

—A. A.—

CORN VARIETIES

How much earlier is 34-53 corn than 29-3?

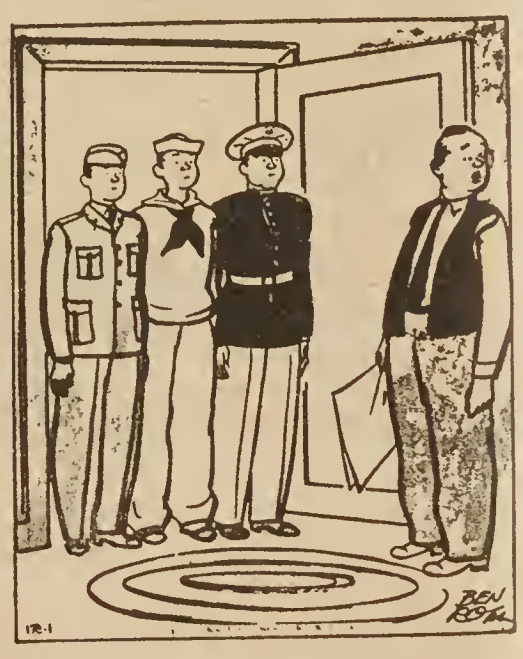
34-53 matures about ten days ahead of 29-3.

—A. A.—

GREENING SEED POTATOES

How long does it take to "green" seed potatoes?

There is no real reason why you cannot plant seed potatoes that have been greened at any time. On the other hand, there is almost no limit to the time you can leave them in light. I would suggest that the seed potatoes be brought out into the light as soon as there is no danger of freezing, and then that they be planted when field conditions are right. Incidentally, it is not necessary that the potatoes be put out into the sunlight. They can be put on the barn floor and, if there seems to be any danger that the temperature will go too low, they can be covered with canvas. The advantages of greening are that the potatoes come up much faster, and you are much more likely to get an even stand.



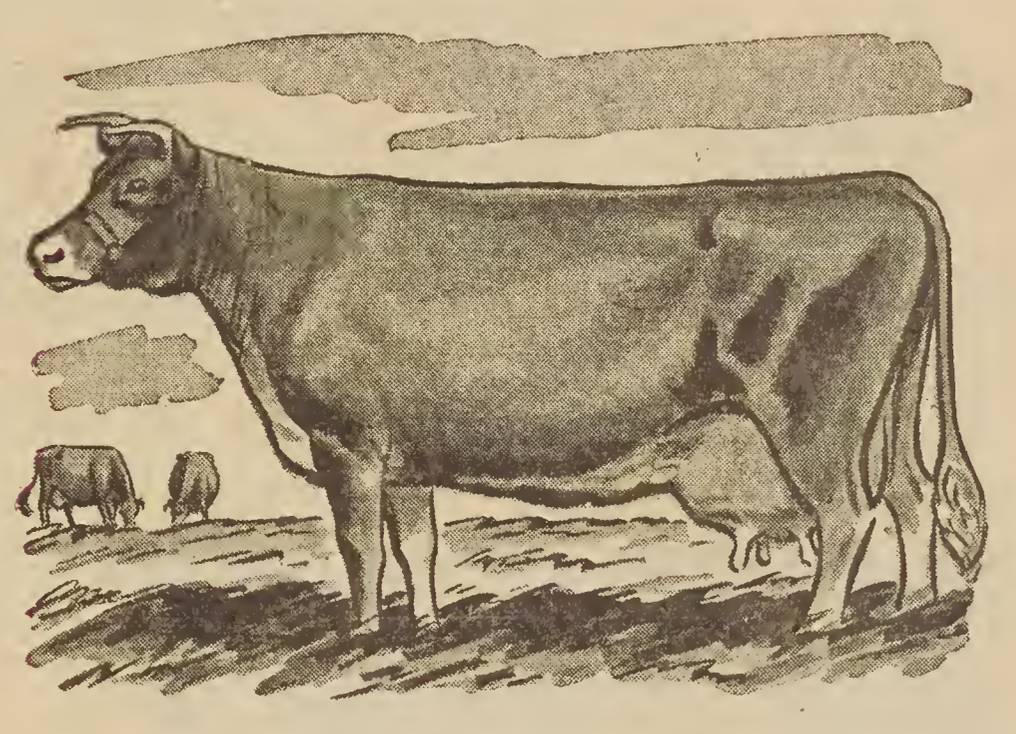
"Daughter, are you expecting a task force?"

COWS, OIL AND RESEARCH

Today's quart of milk or pound of butter wouldn't exist unless many practical farmers had done a lot of digging and sweating to improve on Nature. ***(And today's quart of Esso oil or pound of Esso grease took plenty of the same!...)***

1. No one knows who first found you could drink the milk of ancient Europe's wild, big-horned forest cattle. But he gave man a wonderful food, and started a giant industry. *(Just as the discovery of "rock oil" in the earth gave man a great new servant, and the magnificent modern oil industry.)*

2. Practical dairymen soon saw that different strains of cattle gave different amounts and kinds of milk. Through hundreds of cow-generations of breeding and cross-breeding, they worked out the true milch-cow. *(Practical oil men, too, soon discovered that they had the most complicated, most versatile, most useful substance to work with that man had ever known. In laboratory and field experiment they set out to master oil for mankind's use.)*



3. By 1700, milch-cows were pretty good. But Island of Jersey farmers had a special problem. They could ship butter to markets in England and France, but milk would spoil on the way. They wanted more butter per cow. By breeding and cross-breeding and controlling herd purity, they got the modern Jersey. *(So countless special problems of the Machine Age have been licked by new and better products developed by petroleum research. New needs of the motor car, the home, the airplane, the factory—and the modern farm—led to production of actually hundreds of different Esso products from petroleum. And over 1500 practical experimenters now work constantly in the huge Esso laboratories.)*

4. Today when a dairyman wants milk high in butter-fat, he buys Jersey cattle and knows he'll get results. Generations of practical dairymen tested and developed to give him that assurance. *(And you can buy today's Esso products with the same kind of assurance. Back of every one is the leading petroleum testing and developing effort in the whole world. Just always get Esso products—and you'll always get results!)*

READY SOON! Your free copy of the new ESSO FARM BOOK!

A must for every farmer, the Esso Farm Book is crammed with important information . . . short cuts . . . easy-to-use tables and charts . . . besides a complete farm diary and record book! Have your Esso supplier reserve your copy of this new Esso Farm Book now! You don't want to be without it!

Esso

CARE SAVES WEAR

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

DRY COWS . . . HEIFERS . . . MILKERS
ALL THREE NEED VITAMIN D
FOR "MINERAL HEALTH"

During the dry period, a cow *needs extra* calcium and phosphorus to replenish her body reserves and to build a sound skeleton for her calf. She needs Vitamin D for efficient utilization of calcium and phosphorus, and to maintain "Mineral Health."

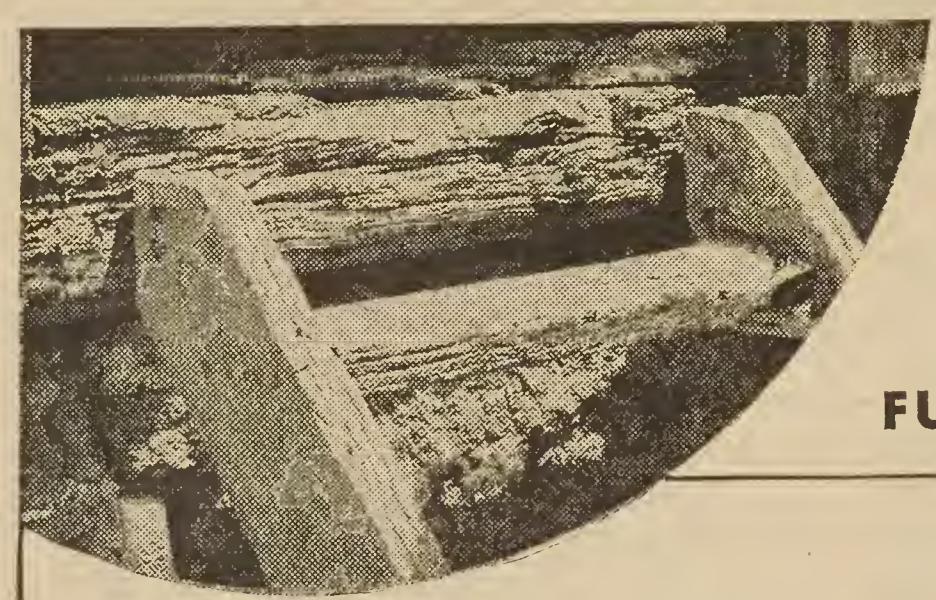
Then, after she freshens, and is in heavy milk production, she again makes additional demands for minerals, especially calcium and phosphorus, for both are heavily secreted in the milk she gives. Again Vitamin D is vitally important to make these minerals available to the cow.

Young calves and growing heifers, too, have to have plenty of minerals and Vitamin D to assure healthy bone development and growth.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a dependable source of Vitamin D. Many quality-minded manufacturers include it in their feeds, minerals and concentrates. To make sure that the rations you buy contain this important ingredient, look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the feed tag. For further facts, see your dealer or write Desk AA-3.

Fleischmann's
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
Rich in VITAMIN D
For Four-Footed ANIMALS

Buy War Bonds and Stamps



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

For 35 cts. this Rot Could Have Been Stopped With . . .

CUPRINOL FOR WOOD

Here is a sill and barn step that are steadily rotting away. Cuprinol treatment would have stopped this rot. And, as a gallon of Cuprinol will give rot protection to about 400 square feet, this sill and step could have been protected for about 35 cents.

One treatment is sufficient for long protection, applied by brush, spray or dipping, for Cuprinol penetrates the wood and eliminates the nourishment on which rot and insect borers feed.

Use Cuprinol either by itself or as a priming coat under paint wherever wood is subject to rot—on fences, posts, manure wagon beds, hog pens, chicken coops, cribs, cold frames, silos. Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. Use it now, and save repairs later. You can't afford Rot, but you can afford CUPRINOL.

Sold through farm supply stores

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

"How We Raise Calves"

IN SPITE of the fact that some dairymen claim they can buy cows cheaper than they can raise them, there are a number of advantages in raising your own:

1. Dairymen who raise replacements are likely to have fewer disease troubles.
2. By following a breeding program, they know the inheritance back of the calves.
3. They can grow them in a way that will take full advantage of their inherited capacity to produce milk.

I have just talked with two men who do an exceptionally good job of raising replacements. One is Earl Beckwith of Ludlowville, a Jersey breeder; the other, Ralph Space of Dryden, who favors Holsteins. Ralph outlined his program about like this:

1. Keep them growing. It is impossible to raise a first class heifer if there are periods when she stands still and fails to put on growth.

2. Give the calves milk until they are five weeks old at the rate of about 1 lb. to 10 lbs. of live weight, then begin to reduce the milk until they are entirely off milk at two months of age.

3. Cleanliness is essential. The utensils should not only look clean, but should be sterilized so that there are no bacteria which may upset digestion.

4. Begin to give them good mixed hay when they are two weeks old, and about the same time start them on dry calf feed.

5. Keep them warm. Ralph says that in his opinion it is not as important to keep the pen cleaned right down to the cement as it is to keep plenty of dry bedding on top.

6. "No calf will make much use of pasture until it is six months old," says Ralph. "When they are turned on pasture, do not expect them to shift for themselves, but see that they have some hay and grain."

In a section where fluid milk is produced, the problem is to raise calves with a minimum of whole milk. A number of commercial concerns which manufacture feeds have done some outstanding research work in developing dry calf rations. An excellent way to raise calves is to feed whole milk for 2 or 3 months, in the meantime starting to use one of these feeds according to the manufacturer's directions. Of course skim milk is fine for raising calves if it is available.

Earl Beckwith's comments can be summarized about as follows:

1. The feeding of the calf starts before its birth. The dam needs a six or eight weeks rest before calving, and during that time she needs a good fitting ration.

2. It is an advantage to have a cow freshen in a well-bedded box stall. It is a good safeguard to disinfect the calf's navel with iodine at once.

3. Disinfect the cow's teats with a chlorine solution before the calf takes its first meal. Earl usually leaves the calf with the dam until the ninth or tenth milking. The Jersey calves in the Beckwith herd get milk a little longer than Ralph Space recommends. They start off with 2½ lbs. of milk and ½ lb. of water twice a day, but they never get more than 4 lbs. of milk to a feeding. When the calves are three months old the milk is decreased, and at five months the feeding of milk is discontinued entirely.

4. If a calf has digestive trouble, Earl takes the feed away entirely for twenty-four hours. If the trouble continues, the milk is boiled, then cooled and fed at body temperature. The next step is to give the calf a half teaspoonful of baking soda and five grains of bismuth sub-nitrate. The soda is dissolved in milk, and the bismuth (which is not soluble) is put well back on the calf's tongue before the milk is given.

5. "It is important", says Earl, "to avoid over-feeding. It is equally important to feed high-quality roughage". Earl does not like clear alfalfa or clover, preferring early-cut timothy or good mixed hay.

To sum up, the aim of any dairyman who raises replacements is to start with a calf that is worth raising, keep the calf healthy by furnishing it with the necessary nutrients and by observing sanitary precautions, and to keep the calf growing steadily so that, at freshening time, the heifer will be above average size for the breed. It takes careful management and feeding to raise that kind of a heifer, but it pays.—*H. L. C.*

Good Roughage Scores Another Victory

LAST WEEK, in the company of Charlie Smith and Walter Colvin of the Cooperative Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, I had the pleasure of visiting a farm near Concord, New Hampshire, owned and operated by the Honorable Robert O. Blood, Governor of New Hampshire. The buildings and barns are well-kept, but not pretentious or showy. Everything about the place reflects economical production of milk and superior breeding stock as the big "cash crops."

The two 50-cow lines of purebred Ayrshires really make a picture of beauty and quality. Every animal is as slick as a mole, and making milk and butterfat records to be envied by any dairyman.

After seeing the stock and hearing Arthur Clark, Governor Blood's very able herdsman, recite excellent record after record, I was curious to know something about the feeding program. Every successful dairyman knows that even the best bred dairy cow simply will not produce unless she is continuously well fed. Governor Blood has not fed high protein concentrates for several years, and that's important now when high protein feeds are hard to get. He has learned that his present program produces more milk at less cost and that, furthermore, he has little if any breeding trouble, sickness or mastitis.

This is his simple program—a 14% fitting ration, together with plenty of good quality clover and timothy and corn silage as roughages. All of the hay and silage for the entire herd are grown on 100 acres of cropland. This year he will have about 40 tons of hay to sell. That's real efficiency. How is it accomplished? He applies 15 to 18 loads of manure per acre, and superphosphate and complete fertilizer at planting time for the annual 25 acre crop of corn for silage. The balance of the superphosphated manure is topdressed on the hayland. Here's part of the secret of Governor Blood's ample supply of good quality roughage. He supplements the manure, which after all is a by-product of the farm, with an annual application of approximately 10 tons of complete fertilizer such as a 7-7-7 on 25 to 30 acres of the weaker hay and pasture land.

Many dairymen have really felt the protein shortage. A cow accustomed to high protein concentrates is bound to cut her production when changed to lower protein feed, particularly if the roughages are not of top-notch quality. Governor Blood's herd has not felt the feed shortage. Good roughages produced as the result of a planned soil fertility maintenance and soil building program did the trick.—*Warren Huff.*

Are Poultry Disease Germs Carried By the Wind?

By L. E. Weaver

IT HAS been established beyond any doubt that distance between the young chicks and the laying flock is an important factor in the future health of those chicks. When the brooder house has been only a short distance from the laying house, there has been several times as much loss from paralysis and its related diseases (the avian leukosis complex) than from pullets that were brooded farther away from the old birds. This has happened repeatedly in experiments at Cornell and Ohio, and on many farms.

No one knows just why this is so, but it is usually assumed that by walking farther through the snow, or mud, or grass, the caretaker has a better chance to get his boots and clothing free of contamination that was picked up in the laying house. Probably that is true, and certainly it is safest to work on that assumption. Most people go so far as to make it a habit always to do the chores at the brooder houses before they go to the laying house.

There is another possible explanation of why greater distances between hens and chicks cut down mortality, and that is the chance that disease germs might be carried by the wind. Some pretty smart people have laughed at me when I have suggested this, and I am being careful not to say that it does happen, or even that it could happen. I am saying that it seems to me that it might happen.

At a poultry meeting in Canandaigua recently, Rodney Pease, the county agricultural agent, said that he has known several poultrymen who thought that they raised more healthy pullets when the brooder house was located so that the prevailing winds blew past it toward the laying house, than when the brooder house was located where the prevailing winds blew toward it from the laying house.

After the meeting, Mr. O. C. Hotchkiss of Stanley confirmed Mr. Pease's statement. He said that at his place the wind blows mostly from the west, and that he has been careful to place his brooder houses west of the laying house since he discovered that he can grow better pullets that way.

I am hoping that other poultrymen will try this plan this year and faithfully report results to me, even though they are not favorable.

* * *

Lime on Poultry Manure

Another "fact" has been exploded. Did you ever hear or read that lime spread on poultry manure releases the nitrogen and destroys a lot of its value as a fertilizer? Well, that has been the story. Now it seems that we have been misinformed on that point. Lime actually is a mighty good material to use with poultry manure. I will tell you why in a minute. First, I want to say a word about superphosphate on poultry manure.

We have had the "facts" correct on that point. The new experiments have shown that superphosphate added to manure does a better job of conserving nitrogen than lime or any other material. In warm weather poultry manure piled up in a dry place, but not treated in any way may lose as much as two-thirds of its nitrogen in 60 days. One hundred pounds of superphosphate added in the pits or on the droppings boards will tie up most of the nitrogen and save it. If superphosphate does such a good job why do we say any more about using lime?

There are several good reasons. In the first place lime does a good job of conserving nitrogen—almost as good as superphosphate. In addition, lime does a few things that superphosphate doesn't do. It keeps down odors. It has considerable value as a disinfectant. It prevents the hatching of roundworm eggs and the development of the germs of coccidiosis. It discouraged this, so that no maggots were found in treated manure. Even rats and mice kept out of the manure that was treated each day.

Hydrated lime is as effective as quicklime.

* * *

Selling All Hens

According to recent reports, many flocks of laying hens are being sold for meat. Some people seem to be worried about this, apparently feeling that it is a mistake. It seems to me that whether one should sell all hens or only the culls will depend on circumstances.

If I had a flock of crossbreds or of some other heavy breed that was not mated to produce hatching eggs, and that had been laying well since last summer, I would consider it good business to sell now when the price for fowls is good. By the time egg prices

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Cleaner Cows Less Labor *with* **CONCRETE PAVED BARNYARD**

A concrete-paved barnyard is a big aid to dairymen producing high quality milk. Fall, winter, spring and summer it helps keep cows out of mud, dust, filth—cuts down work of cleaning cows before milking. A big factor now that farm help is short and every effort is being made to increase milk production.

When cows wade through mud they waste energy needed for producing milk. Owners say a paved barnyard soon pays for itself by helping produce more and better quality milk.

Paste coupon on penny postal and mail today for free instructions for paving your barnyard or building other durable, thrifty, sanitary structures with concrete.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K3c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Send instructions for paving dairy barnyard with concrete—*no reinforcing steel needed.*
Also "how to build" booklets on improvements checked:

☐ Milk house ☐ Dairy barn floor
☐ Manure pit ☐ Poultry house floor
☐ Granary ☐ Water tanks, troughs

*Name*_____
*Street or R.R. No.*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

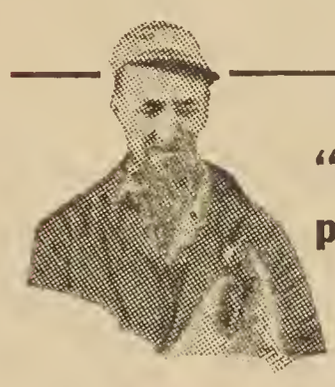
For growth, health, productiveness your poultry flock needs

"SUNSHINE" VITAMIN D

Nutritional studies show that Vitamin D—the "sunshine" vitamin—is vitally essential to your birds. Its inclusion in the diet not only prevents rickets in chicks, but promotes growth and maintains the health and productivity of laying and breeding stock. It aids in keeping up high levels of egg production throughout the year.

"DELSTEROL" in the feeds is the Scientific Way to give it to them

"Delsterol"—developed by Du Pont through 10 years' research—is an ideal source of Vitamin D in poultry feeds. Is is Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol. Made entirely from domestic raw materials by irradiating selected animal sterols with ultra-violet light, "Delsterol" is always available and thus assures a constant supply of one of the most important single ingredients in poultry feeds. Its efficiency and dependability are checked by scientific testing. Its dry, powder form assures accurate, thorough dispersion throughout the feed. It does not congeal in cold weather, nor impart "off" tastes or odors. When you use feeds fortified with "Delsterol," you know you are supplying your flock with Vitamin D in scientifically tested form. For further information, consult your feed dealer or manufacturer. Du Pont has prepared three interesting booklets—(1) The Story of "Delsterol," (2) Reports from Poultrymen, and (3) Marketing Eggs and Poultry. They are free. Send a postcard for any one of them to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Dept. AA-43, Wilmington 98, Delaware.



Harry S. Bennett of North Brookfield, Mass. Bennett's Rocks are bred for high egg production.

"We feel 'DELSTEROL' has given us great protection against Vitamin D deficiency"

"We are continually striving for high egg production," says Mr. Bennett. "But in addition, our birds have splendid meat qualities, and are genuine dual-purpose birds. For three straight years, we have had the highest average R.O.P. Barred Rock production in Massachusetts. In the last two years, we have had conspicuously good feathering and pigmentation. We consistently have uniform and excellent growth; hatchability and fertility are exceptional. The feeds we use have always supplied us with all the essential qualities needed for sustained production and health. For several years, these feeds have been fortified with DELSTEROL 'D'-Activated Animal Sterol to supply the Vitamin D factor, and we are glad to say that we feel this has given us the greatest protection against Vitamin D deficiency."

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DELSTEROL*
(DU PONT VITAMIN D)
HELPS BUILD BETTER BIRDS

LOOK for the words "D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL (VITAMIN D) on poultry feed bags or tags

*Delsterol—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

BABY CHICKS

BIG TYPE
WHITE LEGHORNS
Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.
Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

	NON-SEX	PLTS.	CKLS.
Special Mating Large	100	100	100
Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	18.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	12.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	13.00

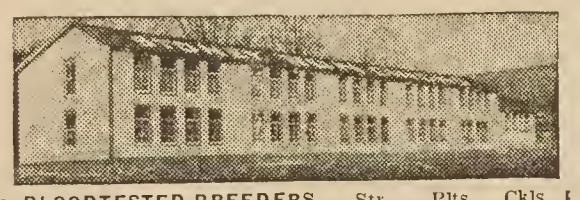
H. Mix, $11; H. Mix, no sex guar., $10. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.



BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A. Port Trevorton, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
Special Mated Large Type			
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	3.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid	Str. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Utility, Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00	17.00	14.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	18.00	24.00	14.00

H. Mixed $12. per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Plts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

1 Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns			
Eng. and Hanson S. C.	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	3.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	16.00	13.00
AAA N. H. Reds Direct	16.00	24.00	13.00

Heavy Mixed $12. 4 wk. old Wh. & Black Leg. Pullets 40c Shipped Exp. Col. 100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95% accur. BWDT. Order NOW. FREE Photo Cat.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	$13.00	$22.00	$5.00
Grade A White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	-----	----
New Hampshires	15.00	-----	----

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	11.00

Heavy Mix $12. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD **WHITE LEGHORNS**
FEB., MAR. & APRIL PRICES

Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks, Per 100, Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS— TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN, BARRED ROCKS AND REDS. Best prices. White Leghorn Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock: imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND,
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

(*Continued from Page* 19)

are coming up again those hens will be about through laying for this season.

Or if I had a flock in which losses from paralysis or other causes had been unusually high, I would conclude that there had been something wrong about their bringing-up. I would sell that flock so as to not have to take further losses. Also, I would consider it a wise precaution to rid the premises of all that infection before I brought any baby chicks onto the place.

Still another class of chickens to be sold is the flock that has recovered from an epidemic of colds. As a rule, in such flocks there are healthy-looking hens that are spreaders of colds. When pullets are brought into the laying house where there are such hens, those pullets are almost certain to come down with colds soon, even if the pullets are not in the same pen with the hens. The best way to clean up such a situation is to "depopulate"; that is, get rid of ALL the old stock before any pullets are even started.

For any of the thousands of good flocks with none of these blemishes to be sold now would be a mistake, it seems to me. It won't be long until eggs will not be so abundant as they have been of late. The price of eggs will go up again. It always has before. As in all other recent years, those who produce large eggs from August to December will make well at it. Those eggs are going to be needed. Many people will be glad next fall that they did not sell their layers this spring.

* * *

Buckwheat Hulls as Litter

Since last fall we have been using buckwheat hulls for litter in a large pen where 500 New Hampshire pullets have been growing. They were started in a battery, and at two weeks of age were moved to three pens, each with an electric hover 4 x 4 feet. After they could get along without heat, they were allowed to run together.

The ventilation of this large room is accomplished by an exhaust fan that draws air from near the floor through a short flue, and forces it outside through an 8-inch hole in the wall close to the ceiling.

As long as the chicks were small and the brooders were operating, the buckwheat hulls worked well. The litter was about 5 inches deep and it stayed dry without any attention from anybody. When the rapidly-growing pullets began to eat more feed and drink more water, and no heat was being supplied, dampness began to gather at the end of the room under the fan. The buckwheat hulls do not absorb much moisture. They merely become wet.

A young friend of mine, Bob Hammond by name, bought 12 crossbred pullets late last fall and put them in a well-insulated coop he had built in a corner of their garage. At my suggestion, he put in buckwheat hulls for litter. The birds were not crowded. There should have been no trouble with damp litter even though those pullets have been laying at an 80% rate. But those hulls did become soggy with moisture. They were taken out, and some sugar cane litter put in. That has stayed dry.

I have concluded that buckwheat hulls are satisfactory as litter in a brooder house with heat, but are not so satisfactory with larger growing birds and laying hens. —*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

BUYING CHICKS

In buying baby chicks, a good rule to follow is to order three chicks for each pullet you expect to put into the laying house in the fall. This will provide for some death losses, and will give an opportunity to do some culling

(*Continued on opposite page*)

ARE YOUR HENS LOUSY?

Black Leaf 40

4415

● Black Leaf 40 kills lice and feather mites on chickens. If you have these intruders in your hen house

● GET THE Black Leaf 40

Our "Cap Brush" Applicator spreads Black Leaf 40 on the roost in a thin film which saves waste . . . Use as directed on label for feather mites.

● *Kills aphis and similar insects.* Spray flowers and garden with Black Leaf 40 for aphis and similar insects. 1 oz. Black Leaf 40 makes 6 gallons effective aphis spray. Full directions with every package.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION Incorporated, Louisville 2, Ky.

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Danger of Disease
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 404, Waterloo, Iowa

Poultry Equipment

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—JAMESWAY 48 by 72 inch Electric Brooder with motor circulator $36.95, 2—$72.00. Jamesway 6-quart chick waterers 6—$7.00. 3 gal. float waterers 6—$14. 5 ft. Perch Feeders $3.95, 3—$10.95. 3 ft. masonite chick feeders 12—$8.95. Buckeye 119A coal brooder $26.70, 2—$54.00. 120A $29.90, 2—$59.00. 1x2x36 inch muskrat wire, 100 ft. roll $15.95. Trumbull water warmers $3.84. Tork time clock $16.75. Freight paid on all items. Try our high livability New Hampshires and Rock-Red chicks $16.-100.

SINE EQUIPMENT
SINCE 1919, AAE, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

Baby Chicks

Sunnybrook Chicks

U. S. APPROVED PROFIT - MAKERS

State inspectors have approved the health and production qualities of our stock. Every breeder, male and female, has been officially bloodtested for pullorum disease (B.W.D.). When you buy Sunnybrook U. S. Approved Chicks you are assured of healthy, vigorous birds.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS

White Leghorns — New Hampshires
White and Barred Rocks — Cross Breeds
R. I. Reds — Sexed Pullets and Cockerels

Started Chicks Our Specialty

SEXED PULLETS OF ALL BREEDS

We hatch every week in the year and are always able to supply sexed pullets and cockerels—guaranteed 95% true to sex.

STARTED CHICKS

4 weeks of age up to ready-to-lay. We have brooding capacity for 40,000 pullets. Buy started pullets, past the danger age and save valuable time.

This is our 24th year producing better baby chicks.

Write Today for Circular and Prices.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner and Mgr.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

REDBIRD FARM

SPECIALTY-BRED CHICKS from Blood-Tested Breeders

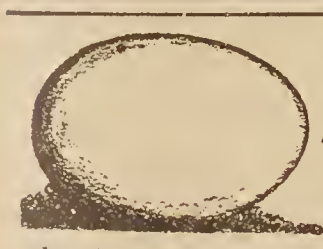
At Redbird Farm, 150 buildings and 300 acres of land are devoted to the production of Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Customers report gathering first eggs at from 4½ to 5 months, and bringing flocks into 50% production of eggs averaging 2 oz. each at 6 months.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks
on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks

R. I. REDS—Our original strain. Backed by 280 to 310 egg record foundation mating.
NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own strain, truly dual-purpose. One of New England's finest.
BARRED ROCKS—From 230 to 260 foundation stock. Bred to full standard weight.
ROCK-RED CROSS—For BARRED broilers and roasters. Pullets make excellent layers.

SEXING — Guaranteed 95% Accurate.
Write for Free Folder and Chick Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Route 11,
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.



It's only an Egg—

but in this egg we have combined the best of two parent strains to give you a chick bred for VIGOR—PRODUCTION and PROFITABLENESS—A QUALITY CHICK.

Quality starts with the breeding stock, perpetuates itself through the chick and pays dividends in your laying house.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S Quality CHICKS

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 20 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.
Write Today for descriptive catalog.
MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Exeter, N. H.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
and
SEXED PULLETS
R.O.P. SIRED
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
ROCKS — REDS — CROSSBREDS
HATCHED FROM PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS
Guarantee Protects You. Demand is heavy.
Order NOW. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

in the fall. Of course if you are buying sexed chicks, you can cut your order in half, but do not forget that trouble is ahead if you fill a brooder house with sexed pullets and fail to give them extra room about the normal time for selling cockerels.

—A. A.—

SHELL BUILDER

During the winter I had a feeling that my small flock of hens were not eating enough shell-building material, so I started sprinkling it on top of the mash. Since then I have had less trouble with soft-shelled eggs, so I thought I would pass this experience along to other home flock owners.

—A. A.—

HUMUS "CARRIES THE BALL" FOR FERTILIZER

(*Continued from Page* 8)

gets into the soil. This is especially important during the summer months when much of the rain falls in short, hard thunder showers.

The matter of plant food is vital. Organic matter is a storehouse of plant food and of primary importance is its nitrogen content. The phosphorus content of a soil can be built up by the addition of phosphatic fertilizers, as phosphorus is lost very sparingly by leaching. Nitrogen, on the other hand, leaches readily after it is once in the nitrate form. Irrespective of what commercial fertilizer is used as a source the nitrogen in it is likely to be quickly transformed to the nitrate form whenever soil temperatures are high enough to permit normal plant growth. A reserve soil supply can be built up only by increasing the organic matter additions. Other things being equal, the nitrogen content of a mineral soil is a very good measure of its productive capacity.

Feeds Useful Bacteria

The soil is not a sterile thing, it is literally alive. A piece as large as a fair sized marble may contain a billion or more live microrganisms. Many vital processes are dependent on the presence of these organisms. They speed the decay of organic matter, thus liberating plant nutrients; they fix nitrogen from the air; and by their action many unavailable forms of plant food are changed to available forms. These processes and many others in which the soil organisms play a vital part require energy. The soil organic matter is the main source of this food and energy.

The organic matter content of most virgin soils declines rapidly during the first few years of cultivation. After several years of cultivation, the organic matter content of a soil will have declined to a point where it is not only practical but necessary to stabilize it. If it declines beyond this point productivity will also decline. The organic matter content of most northeastern soils has already declined to or past this point, so that organic matter replenishment is now essential.

—A. A.—

4-H Poultry Record — Massachusetts 4-H Poultry Club members show a net profit of $2.65 per bird in 1943 compared with $1.43 in 1942, according to records compiled by Assistant State Leader Earle Nodine, based on records kept by 4-Hers over a seven month period. Average egg yield is 114 eggs per bird. 92 per cent of all birds purchased were raised by the young poultrymen, which is an excellent figure for livability. Average net cost from the time of hatching to the end of October was 86 cents per chick, including feed, litter, disinfectants, equipment, etc., but not including labor.—*W. E. P.*

—A. A.—

Production of barbed wire and woven wire fence severely limited in 1942 and the first part of 1943 has now been increased to pre-war levels.

BABY CHICKS

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN *in addition to* EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS and PULLETS DAY-OLD or STARTED PUREBRED & CROSSBRED

It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION — especially, now, when War-Time America needs more eggs! FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE — any loss first 14 days replaced without extra charge.

ELMER H. WENE

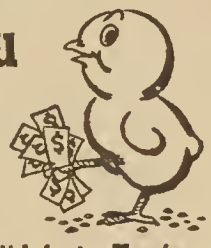
FIRST CHOICE with Eastern Egg Auction & Co-op Members
These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG
More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. sires than any other New Jersey plant. U. S. N. J. APPROVED. Blood-tested. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.

CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 2C-4, Vineland, N. J.

"I'll bring you big profits!"



• Boasting? No! Solid fact. Kerr's Lively Chicks for 36 years have been developed to lay 30 to 50 more eggs a year than ordinary hens. This means less feed—bigger profits!

120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum). 240-acre breeding farm. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Special discount for advance orders. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVENUE, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

***Pullorum Tested* CHICKS** FROM **THE CREAM OF NEW ENGLAND FLOCKS**

New England has long been famous for the excellence of its egg-blood strains. We have carefully selected flocks carrying bloodlines from flocks with outstanding R.O.P. and Laying Test records. These superior flocks have been closely culled, blood-tested and expertly mated. Close attention has been given to meat qualities as well as egg production.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Barred and Sex-Link Crosses
Write for Free Literature and Price List

STARTED CHICKS
SEXING
Money-Saving Prices

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44. Address the plant nearest you.
399 TRUMBULL ST., HARTFORD 3, CONN.
276 CENTRAL AVE., ALBANY 5, N. Y.

BRED FOR PROFITS
The Only Unbeaten New Hampshires

U. S. R.O.P.
U. S. CERTIFIED
U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN

Nedlar Hamps meet not only the official standards for these well-known grades but they also meet our private standards, which are a great deal higher. Official R.O.P. hen-housed averages on Nedlar Hamps are over 200 eggs a bird; and official R.O.P. records in Register of Merit and R.O.P. reports make this strain tops in the breed for production.

Hundreds of Larrabee customers have found to their delight that Nedlar Hamps not only have the vigor and meat qualities of the breed but also have honest-to-goodness high speed production.

Free picture catalog. Write today.

E. N. LARRABEE
Nedlar Farm Box T Peterborough, N. H.

WINNERS EARN MORE
For highest production, try the Leghorn strain that won two laying contests in 1942, had high hen in two contests in 1943, and had one of the best records in the country for the three-year average contest performance, 1939-42. Free catalog.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM
R.F.D. 4-H, TROY, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS ... $15. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

JUNIATA CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $3.-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS — NATHAN BREEDING FARM — R. I. REDS CROSSES

Bred Especially for Production Profits

Pullorum Clean chicks with Pedigreed Ancestry.

Feed only the BEST this year. Feed stock that's BRED to insure better livability and production. With Nathan Chicks, even smaller flocks give excellent profits. 30 day livability guarantee. Chicks, Hatching eggs. Free Catalog. NATHAN BREEDING FARM, Box 400, Cuddebackville, N.Y.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post

	100 Str.	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$2.50
Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00
White Rocks and N. H. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	18.00	24.00	15.00
Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00

Mixed Chicks $10 per 100.

Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & White Rocks	14.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	14.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Monday & Thursday Pullets 95% Guaranteed

	Non-Sex. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Large Eng. S. C. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	2.50
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	13.00

Free Range B. W. D. Bloodtested Breeders. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box A - - - McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

CHICKS From our own Blood Tested Breeders. Large Eng. White Leghorns $10.-100; Plts., $20.-100; Leg. Ckls., $3.-100. New Hampshires (AAA SUP.) 15c; Red-Rocks, 14c. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA. R.D. 2.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
D.H.I.A. RECORDS — PROVEN SIRES.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
ERNEST S. SMITH, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 8 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Sired by 2 Grandsons of Sir Inka May from good record dams. Yearling bull a 4% tester; 2 bred heifers and 1 yearling, calf-hood vaccinated; 4 calves, unrelated to bull, average age 4½ mo. Herd accredited 12-yrs. Bangs free. Price $1100. MAURICE HALL, LARCHHURST FARM, Bovina Center, Delaware Co., N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES, born since April last from great producing cow families, closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl, 874.6 lbs. fat 3½ yrs. Federal Accredited—Negative.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

YOUNG GUERNSEY BULL — BORN NOV. 9, 1943 Dam and granddam have eight records averaging 11702 lbs. M., 505.7 lbs. F. Two milkings daily. Sires first four daughters average 10090 lbs. M., 530.8 lbs. F. at two years age. A grandson of Langwater Valor. Pedigree and price on request. Bang's Free herd 151. WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, NEW YORK

JERSEY

FOR SALE—Jerseys—Six Cows,
Accredited herd. Will freshen soon.
FENN GODDARD, R. 1, Ithaca, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

GOOD HOPE AYRSHIRES
Carefully chosen, high production and butterfat dams. High classification on conformation. Senior herd sire Penshurst True Line, approved—first 11 daughters average 11075 lbs. milk, 471 lbs. butterfat 4.25%. Write for pedigrees and production records, or better, visit the farm. GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: First Calf Heifers.
We have on hand over 300 head mixed breeds.
EDWARD DAVENPORT, Accord, N. Y.

Close and fresh cows, also fall cows. Every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed and no payment required until pasture season.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.,
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. 3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34. Phone: Ithaca 2015.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

TEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS
Some with calves at side. All bred to a splendid son of Repeater of Wheatland 9, Grand Champion at New York, Missouri and Kansas State Fairs. Also two bulls nearly a year old.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Aberdeen-Angus Cows
10 head, ages 3-7 years. Your pick of 20 head. Due to freshen to Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull April 24 on. Also 3 Aberdeen-Angus heifers and 1 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull 10 months old. RAY H. WATSON, CLYDE, N. Y. Phone 2152 Clyde.

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS
AND BRED HEIFERS; PRICES VERY LOW IF MOVED AT ONCE, AS RUNNING OUT OF HAY.
West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

YOUR CHOICE—100 HEAD PURE BRED REG. HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS (Bred and safe in calf) due to freshen starting May; 25 Bulls, four months to breeding age. Publican Domino, Onward Domino and Dundy Domino Bloodlines. Herd Approved and accredited. Ship into any state. O'Hagan's Stock Farms, Voorheesville, (Albany Co.), N. Y. Phone Delmar 9-1244

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

HEREFORD HOGS
8 TO 10 WEEK OLD PIGS. GILTS AND SOWS BRED FOR SPRING LITTER.
Write for descriptive folder and prices.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

Registered Spotted Poland China Pigs
3-5 MONTHS OLD, $12.50 TO $25.00.
THICK, HEAVY, AND LOW DOWN.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 2 Young O.I.C. Gilts.
1 young O.I.C. Boar, ready for service. Several other young O.I.C. Boars and Gilts eligible for registry. Papers if wanted. From high blood line stock.
Smith Brothers, R.D. 3, Clyde, N. Y.

PUREBRED DUROC SWINE
REGISTERED BRED GILTS AND TRIED SOWS FOR SALE FROM SOME OF THE BEST BREEDING STOCK IN THE WEST.
Frederick Hermann, Callicoon, N. Y.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES
FOUR TRIED SOWS AND TEN VACCINATED BRED GILTS. DESCRIBE JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

RUGGED PIGS! 5-6 weeks, $5.00; 7-8 weeks, $6.00; 9-10 weeks, $7.00
Chester-Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc Crosses. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. State second choice. Ship 2 or more C.O.D., Check or P.O. order. No charge crating. CARL ANDERSON, VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES
Fall Boars or Open Gilts of Sept., Oct., farrow from dams granddaughters of Epochs Flash Again sired by Cornell's Holco Justice. Cholera Treated.
Holco Berkshire Farm, Glenn W. Holcomb, Tunnel, N. Y. R.D. 1

Registered Hampshire Bred Gilts.
FARROW IN APRIL. STORM KING AND HI-ROLLER BREEDING. $75.00.
LAVERNE INGALSBE, BASOM, N. Y. Genesee County.

DEPENDABLE PIGS— 500 shoats 3½-4-4½-5 months at $8.50-$9.50-$10-$10.50-$12.50-$15-$18 each (all breeds). 100 brod boars for immediate and future service. All triple vaccinated and safe at $15-$18-$20-$25-$30-$40-$50. (all breeds). Bred gilts $50-$60 each. CHARLES DAVIS, SINGING HILLS, CONCORD, MASS.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS,
DUROCS, HAMPSHIRES, PIGS, GILTS. ALSO A FEW TRIED SOWS. HEALTHY HERD. SEE THEM.
HENRY KELLETT, DEPOSIT, N. Y

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES
BOAR, one year old, and TWO SOWS, bred for May litters. Also TWO SOWS, 3 months old.
L. P. CURTIS, BROOKFIELD, N. Y.

HEREFORD SOWS AND GILTS
BRED FOR SPRING LITTERS.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

SHEEP

WANTED—Sheep and Lambs at Once.
MRS. T. H. JONES
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

HORSES

FOR SALE: 1 Pair of Palomino Draft Mares, 1 Palomino Saddle Horse.
A. J. DICKSON, KANONA, N. Y.
PHONE—2F23 BATH.

HAY

BALED HAY FOR SALE—All Kinds.
WILL DELIVER. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, N. Y.
R.D. 4. PHONE 47-282.

HAY — ALL GRADES
By carload or truckload.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DOGS

Dogs—Thoroughbred German Shepherd
POLICE PUPS. CAN SHIP MARCH 15th.
$20.00 AND $25.00.
Myers Farm, Unionville, N. Y. Box 244

Trained Collie-Shepherd Cattle Dogs
AND PUPS WITH HERDING INSTINCT.
BEAUTIES. 20 YEARS RAISING CATTLE DOGS.
WILMOT, East Thetford, Vermont

DOGS: Collies, Shepherds, Police
$5.00 each. Boston, $10.00.
Cow, Farm, Watch, Rat Dogs, $3.00.
BOB DAWSON, TUCKERTON, N. J.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS
Females $10.00 — Males $15.00.
R. A. CLARK & SON, BROOKS, ME.

BEAGLES — PUPS $5.00.
YOUNG STOCK READY TO BREAK, $10.00 UP.
Good hunting strain, also trained dogs.
John Bilecke, North Attleboro, Mass.
R.F.D. 1. BOX 184.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT, SMOOTH RURALS, RUSSET RURALS. TUBER UNIT FOUNDATION STOCK.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
KATAHDIN, most widely grown of the new varieties. PONTIAC, Michigan introduction, red tubers, a very heavy yielder adapted to wide range of soils. Also a small amount of WARBAS and SEQUOIAS which were not entered for certification. Our seed plots are maintained on our own farms. C. W. MOORE, West Henrietta, N.Y.

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP,
1944 CROP WHEN MADE. ORDER EARLY TO INSURE DELIVERY. $3.39 GALLON, F.O.B.
FRANKLIN HOOPER, JOHNSON, VT.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: Two Buckeye Incubators
22,000 EGGS AND SEPARATE HATCHER
6000 EGGS. ONE-THIRD COST.
ALSO R.O.P. COCKERELS.
Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
DeLaval Steam Turbin Milk Separator
1500 LBS. PER HOUR. IN GOOD CONDITION.
E. D. FO' 'ER, RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
McCormick-Deering Pick-Up Baler
ON RUBBER. NEARLY NEW AND IN PERFECT CONDITION.
WM. A. McColl, Pavilion, N. Y.

WANTED—One-horse Mowing Machine. Also one-horse weeder. Must be in good repair. State price.
Box 514 E.R., c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

POULTRY

Hold 18 Official World Records. Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List. SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Broad View Farm Certified Leghorns,
U.S. APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS AND CROSSES. PULLORUM CONTROLLED.
Edward Slesinski, R.D. 2, Goshen, N.Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

STARTED PULLETS JANUARY HATCH
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM PASSED. FAMILY TESTING. WRITE FOR FOLDER.
E. R. Stone & Son, Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES. SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS — Bred for economical egg production and livability. 25 years trapnesting and egg laying test records back of every breeder. Also Reds and Cross Breeds of very high quality. Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Barred Rocks ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BREEDING FARMS IN THE NORTHEAST. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN. 100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
Victor H. Kirkup, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS

WHITE LEGHORNS AND RHODE ISLAND REDS
HATCHING EGGS
REASONABLE PRICES.
Turek Poultry Farm, King Ferry, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: HANDY MAN
who can do both carpentry and light farming; wife to cook for farm group. Good future.
Write Box 514-MS
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

Couple Wanted: Woman to be housekeeper in beautiful country home — all conveniences—Bendix, hot water, electricity. Have own complete apartment—no family washing. Man to work on up-to-date fruit and vegetable farm. Ideal working conditions. Salary $175.00 per month.
T. K. BULLARO, SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM MANAGER WANTED.
Modern Long Island Dairy Farm. 100 Cows. Pasteurizing, bottling, Milk Routes. Responsible man whose chief duty is care livestock and general business supervision. Living quarters on premises. Good salary. Send detailed applications. First class references. Write BOX 514-R, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARMHAND— SINGLE, ON MODERN DAIRY FARM. Year-round employment. Draft defermont probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. $70.00 per month and up. Experienced 17-year old boy acceptable. State age, height, weight, experience, etc. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

COUPLE—FARMER ON MODERN DAIRY FARM (290a.) Alfalfa, soy beans. Two tractors, one team. New modern tenant house. Wife to cook or do day work at owner's house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, ht., wt., experience, wages expected. Separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, N. J.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

STOP SCOURS

Quickly, Safely--with

CALVES CORDIAL

Prompt dosage with this effective intestinal astringent usually stops scours swiftly and effectively. Prevents valuable young stock from becoming weakened, run-down and stunted. In use for years by experienced dairymen everywhere. Satisfied customers are the best evidence of its value.

On sale at druggists, grain dealers and general stores.

Only 50c per lb.

Calves Cordial

PREPARED BY OUR HUSBANDS CO. LYNDON, VERMONT.

HOOF ROT

(FOUL-FOOT)

It is easy to treat most cases of Hoof-Rot with Tincture Gambine. Simply clean out the dirt and dead, diseased tissue between the claws, then swab on plenty of the Tincture. Be sure it penetrates every crack and crevice where the germs of Hoof-Rot may hide. Bandage the foot or tie a clean sack over it to prevent re-infection. Repeat this treatment every day until the foot is entirely healed.

TINCTURE GAMBINE

has been thoroughly tested in the laboratory and on dairy farms. Its success in the treatment of Hoof-Rot is outstanding because it is *both* a germicide and a fungicide—yet it does not damage healthy tissue as do many "strong" treatments. Tincture Gambine is safe, effective and economical. Order a pint bottle from your dealer today; if he cannot supply you, write us.

In serious cases always consult your veterinarian.

TINCTURE GAMBINE

Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

New York Hereford Breeders Ass'n

Show and Sale to be held at

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APRIL 17th, 1944

JUDGING AT 8:00 A. M. SALE AT 1:00 P. M.

58 HEAD---11 Bulls, 47 Females

Horned and polled breeding cattle. Best individuals and blood lines of the Hereford breed. Consigned by well known Hereford breeders of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts who have permitted the selection committee to cut deep in their herds and pick the best.

GUY PETTIT, *Auctioneer.*

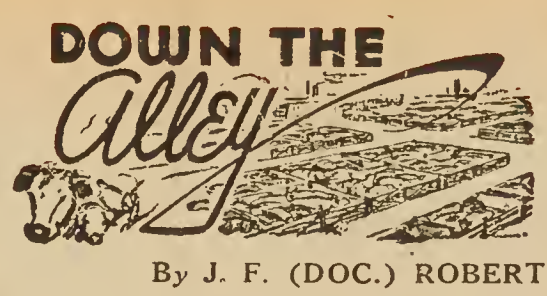
GET CATALOGUE FROM

JOHN E. REDMAN, *Sales Mgr.*, P. O. Box 84, Brighton Sta., Rochester 10, N. Y.

Order Pigs Now

Mostly POLAND CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Crosses, around 8 weeks old, $5.50 each, for shipment first favorable weather. Money-back guarantee to satisfy on arrival at your express office. Pigs will be much higher later this spring, as many farmers have sold their sows because of feed shortage. The "early bird" can buy 2 pigs now for what 1 pig may cost later. Truck-loads of 50 to 100 lb. shoats at $8 to $14 each, on a few days notice. Order now. Write.

C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

HERE is a picture of the situation we face with livestock and meat as of today. If you are blue and worried, just pass this up; our little packers are threatening to strike, and pouring over such stuff is not enjoyable. But some way, somehow, folks must know and a remedy must be found--or else!

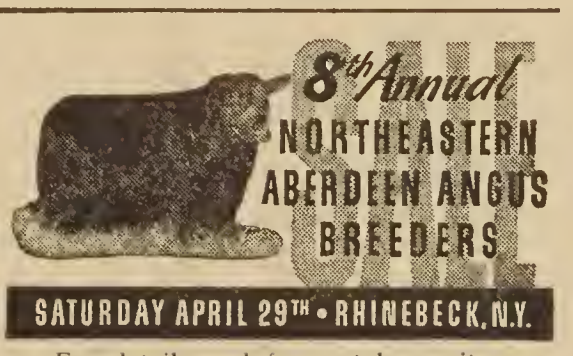
Apparently, a deliberate attempt is being made to break both the producer and the little packer, probably because neither group has as yet buckled under government domination. Slowly, control is being gained over both these groups by vicious propaganda, malicious rules, directives, and orders emanating from Washington.

Production costs are way over ceiling prices placed on the packer; they have been most of the time for a year or more. There has been no secret about this, but at this late date OPA is cracking down, seemingly on any kind of a pretext, such as retailer's name on the bill but not his address, or round pressed ham sold at the same price per pound as square pressed ham, or thirty pounds of sausage priced above ceiling price on a bill by error, and then the assumption made that all sausage was sold that way and the fine figured accordingly. Our little packers here have been fined about $85,000 in the past week. We are now facing an order that any man killing over 51 cattle must let the government have half of them at ceiling price, regardless of how much it cost the killer or producer to produce them; also, an order that 80% of all low-grade cows must be turned over to the government after being killed. I could go on almost indefinitely listing such abuses.

With this going on in our country, Canada suspends all meat rationing and protects the future of her livestock industry and livestock producers. This, while we continue heavy lend-lease gifts of meat, wreck our industry, and lower rationing points at a time when we are facing a real meat shortage. Yet when supplies of our livestock were piling up in our distribution systems at a tremendous cost to farmers, our ration points were raised. Can such things be anything but deliberate?

Now then, it may be that many consumers reading this will feel that it is all right because it is lowering their cost of living. Maybe even some farmers with boys in the Army, the same as I have, are saying that these boys must be fed and therefore it is all right. Yet according to figures sent out by state universities, it is costing about 17½c a pound to produce gain on cattle and about 15c on lambs. Under present OPA ceilings, these cattle would have to sell around 14½c and lambs around 14½c. Therefore, under enforcement, either the producer or the packer has simply got to go broke; or under partial enforcement, prices go higher, then break back, and both producer and packer go broke. There is no other answer; for as long as labor and the things the farmer buys stay up, his

(*Continued on Page* 25)



For details and free catalog write: MYRON M. FUERST, *Sale Mgr.*, PINE PLAINS, NEW YORK

What is YOUR biggest question about MASTITIS

Free Squibb booklet answers the questions most frequently asked by dairymen . . tells YOU how mastitis is being cured!

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR NOVOXIL LIQUID

If you have never used Novoxil* Liquid—your *first* question would probably be "Can chronic mastitis† or garget be cured?"

The answer to that question is "Yes." Squibb's booklet, "Curing Mastitis," tells you *how.* It answers questions most frequently asked by dairymen.

Some of these questions are: "What should I do at the first sign of mastitis in my herd? Why should every cow in my herd be tested? What is the treatment for mastitis? Can cows be treated while dry as well as during lactation? How long before a cure for mastitis can be determined?"

Knowing the answers to these questions can save you valuable cows—help you keep cows in the milk-line, producing!

See your druggist. And send today for your copy of new free booklet "Curing Mastitis." When you write, give us the name and address of your druggist. Address Dept. AA-3, E. R. Squibb & Sons, *Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division,* 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

**Novoxil is a trademark of E. R. Squibb & Sons*

† Due to Streptococcus agalactiae

CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN FOR ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS

SQUIBB — A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

in heated sale pavilion EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N.Y.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1944

100 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

sale starts at 11:00 A. M., hot dinner served.

Complete Dispersal **RAY D. STANTON,** Long established herd from Bainbridge, N. Y. 31 head, T.B. Accredited, Bang Approved, will go anywhere. All milking animals have CTA records, daughters of famous sires.

W. T. CONKLING, of Earlville, N. Y. sells 60 head including 40 milkers, all with herd test records. Six from 500 to 632 lb. of fat. Three bulls ready for service. His herd is T.B. Accredited, Bang Vaccinated and blood tested. Many of these animals will sell at little or no more than you would pay for good grade cows or heifers.

Trucks available, catalogs at the sale.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER,

MEXICO, NEW YORK

JOHN W. WHITEMAN DISPERSAL

Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y.

Saturday, March 25, 1944

100 HEAD of CATTLE

60 Registered JERSEYS, 15 High Grade HOLSTEINS. T.B. Accredited and all Bang's Vaccinated and free from abortion as the result of vaccinating for 11 years. Sale held under cover starting at 11:00 A. M., lunch served at the Farm, which is the first place south of Oneonta on Route 23 (Stamford Road). Herd is part spring and part fall freshening. Good ages, CTA records. Nearly all raised on the farm.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT includes 4 single unit Universal milker comolete, two 4-can Nagle milk coolers, 10 gallon water heater, Strauss electric sterilizer.

Detailed description of cattle at the ringside.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER,

MEXICO, NEW YORK

CATTLE WILL BE FOR SALE CHEAP if you don't protect their udders with MURDOCK'S MOVABLE COW PARTITIONS. Prices and pictures of installations on application. THE R. J. MURDOCK COMPANY, BLOOMVILLE, NEW YORK.

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Davis Bros. Farm

B. F. & C. D. DAVIS, *Owners,* NEW BERLIN, N. Y.

WED. MARCH 22, 1944

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Stock and Equipment

Sale Starts at 10 A. M. Cattle Selling at 1 P. M.

ONE OF THE FINEST, YOUNG, HEAVY PRODUCING HERDS IN THIS SECTION.

85 HEAD---Registered PURE BRED Holsteins

Herd Accredited Since 1932.

Senior Sire: VEEMAN SIR COLANTHA ORMSBY No. 788678. Born July 20, 1939.

This proven bull is not only by a proven sire, but will continue to make history. Here is a bull that is good enough to head any prominent herd and do a highly satisfactory job of siring both type and also production.

THIS BULL IS THE SIRE OF ABOUT 50 OF THE ANIMALS IN THIS SALE.

ALL OF THE FEMALES IN THIS SALE WERE RAISED ON THE FARM.

You are welcome to inspect this herd at any time.

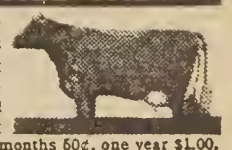
Write for Free Catalog.

Farm for Sale at Private Treaty

WM. EVANS and HAROLD LEE, *Auctioneers.*

CRAINE and MINER, *Sales Managers,* SHERBURNE, NEW YORK

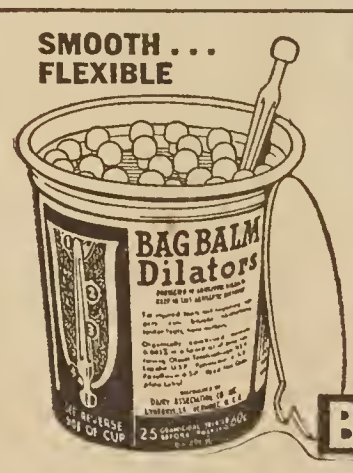
MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE



Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

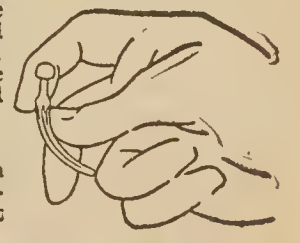
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AA, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

SMOOTH . . . FLEXIBLE



Scientifically SHAPED . . .

INSURES PROPER HEALING OF MILK DUCT



Teat injuries are critical. The cow's value may be destroyed unless the milk duct is held in correct shape during healing. Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours and will not dissolve, come apart or slip out.

CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION

or snag tender tissues. Fluted sides carry in soothing, healing ointment. Sterilized dilators, packed in antiseptic ointment, 60¢ at feed dealers, drug and general stores.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., DEPT. 12-D, LYNDONVILLE, VT.

BAG BALM DILATORS

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

me that way."

"I'm not so sure of that!"

"Well, I am! So let's forget the whole thing. I like this work, and I like working with you. Let's go right on working together and being friends."

"I don't think I can," said he, with a catch in his voice. "When I look at you and think how much I care for you, I can't think of my work or anything else."

"I know how you feel, Will. Maybe I ought to get a job somewhere else."

"No, don't do that," he pleaded.

"Poor Willard," said she, smiling a little and getting up and coming around the desk. "You can't live with me, and you can't live without me."

Then she bent down quickly and kissed him, caught up her coat and hat, and went out of the office.

* * *

AS SOON as he was able to break away from his friends at the court house, Al had gone home. A little later, sitting on the edge of his bed, he thought what a relief it was to change into his old clothes and come back to his accustomed routine. But somehow it took him a long time to change. After all the excitement, he was getting a reaction. He felt depressed, a little sick, and there was a pain in his side. After he had his farm clothes on, he sat on the edge of the bed for a long time, dreading to start the milking and other chores.

Out in the cow stable Al found that Hank and Billy had already started the milking. Both were more interested in talking about the trial than in getting the chores done, but Al didn't want to talk. In fact, he didn't want to do anything. At the supper table he tried to respond to his family's enthusiastic talk about the outcome of the trial, but it was no use, and he couldn't hide from them the fact that he was eating no supper.

"I know what's the matter with you," said Aunt Kate. "A good dose of castor oil will fix you up."

That was Aunt Kate's standard remedy for everything. In spite of his mild protests, she forced two tablespoonfuls of castor oil down Al, and shortly afterwards he excused himself and went to bed. After threshing around for a long time trying to get comfortable, Al finally dropped off into a troubled sleep. In the middle of the night he woke up conscious of an excrutiating pain in his side. He made two or three attempts to get up. Finally succeeding, he fumbled around in the dark for a match, lit his lamp, and then, overcome by a wave of nausea, sat down on the edge of the bed.

Finally, realizing that he had to have help, he stumbled across the room to the door and called. Hank heard him first, and without stopping to dress came on the run in his shirt-tail, his long skinny shanks making grotesque shadows in the lamplight. One look showed him that Al was in agony Putting his arms around him, Hank got him back into bed, roused the rest of the family, and telephoned Dr. Denman. In a short time the doctor was there. A swift examination and he looked up at the strained faces of the family to say:

"Appendicitis — and a bad case."

"Hospital?" asked Billy.

"No time. Have to do the job here."

The next few moments were filled with ordered activity. Like an experienced general in a battle crisis, the old doctor knew what to do and how to do it. In terse commands he told each member of the family what to do. The kitchen table was cleared, every light in the house brought to bear upon it, and when he was ready, Billy and Hank helped him to lift Al, now so sick that he was scarcely conscious of what was going on, on to the table. The doctor looked at the white faces of the family, then choosing Hank as steadiest among the lot, instructed him carefully how to help him administer the anesthetic. Hauling a side table up beside him, he laid out the instruments that Aunt Kate had boiled for him.

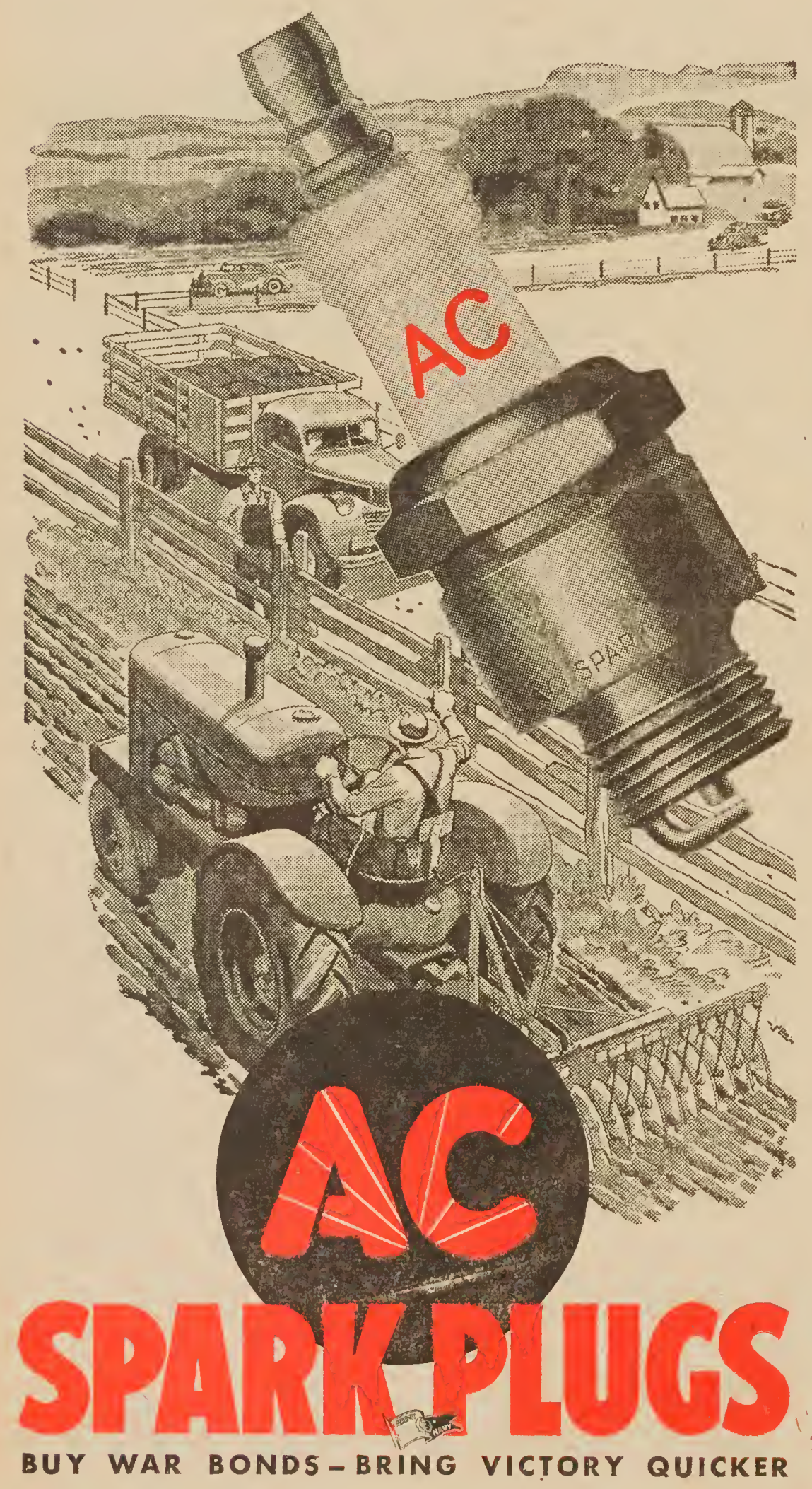
"Do you know," he inquired, "whether Al took any physic last night?"

"Yes," spoke up Aunt Kate with some pride. "I gave him two tablespoonfuls of castor oil."

"Good God!" snorted the doctor. "Castor oil and appendicitis!"

(*To be continued*)

You get *longer service* from your spark plugs if you have them cleaned and adjusted regularly. You also *save fuel,* – as much as 1 gallon in 10. When your plugs finally wear out, precision-built AC Spark Plugs assure *better engine performance.*



SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH

Disinfect your Brooder House with *Dr. Salsbury's* PAR-O-SAN!

Be *careful!* Millions of disease germs may be waiting to *kill your chicks!* They may be lurking in every tiny crevice, crack and corner of even *clean* looking brooder houses! Germs which "cleaning and scrubbing" alone *won't always kill.* Kill these germs with *Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San,* the powerful, pleasant disinfectant spray. Par-O-San *kills* pullorum and other germs that cause *bowel troubles;* cold organisms that bring *brooder pneumonia;* even *kills coccidia,* worm eggs, cholera, typhoid, streptococci; pox and laryngotracheitis viruses, on proper contact!

PAR-O-SAN is *Safe, Certain, Pleasant!*

Won't harm chicks, growing birds or laying hens. So use it *frequently* as a disinfectant and litter spray in brooder and laying houses . . . *even when birds are in the house!* Pleasant odor: won't cause "disinfecting headaches." Stainless; non-caustic; easy to use. *Economical:* can be used in oil or water. Also good for any farm disinfecting job.

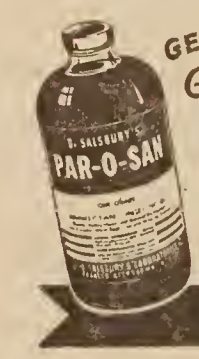
POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory — WE ARE COOPERATING

Back up sanitation with proper medication. As a spray and inhalant, use Dr. Salsbury's CAN-PHO-SAL. To reduce chick losses follow the "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program. See your *Dr. Salsbury* dealer for help. Look for these emblems at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce and other dealers.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



GET THE *Genuine* Dr. SALSBURY'S PAR-O-SAN

THE POWERFUL *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 23)

cost of production is greater than OPA ceilings. Yet if the packer doesn't lower his cost to that ceiling, he is fined or goes broke. What a vicious cycle!

Some of you may be saying, "How about those cheap hogs the packer bought a while back?" When that was going on, although it was ruining the hog industry the packer could afford to lose on his beef and lambs, but with present and future higher hogs, that ceases to be possible. The vicious part of this picture is that while everyone wants the Army and Navy to have all the food they need, if this goes on they simply will not be able to get it. Added to this is the fact that it is all entirely unnecessary.

The dirty part of the picture is that it is a perfect black market setup in which those that don't deserve get, and those that do deserve, don't.

Here are four answers to the problem:

First, let the government discontinue trying to force producers and processors, apparently for power reasons, to sell products for less than the cost of production: eliminate OPA.

Second, encourage production so that the law of supply and demand can more nearly function: Stop talking subsidies, take their hand out of our pockets, and allow every producer to stand on his own feet.

Third, let the armed forces take what food they need at prices set by the people themselves according to their ability to pay: increased production would take care of this if we did not give away our birthright to lend-lease. We always did feed our boys.

Fourth, *create confidence*: stop cute, oversmart abuses for power or politics.

Perhaps there are enough Barkleys among you to face this picture with force and action; if not—look out.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(*Continued from Page* 3)

were doing a good farm job were deferred. I can find no indication that there is to be any change in procedure." That is a sensible attitude and one that could well be followed by all draft boards.

* * *

FARM BUILDING REPAIRS

On page 6 of the last issue, we referred to a letter written by *American Agriculturist* to Food Administrator Marvin Jones and to the War Production Board. The letter called attention to the shortage of materials for repairing farm buildings. In the last issue comment was made on Mr. Jones' reply. A letter from A. C. C. Hill, of the War Production Board, was received too late for mention in the last issue, but here is the letter in part:

"We are aware of the situation that you have described and are making a definite effort to correct it. Since the receipt of your letter, Mr. Nelson has instructed his staff that such reasonable steps as may from time to time be necessary to insure the proper production and distribution of the hundreds of farm production supply and equipment items, should be taken promptly and effectively.

"In line with this policy, this Office is now attempting to improve Priorities Regulation No. 19 to the end that it will give farmers, as producers, preference over consumers in obtaining needed building material items.

"We here are acutely aware of the vitalness of assuring producers of the nation's food supply everything that they must have in order to make that production more effective, and we are sparing no effort toward achieving this end." Signed: *A. C. C. HILL, War Production Board.*

Only CLETRAC Provides *Tru-Traction** Agricultural Tractors

★ With Cletrac *Tru-Traction* the tractor is under control at all times because Tru-Traction provides power on both tracks at all times. There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. And only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction.

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction agricultural tractors is being produced. These tractors may be purchased by farmers who can qualify and prove their need for new tractors. There's a Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way in keeping your Cletrac in continuous use or give you his aid, if you can qualify under government regulations, in buying a new agricultural Cletrac.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY • 19300-13 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO

* *Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times.*

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

WRITE FOR CLETRAC MODEL A, MODEL B, AND MODEL H BOOKLETS

When answering advertisements, say you saw it *American Agriculturist.*

FREE — 80-page book of *Master Patterns for Baking.* Just *print* your name and address on the *back* of a Davis Baking Powder label and mail to R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J., Dept. 71.

Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from . . $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19

J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*

BUY WINTER COWS NOW !

The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, *(Specialists in Livestock Financing)*, 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

The Sower by Millet

COURAGE

In the darkest night of the year when the stars have all gone out,
Courage is better than fear, Faith is truer than doubt.

— WASHINGTON GLADDEN

WHAT IS COURAGE? It is something deep in the soul of man that gives him the power to meet without flinching the challenge of life. With it he bears with steadfast and unbroken spirit that which befalls him; with it he suffers the sting of defeat and rises undismayed to try again. For courage is a staff on which each man must lean on his journey through life. Alone he must hew and shape it, alone he must learn its strength, learn when and how to use it. Without courage his path leads ever downward; with it, it leads to the stars.

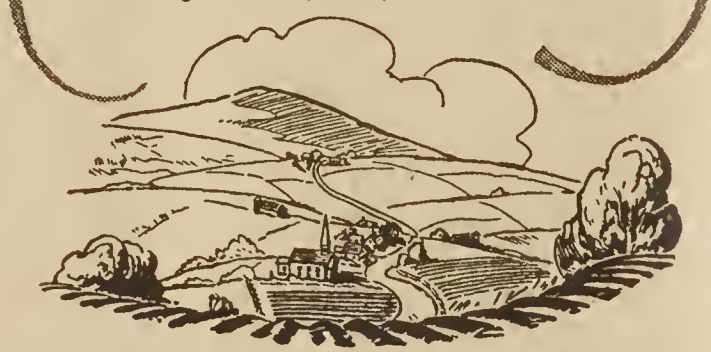
Long ago the farmer learned that he who loses heart loses everything; without courage he has no assurance of preserving all else he holds dear. Not the flashing courage of a daring deed, not the last-ditch courage born of despair, but the steady unwavering courage to perform the endless tasks and duties that crowd his hours, his days, his years.

In the long night watches when the drums of fear beat loudest, he clings with dogged determination to the things that cannot fail. In the hours of trial that test his faith and patience, he holds fast with a stubborn courage never to submit or yield. For though he may faint, he will not be faithless; though he may fall, it will be at his post. His courage is written in the victories and defeats of a life of toil. His is the courage of conscience.

Published by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield as an expression of its deep and abiding confidence in the farmers of the Northeast. Full information on Land Bank loans is contained in a booklet entitled "Farm Mortgage Loans." We'll be glad to send a free copy at your request.

FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New York, New Jersey, New England



Meeting today's Challenge - The American Farmer

THE FARM NEWS

DAIRYMEN CAN NOW GET OFFICIAL VACCINATION WITHOUT A BLOOD TEST

In 1941, after extensive experiments with vaccination of calves to control Bang's disease, approval of the practice was given by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. In New York State, a vaccination program was made available by the State Department of Agriculture, and a considerable number of dairymen took advantage of it.

Briefly, the plan provides that dairymen who wish to do so sign an agreement with the Department. The first step is to have a blood test made on the herd before vaccination, but the owner is not required to sell the animals that reacted.

The second step is to have all calves vaccinated between the ages of four and eight months.

The third step is to have a blood test of the herd at least once a year.

By following this program, it is possible for a dairyman to develop a Bang-free herd in a few years.

That plan is still available to New York dairymen. The Department of Agriculture now calls it "Plan A", but they are also making available a new procedure which they call "Plan B".

Under Plan B, a dairyman has all heifer calves vaccinated when they are between four and eight months old, if he plans to raise them. He can have bull calves vaccinated if he wishes. However, under this plan, he is not required to have a blood test made.

Any dairyman who adopts a plan of vaccination without blood testing can, at any time, get permission from the Department of Agriculture to change over to Plan A (vaccination plus blood test). It is also possible for a dairyman who is blood testing and vaccinating to obtain permission to change over to vaccination alone.

The Department offers the following services:

1. Vaccine and ear tags.
2. Veterinary service for blood testing and injecting vaccine.
3. A record of officially vaccinated animals.
4. Laboratory examination of blood samples.

Application blanks for the new plan will soon be available at the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., at county Farm Bureau offices, or from accredited or State veterinarians.

Dairymen are urged to study these two plans to see which one fits their needs. The new plan is made available to dairymen who wish the protection that vaccination gives, but who do not wish to blood test their entire herd.

—A. A.—

HAMPSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS ORGANIZE

New York breeders of Hampshire swine met in Poughkeepsie on February 26th to form the New York Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association. After a luncheon for which Mr. Perry J. Wilson of Peja Farm, New Paltz furnished a delicious Hampshire loin, the 16 breeders present proceeded with the organization.

A committee of three was chosen to form the constitution, and by-laws and arrange for a fall consignment sale. The committee will also obtain the membership of the 70 breeders in the state. Members of the committee who will temporarily direct the Association are Perry J. Wilson, Owen R. Boyd, manager of Wethersfield Farm, Amenia; and Wayne Douglas, manager of H. I. Farm, Bayshore, L. I.

Tentative plans call for the holding of the first consignment sale in the 4-H building at the Rhinebeck Fairgrounds the last week in July.

Others attending the organization meeting were Lawrence Tessier, mgr., Hagan Farms, Poughkeepsie; William Phillips, mgr. Butternut Farm, Millbrook; Lon Harvey, Rock Hills Farm, Inc., Dundee; Mr. and Mrs. Kent Leavitt, Fraleigh Hill Farm, Millbrook; Harold Wright, Towerbrook Farm, Pawling; Mrs. Allan A. Ryan, Ankony Farm, Rhinebeck; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D'Aleo, Bellows Farm, Peekskill; Samuel Morrison, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains; Benjamin Hall, Shunpike Acres, Clinton Corners; Earl Farrell, mgr. Rufflands Farm, Red Hook; and Hayden H. Tozier, Dutchess County 4-H club leader.—*O. R. Boyd.*

—A. A.—

DAIRY HERD INSPECTION BILL

A bill has been introduced in the New York State Legislature calling for uniform inspection and elimination of duplicate inspection for country milk plants and dairy farms. The bill would give responsibility for inspection to the State Health Department.

The bill was introduced by Senator William Hampton, at the request of the Dairymen's League, but League officers state that they will not urge the passage of the bill unless it receives endorsement by New York City Health authorities, producers' groups and other farm organizations.

—A. A.—

F. F. A. MEETING

Farm boys studying Vocational Agriculture in high schools are banded together in an organization called the "Future Farmers of America". For some years this group had an important part in State Fair activities. This year the annual meeting of the New York F. F. A. will be held at the Morrisville State School on May 5 and 6. At that time, State officers will be elected, Empire Farmer awards will be made, and a State F. F. A. speaking contest will be held.

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE MARCH SALE

The offering in the Earlville March sale was 30 head above last month. This increase reduced the general average $4, making the March figure $300 for 146 animals total $43,682.

91 cows averaged $360. The cow average was $302 in January; $317 in February.

16 yearling bulls averaged $147.50.
32 bred heifers averaged $242.50.
7 open heifers averaged $142.
24 baby heifers averaged $65.
33 cows selling above $375 averaged $500.

A Canadian cow topped the sale at $750 to H. M. Jones, Ilion, N. Y.

Because four men are called into war service from farm of W. T. Conkling he will dispose his Holstein herd in Earlville sale pavilion March 23.—*J. R. P.*

—A. A.—

ANGUS SALES

On Saturday, April 29, the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders will hold their 8th annual sale at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Myron Fuerst, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., is manager of the sale.

On Tuesday, May 23, at Topsfield, Massachusetts, the Northern New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association is holding a sale. Consignments total 68 head of foundation stock, including 8 herd bull prospects. About half the cattle will be from New England herds and the rest from members of the Northeastern Association, including such well-known Dutchess County herds as Ankony, Bethel, Briarcliff, Fuerst, Good Hope, Rally and Schoonhoven.

ARMIES fight on food. And the people at home need plenty of it for the extra war work they do.

It is a tribute to America's farmers that this nation is the best fed in all the world.

America's railroads, too, have their important part in feeding our nation, our armed forces and our Allies.

It is their job to move the food safely and quickly to camps, and to shipside for export. It is their job to keep the busy people at home supplied with what the farmer produces.

To do it, plus moving vastly increased loads of vital war materials, the railroads are exacting every bit of service from the equipment they have.

They are working hard to make up for the thousands of skilled railroad men who are now serving Uncle Sam.

The railroads accept these tasks eagerly, just as all enterprising American industry is doing—devoting the experience and knowledge of transportation gained in more than a hundred years of service toward hastening victory and peace.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

"ORDER PLEASE!"

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

IN THE extra rush of daily life nowadays, everyone needs to develop a definite philosophy, decide what *must* be done and what can be passed by for the time being. So it might be wise to take time now before the whirl of spring work begins to see what can be omitted from your regular housekeeping routine and what must be retained.

Having places to put things helps more than anything else in keeping a home tidy — except the habit of putting things in place! Adequate clothes closets and other storage for clothing do a lot to make it last longer as well as to keep order in the bedrooms and in the rest of the house. Where permanent equipment is lacking, it is wonderful how much one can improvise in the way of storage places if it has to be done—rolled newspapers tied with a string in the middle for coathangers, crates as shelving, and all sorts of other makeshifts. The important thing is to have living quarters uncluttered.

The best thing that could happen in many living quarters would be to pack away all the knick-knacks. This not only gives the room a spacious look but does away with much dusting.

Miss Grace Morin of the Department of Household Art of the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca has some definite suggestions to offer about obtaining a serene, uncluttered atmosphere in the home. First of all, she believes in developing a philosophy of living which will help us to emphasize what is important and not to be disturbed by non-essentials. She believes that definite wartime helps toward achieving this goal are: 1. Having places to put unfinished work out of sight; 2. Doing away with draperies and fripperies; 3. Making the structural features of a room attractive.

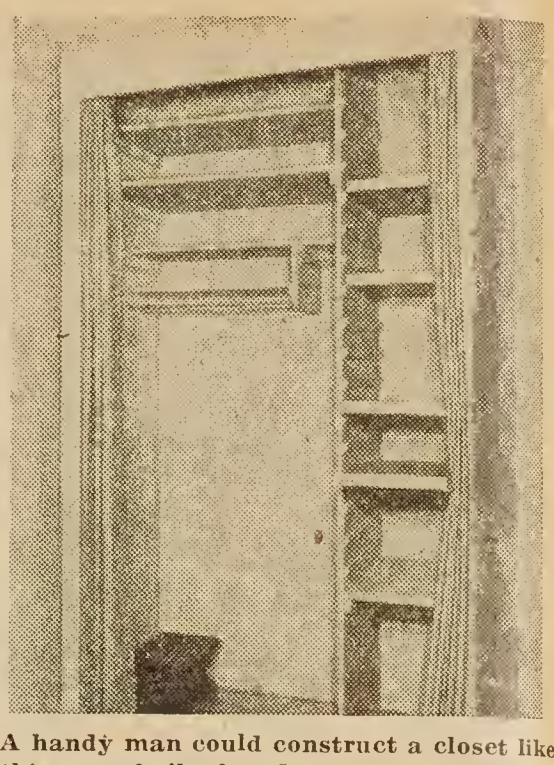
Miss Morin illustrated this last point for me by pointing to the colorful plain paint on the walls of a room which has been set up at the college as a demonstration of what might be done to make livable a room occupied by two people. The walls were a rather rosy beige, a good background for the simple furniture and furnishings of the room.

In this room—an ordinary squarish one to begin with — a very efficient clothes closet had been constructed (see photo). Curtains, instead of the unobtainable plywood door, were used in a pleasing color which harmonized with the room walls and kept them from being conspicuous. The table at the end of the couch (shown in below picture) had been fitted with adjustable sliding shelves which could be used to take care of newspapers, books, victrola records, or any unfinished work which ordinarily might be lying around.

The idea of sliding adjustable shelves or trays was carried further in one side of the clothes closet by putting cleats on side walls. The trays were cut to slide on these cleats and provided a convenient place to put shirts, sweaters, shoes, and the usual collection of clothing and objects needed for daily living. On shelves above the rods supporting the coat and dress hangers was a place for hats. When available, plywood or masonite is recommended for the sliding shelves or trays; if not obtainable, then get the best possible substitute.

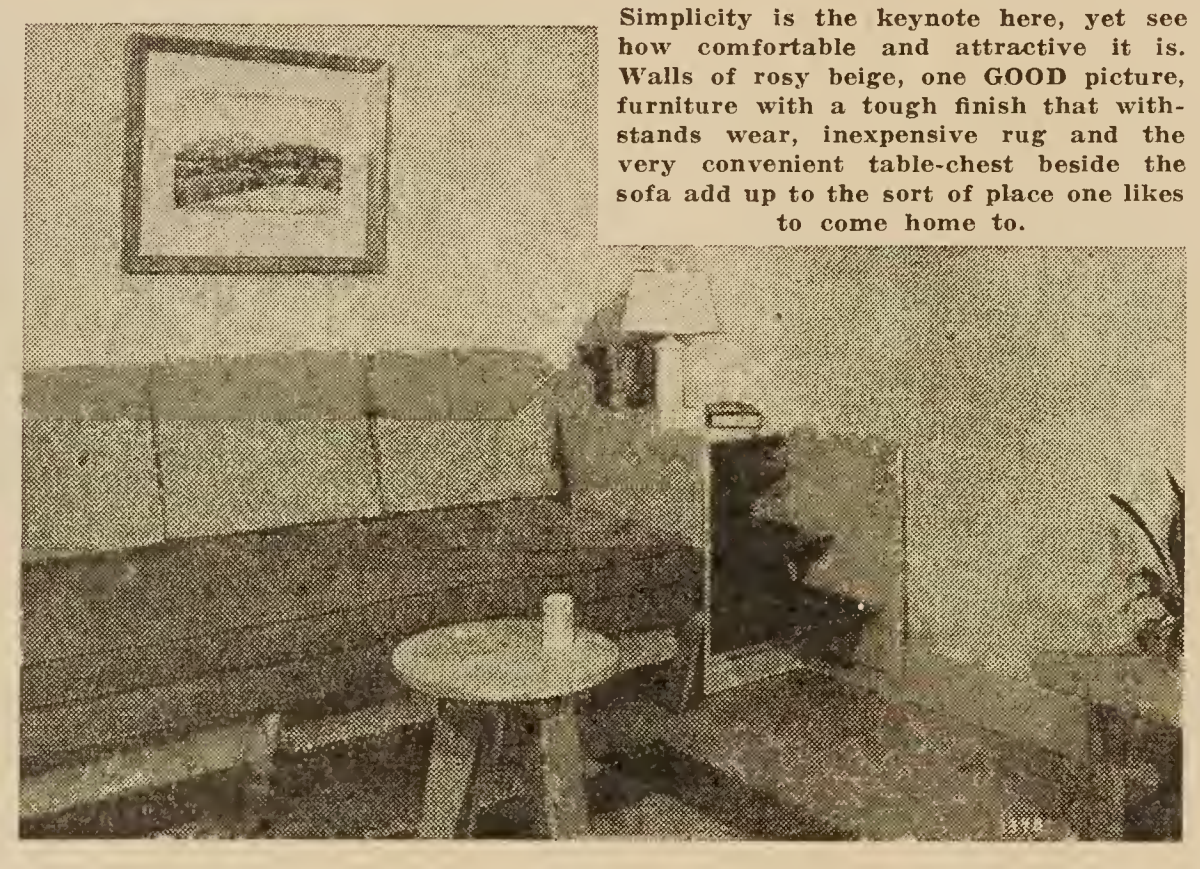
Instead of window draperies and the work it takes to keep them looking nice, Miss Morin asks, "Why not decorate the window shades with a suitable design, or use Venetian blinds with colorful tapes?" She points out that these give interest and require no extra work to keep attractive.

The thought of simplifying one's surroundings and reducing the clutter, so admirably worked out in the college demonstration room, can be applied to every room in your house. Stand off and look at each room as if you were a total stranger seeing it for the first time and you may be surprised at the number of things that you are willing to eliminate, at least temporarily, in the interest of simplified living. The chances are that each room will be a handsomer place when you get through with it! And in those big, big houses with only a few of the family left to live in them, closing all rooms but those needed for daily living may *have* to be the solution until there is more time for gracious living.



A handy man could construct a closet like this one built for demonstration in the Department of Household Art, New York State College of Home Economics. Sturdy pipe to hold the coathangers, adjustable trays for small articles, and longer shelves for larger ones allow storage for most belongings. Surfaces were painted like the walls of the room and curtains were of harmonizing color and texture.

—Photos courtesy of Dept. of Household Art, N. Y. State College of Home Economics.



Simplicity is the keynote here, yet see how comfortable and attractive it is. Walls of rosy beige, one GOOD picture, furniture with a tough finish that withstands wear, inexpensive rug and the very convenient table-chest beside the sofa add up to the sort of place one likes to come home to.

Sugar-Saving Sweets

HERE are a number of delicious sugar-saving recipes contributed by "H. R.", who is well-known to *American Agriculturist* readers:

PIONEER PUDDING

½ cup boiling water
1 cup molasses
1 tablespoon butter
1 beaten egg
½ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Mix butter, egg, molasses, salt and water in which cinnamon and soda have been dissolved. Fold in flour, pour into greased mold. Steam 1½ hours. Serve hot with sauce.

VICTORY PUDDING SAUCE

¾ cup light corn syrup
¾ cup boiling water
2 tablespoons cornstarch (level)
Dash of salt
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 beaten egg

Combine water, syrup, salt and butter in double boiler. Thicken with cornstarch stirred smooth in lemon juice. Cook until smooth and add beaten egg and lemon rind.

ECONOMY CAKE

¼ cup shortening (melted)
¼ cup sugar
⅔ cup light syrup
2 beaten egg yolks
½ cup milk
1⅔ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat shortening, sugar, syrup and egg yolks with egg beater until thick and fluffy. Sift flour, salt and baking powder. Add to creamed mixture alternately with milk to which vanilla has been added. Bake in 2 layers at 375° F.

SUGARLESS FROSTING

2 egg whites
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup light honey
½ cup corn syrup

Place egg whites, salt, honey and corn syrup in double boiler. Cook for about 7 minutes, beating constantly with rotary beater until stiff enough to spread.

GRANDMOTHER'S COOKIES

2 cups New Orleans molasses
1 cup lard (melted)
½ cup hot water
1 beaten egg
4 cups flour
3 teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger

Combine molasses, lard and egg with hot water. Sift dry ingredients and add to mixture, adding a small additional amount of flour if necessary to make dough stiff enough to roll. Cut and bake at 370° F.

WARTIME FRUIT CAKE

1 cup honey
⅓ cup lard
1 cup water
1 cup raisins
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix honey, lard, water, raisins and lemon juice together and bring slowly to boiling point. Cool and add all dry ingredients sifted together. Bake 45 to 50 minutes at 300° F.

* * *

Maple Recipes

Besides easing up on the white sugar ration, maple products add their own delicate flavor to food. Vermont Extension Service and the Division of Apiculture and Sugar-making of the Province of Quebec are responsible for these good recipes:

MAPLE RICE PUDDING

2½ cups boiled rice
2½ cups milk
3 eggs
1 cup maple sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup raisins

Beat eggs and sugar together, and combine with all other ingredients. May be baked in slow oven as custard, or cooked in double boiler.

MAPLE SUGAR GINGERBREAD

1 cup maple syrup
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 cup sour cream
1 egg
1 teaspoon ginger

Sift the ginger, salt and soda with the flour; mix beaten egg, cream and syrup and combine the two mixtures. Bake in moderate oven, 350-365° F.

MAPLE WALNUT CREAM PUDDING

1 cup maple syrup
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped walnuts
1 cup cream

Scald 1¾ cups milk with the maple syrup in the top of a double boiler. Combine the remaining milk with the cornstarch and salt, and add gradually, stirring constantly, to the hot mixture. Cook 25 minutes, then add this mixture to eggs slightly beaten. Cook 5 minutes longer. Pour into the serving dish and sprinkle with chopped nuts while the pudding is still hot. When cold, cover with the cream, whipped stiff, and serve. If cream is not available, whip 1 can chilled evaporated milk.

MAPLE WALNUT TAPIOCA

2 cups milk
1 cup maple syrup
⅓ cup quick-cooking tapioca
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg
⅔ cup walnut meats

Scald milk in double boiler; add salt, maple syrup and tapioca and cook until tapioca is clear—about 15 minutes. Beat egg yolk slightly and add to mixture. Cook until mixture thickens; cool. Beat egg white until stiff and fold into tapioca. Cut the walnuts coarsely and fold them into the mixture. Serve in sherbet glasses and garnish with nut meats and whipped cream.

MAPLE SYRUP CAKE

½ cup granulated sugar
¾ cup maple syrup
2¼ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
⅓ cup fat
½ cup milk
3 egg whites
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream the sugar and fat together. Add the syrup and stir well. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with milk to mixture. Fold in the beaten whites and bake in moderate oven, 350° F. until cake shrinks slightly from pan.

MAPLE SUGAR SAUCE

2 cups scraped maple sugar
2 cups water
3 teaspoons cornstarch
Nutmeg to taste

Melt the sugar in 1½ cups hot water until it boils. Dissolve the cornstarch in ½ cup cold water, pour it in gently, always stirring to prevent lumps. Add a little nutmeg, if desired; cook 5 to 8 minutes. Delicious on puddings.

Capture Spring's Freshness

No. **2799.** That very important item in your Spring wardrobe, your spring suit, could not be better modeled than in this becoming design. Made up in the now more-available woolen materials or in the heavier rayon silks, this could well be one of your most useful outfits. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 4⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **2084.** A pretty girlish print is just the thing for this princess frock with its sweetheart neckline. A rayon silk or one of the now-scarcer cottons are suggested materials. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric with 1¼ yards ruffling.

No. **3456.** Here is a daintier version of the popular shirtwaist frock with extra feminine touch in its collar ruffling. In one of the new Spring colors, bright print or plain pastel, this is a frock that goes practically anywhere. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2037.** This adorable ensemble, coat and dress, is just what your little lady would like for her spring outfit. It is an excellent opportunity for using make-overs or the prettiest of the new fabrics. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, for the dress, 2 yards 35-inch fabric, 1½ yards ruffling; coat, 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3731.** This pretty apron conserves fabrics by requiring only 1 yard of 35-inch material; yet it is attractive enough for that Easter gift that you are planning to make. 3 yards of ruffling are required. Pattern cuts in one size.

No. **2081** is that special-occasion frock which every woman wants in her wardrobe; its long-waisted look is definitely this-season. Trim it with one of the new edgings to give it distinction. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2¾ yards 39-inch fabric, 1½ yards edging.

TO ORDER: Send pattern number, correct size and 15 cents to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our new Spring Fashion Book has over 175 delightfully illustrated, all-occasion patterns for you and the family. Price just 12 cents, or send 25 cents for the Fashion Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

Watch the Fat

Saving fats may be an old story, but one which has to be pressed home every day the war goes on. This is the time to use left-over fats as we have never used them before—in biscuits, cakes, as spreads and in the more familiar gravies or sauces. No bit of fat is too small to save.

Any fat that is being turned in for salvage should be kept cool and dark to preserve its glycerine content — the glycerine is what makes the explosives. Let no fat turn rancid or scorch; also learn which foods naturally include fats and use them as much as possible; they are cream, fat meats and fat fish, soybeans, nuts, nut butters, egg yolk, cheese and—if you can pay the price—avocados and olives. A fatless cookie recipe recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics is:

OATMEAL COOKIES

1½ tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅓ cup sugar
1¼ cups oatmeal
1 egg
¼ cup milk
½ teaspoon flavoring

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Mix in the sugar and oatmeal, and add to the slightly beaten egg and milk. Add the flavoring and mix until well blended. Drop by spoonfuls onto a greased cookie sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) This makes a crisp, chewy cookie with a nutty flavor.

NO SWEETER SONG

I think that I shall seldom hear
A song fall sweeter on my ear
Than that produced by garden rake
Inciting drowsy grass to wake.

The swish of brown and wizened leaves
As pointed teeth of rake relieves
Them from the clammy ground
And drags them to the leafy mound.

Then when the slumbering grass is free
Of smothering leaves and old debris,
It seems to me the grasses sing
As they unfold to greet the Spring!

—Eunice Morcombe Lambert, Burlington, Vermont.

FAREWELL! Old-Fashioned Fuss and Bother!

Speedy MACA YEAST IS BACK on the Home Front!

Yes, there's now enough Maca Yeast for both war and domestic needs. So, you can bake with ease again . . . make tempting, delicious, beautifully browned bread and rolls in just a few hours!

Maca Yeast acts extra fast, needs no special baking methods. Gives bread that wonderful old-fashioned taste and flavor . . . but does away with old-fashioned fuss and bother.

Maca Yeast is truly *different!* Its golden granules contain no water or filler of any kind . . . they're *all yeast!* Get hi-speed Maca Yeast at your grocer's today!

THE ORIGINAL FAST, GRANULAR YEAST
Keeps without Refrigeration!

TRIPLE-TESTED
1 Tested for keeping qualities
2 Tested for hi-speed baking
3 Tested for excellent results

★

YOURS FOR 5 CENTS!

Famous Step-by-Step "Picture Story of Making Bread" for Use with Maca Yeast!

This fascinating 32-page book shows you, through pictures, how to make delicious bread and rolls on your first try. Packed with photos and valuable kitchen-tested ideas. Only 5 cents while the supply lasts. Send for your copy today! Don't wait 'til it's too late!

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY,
Dept. 103, 1750 N. Ashland Avenue,
Chicago 22, Illinois

As quickly as possible, send my copy of "The Picture Story of Making Bread." Enclosed is 5c in coin or stamps.

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

DO YOUR OWN REPAIRING with SMOOTH-ON No. 1

Buy Smooth-On from your hardware store, or if necessary from us, in 1¾-oz., 7 oz. containers, also larger sizes.

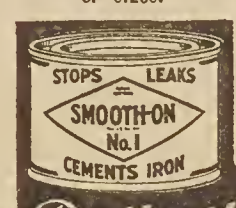
MAKE HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT LAST LONGER

by stopping leaks in boilers, radiators, pipes, heaters, etc.; tightening loose fixtures, tool and utensil handles, etc.; mending cracks in machinery casings, etc., with Smooth-On. A container of Smooth-On enables you to make hundreds of lasting repairs for a few pennies each on household and auto equipment. Requires no heat, special tools, or dismantling. The FREE Smooth-On Handbook explains how.

FREE REPAIR HANDBOOK

40 Pages of helpful repair suggestions that save time and money. Send postal TODAY for free copy.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.,
Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave.,
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.



Do it with SMOOTH-ON

WALL PAPER

Make Home Cheerful

Send today for large catalog excellent papers selected from thousands of styles. Variety of modern patterns: satisfying color schemes. Low prices; shipped prepaid.

Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. 76, Philadelphia, Pa.

Big FREE Catalog

SAY that you saw the product advertised in American Agriculturist when calling on your local dealer

You Women Who Suffer From

HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start *at once*—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

1944 WAR FUND

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

BY THE TIME you read this, if all goes well, I will have joined Mrs. Babcock on the South Spring Ranch in Roswell, New Mexico. I expect to leave Ithaca on March 4 and to get back here a little before the first of April. On March 21 I am going to attend and speak at the Annual Meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Raisers' Association in Albuquerque.

I presume that I shall have to write out the next installment of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff before I get back to Ithaca. If I do, I will try to share with you some of my experiences and observations on my trip.

FARM NOTES

In order to get away for my trip I have had to get everything on the farms under control and the work planned out for several weeks ahead. As a result I have in mind more details than I usually carry in my head. Perhaps you will be interested in some of them.

Larchmont Farm

As the time draws near (May 1) to give up the Larchmont Farm operation, I can confess all of us feel a bit sick at heart. It's really a fine farm; it has been quite profitable the last two years and we have all done so much hard work on it that we hate to see it go. This winter we have carried on this farm 125 head of Hereford and Angus calves and yearlings, 20 Angus cows, a few Guernseys and a pair of mules. We have also fattened there about sixty shoats. Our Sunnygables pastures are always ready on May 1st so we will simply truck the livestock from Larchmont over to Sunnygables and unload it into our various pastures.

In our experience at Larchmont this winter we have been: (1) shocked by the amount of hay and ensilage twenty mature Angus cows have consumed — they are going to eat more than forty Hereford yearlings in the same barn did last year; (2) delighted with our shredded corn fodder for bedding; (3) amazed by the way our mows of second-cutting hay have lasted — we intended to feed up all of the hay at Larchmont by March 1st but it now looks as though we would have quite a lot left.

Feeder Calves

The big experiment at Larchmont this winter has been carrying the feeder calves and yearlings we bought last August and put on good after-feed through the entire winter without feeding them so much as a pound of grain. They have all run together in one basement. They have been kept warm, had running water and salt before them all the time, and they have had all the hay—much of it second-cutting —they wanted and a liberal feeding of grass ensilage once a day.

Until these calves and yearlings are turned out, I don't want to draw any conclusions about our way of wintering them. It has been cheap so far as feed and labor are concerned, and it seems to me that the cattle have grown and some of them even put on a little flesh. In such a large bunch, however, there are always a few culls and when I see them they make me doubtful of our procedure.

Fortunately, some carefully controlled experiments are under way at Cornell for the testing of various ways of wintering beef calves and yearlings, and from the results of these experiments and our own experience I hope to draw some worthwhile conclusions by next fall.

Of one thing I am certain. It is that it paid to get our feeder calves in August and give them a couple of months of good pasture before they went into the barn. I also have a feeling that the calves wintered without grain are going to go to town when they are turned out on really good pastures in the spring.

Feeder Lambs

As previously reported, just to keep our hands in we fed out a little dab of feeder lambs. The returns are in on these. The sixty lambs show a gross return above the replacement cost of the grain they ate of $137.44, which is a fairly satisfactory price for the silage and hay they ate and for the labor in taking care of them. We took 18 big spreader loads of manure out of the pen in which they were fed. It took 4½ pounds of grain for a pound of gain. We fed for grain a mixture of about 75% barley, 25% oats, and 10% oil meal. A misleading feature of this experience, so far as the boys who took care of the lambs are concerned, was that not a lamb got sick or went off feed. Of course, when they feed more lambs they can't expect such results.

Feeder Pigs

We will market all of our pigs during March. Some of them were ready to go in February but there seemed to be no point in bucking market conditions then. As a result, most of our shoats will weigh around 250 instead of the 220 at which we customarily market them.

The pigs at Larchmont ran in the basement with the feeder calves. They were fattened on home-grown corn and they ate lots of hay and silage. We fed sparingly (too sparingly I am now sure) a protein supplement. On the whole, this lot of pigs did not do as well as they should. I think that this was because we did not feed enough protein and because the pigs were wormy. Apparently for two or three years we have been having beginner's luck with hogs and from now on we have got to be more careful about the control of parasites.

I am also a bit concerned about the fact that we have had influenza show up for two winters now. This winter we lost three shoats with it.

This summer we will have fewer pigs than at any time in several years, but we are planning to be back in the game with seventy-five to one hundred pigs to fatten next fall. In our experience with pigs, the crossbred definitely shows up as superior to any purebred we have yet tried.

Dairy

One of my correspondents writes me as follows: "Get out of the screwy milk business—it's a sucker's racket. I am surprised at you—keep your Hereford heifers and cows but don't push the grain to them, only the steers."

Well, maybe he is right. The sale of Larchmont farm, however, with its 200 acres of good crop land changes our whole picture and makes it necessary to cut down on at least the number of beef cattle wintered.

Furthermore, having followed the feeder calf market up from 8c a pound delivered to 16c a pound early last fall, I had just as soon get some of my money out of these cattle and look at it a while before I put it back into them.

Meanwhile, twenty-five or thirty well grown two and three-year-old dairy cows, vaccinated and negative to Bangs', seem to be pretty safe property, especially since one of the boys on the farm seems to love them and has a real aptitude for taking care of them.

Brahman Heifer

If any of you will stop in at Sunnygables and ask to see the one Brahman heifer we kept, you will find that she is much bigger and heavier than anything of her age on the place. Certainly, while the Brahman has a lot of things we do not want in our dairy or beef cattle, it also has some very desirable characteristics which our cattle breeders ought to go after and work into our dairy and beef cattle.

Our particular heifer — she is pure white and has a tremendous pair of erect horns—is bred to a coal black purebred Angus bull. She should drop her calf in May. We are still debating whether we will break her to milk by hand. None of the boys has volunteered for the job as yet, so I guess if it is done it will fall to my lot.

Poultry

Last year we went out of poultry. This spring we have decided to edge our way back. Five hundred pullets have been ordered for April 1st. We ordered them at this late date so as to have a good poultry pasture based on ladino clover ready for them by the time they can be let out of the brooder houses.

Buck Rakes

We are having a buck rake built to go on the rear end of our Stewart truck. Our instructions are, however, to fix the thing so it can be quickly removed if it doesn't work. We know our hay loader and dump truck will work.

Readers of this page have sent in dozens of letters on buck rakes. Space does not permit quoting any more of them, but they have all been copied and will be turned over to the Department of Rural Engineering at Cornell and to others who are interested in building buck rakes.

I wish there were more projects in agriculture which farmers would take hold of themselves and thereby stimulate their experiment stations and colleges to do better work.

Feed Supplies

It looks now as though we would come through to grass with quite a little grain on hand, particularly Canadian feed barley. We are therefore beginning to take in next year's stock of feed and grain and store it as it is offered on the local market.

Reduced to as simple as possible a statement, our theory in owning poultry and livestock at Sunnygables is at no time to have on hand more birds and animals than we can protect with a six to eight months' grain supply. This policy may cost us some money if feed prices do down, but we are willing to take our chance on such a loss rather than the much more probable chance of having a lot of birds and animals on hand and insufficient grain available to feed them.

The picture below shows the crawler tractor equipped with a bulldozer blade which we hired to skid our logs up the steep sidehill on Coy Glen Farm. The log rail in the foreground had to be placed there to keep the tractor and its load from sliding off the road and downhill.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

MUSTERING-OUT PAY

"I was discharged from the Army last summer after eighteen months service. I have read about mustering-out pay for soldiers. What steps should I take to get it?"

It is our understanding that the man who is discharged from the armed services in order that he may work on a farm is not entitled to mustering-out pay. A soldier discharged for physical disability or any other reason can get application blanks for mustering-out pay from veterans' organizations such as the American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars. You can also write direct to the Army Finance Officer, 2 Lafayette Square Building, New York City.

—A. A.—

CHAIN LETTERS

"I understood that it was illegal to send chain letters, but I received one in the mail the other day. I was asked to copy the letter and to send it to four other people, and the letter says that the one who breaks the chain will have bad luck." —L. W., N. Y.

The Post Office Department has issued several warnings about chain letters. The one our subscriber received gives no indication as to who sent it, and there is of course nothing the post office can do other than to refuse to accept such letters if they have any way of knowing their contents. The surest way of stopping this nuisance is for everyone who receives such a letter to toss it in the wastebasket.

—A. A.—

BLIND FARMERS

The Barnes School, Henniker, New Hampshire, has been training young men who are blind to do farm work. At first thought it might seem that it is impossible, but there are certain jobs that they can do as well as any helper. One young Polish-American with slight vision wants a job in Massachusetts. Another 19-year-old, who has had experience in poultry keeping and general farm work, wants a job in Rhode Island. If interested, write Merton Lake, Superintendent, The Barnes School, Henniker, New Hampshire.

—A. A.—

LOST CASH

"Last summer I sent an order to a mail order house. My working hours made it difficult for me to send a money order, so I sent $2.00 in cash. I have never received the order."

We took this up with the company who state that they have no record of receiving the order. In probably nine cases out of ten, a letter containing cash would be received, and the order filled; but when the company reports that they did not receive it, there is absolutely no way the customer can prove that they are wrong. Why take the chance?

—A. A.—

"UNLICENSED"

"In reply to your letter of February 14, we wish to advise that under date of February 8, 1943, claim for hospitalization benefits by your subscriber was denied for the reason that she was not in good health at the time the policy was issued to her. This declination was based on the hospital history of her confinement and illness furnished us which indicated in the opinion of our Medical Department that she was not in good health when the policy was issued."

This reply was received from an unlicensed insurance company in answer to a complaint of a subscriber. A considerable number of unlicensed companies are advertising that no medical examination is required, but, as the letter from the company indicates, that does not mean that claims are always paid. This experience adds emphasis to the advice of the Service Bureau that it is wise to buy insurance only from companies licensed to do business in the State in which you live.

—A. A.—

BLASTING CAPS

In 1943 more boys and girls were injured by accidental explosions of blasting caps than were injured in 1942. That is a trend in the wrong direction. These blasting caps are innocent looking, and children pick them up when they have been lost around mines, quarries or roads where there has been construction work. They often hammer the caps, pick at them, or throw them into bonfires. While the caps are small, they are capable of blowing off fingers or destroying eyesight when they explode. The answer, of course, is to realize the danger and to use every precaution to see that they are not left where children can get them.

—A. A.—

TO YOUR SON IN THE SERVICE

Now that you have prepared your income tax return, make an extra copy of 1040F and send it to your son in the Service. Whether you compute your activity on a cash or on an accrual basis, this will truly be the "letter of the year" for him.

It will tell him, better than 20 pages that you have no time to write, what you have been doing since he left, what special effort you have made to carry on, what activities you have switched because of the labor shortage, and *what you have produced.*

It will tell him that the Farm Front is sound, solid, determined, and that the Old Man is doing his share.—*Hubert Montagny, Gardiner, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

"THANKS"

Yesterday I received a check for $49.25 from a hatchery. I certainly thank you for your kindness in getting this money for me.

This concerned a little mix-up over baby chicks ordered but not received. We are certainly glad that our efforts were successful.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

They Got Money *when they needed it*

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Piscione of Sauquoit, N. Y., are shown receiving Weekly Benefit checks from our agent John Pryor of Chadwicks, N. Y.

IN DESCRIBING the accident, Mr. Piscione wrote us saying: "It happened right in front of our house. We were on our way to Utica and as we drove out of our driveway, we noticed a car stalled in a snow bank on the side of the road. I stopped to try to help the people in the stalled car. Before I could get out of our truck, another car came from behind and struck the rear of our truck with such force that my wife was thrown out of the truck into the middle of the road. She was dazed and unable to move and just missed being run over by an oncoming car.

"I was thrown against the front of the cab and knocked unconscious. My wife was badly bruised. Fortunately no bones were broken. I had some bad cuts on my head and bad bruises and was laid up for a long time.

"This is the first accident we have had and it happened within sight of our own home. We consider ourselves lucky that we weren't both killed.

"We both drew on our $12.00 a year Sickness and Accident policy, and recommend it to all our friends."

DOUBLE DUTY PROTECTION

SICKNESS & ACCIDENTS

THE POLICY PAYS

$1000.00—for loss of life in all common accidents, also $1000 for loss of both hands, both feet or sight of both eyes; or $500.00 for the loss of a hand, foot or sight of an eye.

$25.00 WEEKLY BENEFIT—paid for as many as 10 weeks while totally disabled by common accidents or sickness as stated in the policy. Pays from the first day on accidents—after the first 7 days of confinement on sickness.

$100.00 FOR HOSPITALIZATION—at the rate of $25.00 a week up to four weeks while confined within the hospital because of any common accident.

$25.00 DOCTOR BILLS—paid at the rate of $3.00 per treatment for accidental injury where no other benefit is paid.

POLICY COSTS $12.00 PER YEAR *between the ages of 16 and 69—between 69 and 75 the cost is $15.00.*

Full benefits paid up to age 60 ⅔ benefits paid after age 60.

When you are sick or have an accident you need extra money. The North American will help providing you get a policy now.

SEND TODAY FOR DESCRIPTION OF POLICY

North American Accident Insurance Co., of Chicago.
Appreciation Dept., Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me description of your sickness and accident policy which costs $12.00 a year:—

Name..... Age.....

P. O. .....

Street or R. D..... State.....

★ 1944 ★

Fateful Year in the History of Organized

Dairy Farmers

WHATEVER the fortunes of war, 1944 is certain to be a fateful year in the lives of dairy farmers—probably the most fateful year that organized dairy farmers have ever seen.

If the enemy's resistance should stiffen as he shortens and strengthens his lines . . . or if for any other reason, the European decision should be long delayed . . . we shall be faced with increasingly serious difficulties:

1 **More and more demands for increased milk production as opposed to constantly decreasing yields.**

2 **More and more restrictions upon our individual freedom and enterprise in producing that increased milk.**

3 **Mounting economic disadvantages and disabilities in competing for labor against rich and powerful war factories.**

4 **Increasingly ineffective attempts to make outworn and overaged machinery do for another year without adequate replacements.**

IF THE EUROPEAN WAR SHOULD END . . .

If on the other hand, Hitler's European fortress be stormed and taken by swift sallies from the East and West, then as dairymen our future becomes even more uncertain and hazardous. For we may be faced then with disorganized and collapsing markets . . . with the problem of disposing of our forced-draft production in a world where the demand is largely from destitute peoples dependent upon America's charity.

This advertisement appeared in the American Agriculturist of January 8. Its message was praised in many quarters, and it is repeated by popular request.

THE SUBSIDY ISSUE . . .

Most immediate and most certain of all, we will be faced by Congressional reconsideration of the subsidy measure—a measure that will decide our future status either as free and independent citizens entitled to the full fruits of our hard labor, or as wards of the Federal Government, subject to its whims, charity and capricious regulations.

ORGANIZATION ABOVE ALL, THIS YEAR . . .

Whichever of these fates overtakes us, we are certain to need *more than ever before,* the alertness, aggressiveness and decisive bargaining power of a large group of organized and united dairymen. We are certain to need the voice which such organization will give us in the councils of government. We are certain to need the representation which it will give us on the regulating boards of city markets. And we most certainly are going to need it in the rough-and-tumble, give-and-take with labor, consumer, dealer and other urban blocs. In short, 1944 is going to be a year when *every* dairy farmer in the milkshed is going to need the cooperative help and support of The Dairymen's League.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

APRIL 1, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

CORN for Ensilage and for Grain

By H. L. COSLINE

ASSOCIATE EDITOR, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THERE is no question but that more than the usual acreage of corn for grain will be raised in the Northeast this year. Many dairymen will plant an acreage that will fill the silo even if the weather is unfavorable. They will choose a variety that will mature grain and will plan to husk what corn is left after the silo is filled. Others will plan right from the start to husk their corn for hen feed or cow feed.

While corn is one of our best adaptable crops and can be grown on a wide variety of soils, it grows best on well drained soils with a good supply of organic matter.

This is the year to plan to get the highest possible yield per hour of work. The following suggestions, in question-and-answer form, have been tried with success on many farms:

CORN VARIETIES

As yet I have been unable to locate any Cornell 29-3 seed. What varieties could I substitute in western New York?

If you can get it, WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES would probably be first choice. Other recommended substitutes for this variety, where the growing season is long, are ILLINOIS 366 and 368; INDIANA hybrids of the 400 series; and OHIO M and K hybrids. Where the growing season is short, use CORNELL 11 or CORNELL 34-53.

SEED TREATMENT

Is it advisable to treat seed corn?

If you have had any trouble from crows, it is good insurance to use a crow repellent. There are many good ones on the market. Tests show that treating seed corn with a product such as "Semesan, Jr." gives some increase in yield, certainly more than enough to cover the low cost. Such treatment is particularly effective if you run into a cold, wet spring which may result in some rotting of seed. If you are going to use both the fungicide and crow repellent, the fungicide should be applied first.

GERMINATION

Is it necessary to make a germination test on seed corn?

When you buy seed, state laws require that a germination test be made and reported, together with the date the test was made. The mere fact that this information is on the tag should not satisfy you. Study the figures. If the germination test is relatively low, but if you are convinced that it is the best seed you can get, plant it at a higher rate to insure a good stand.

If you are saving your own seed corn or buying from a neighbor, it certainly should be tested. You can get a test made at your state seed laboratory, or you can make one yourself. The "rag doll" test is simple. Mark off a long piece of cloth into squares. Put about 10 seeds, taken from various parts of an ear, on each square. Number the ears and the corresponding squares. Roll up the strips and soak them in water, and keep them warm and moist. When you check the results, remember to discount weak sprouts, in addition to checking the kernels which fail to sprout at all. You can then discard ears which show poor germination.

If the corn has been shelled, you can still make a germination test, but it is less reliable than taking the kernels from the ears because you have to use the entire lot, or discard it.

HOW MUCH SEED?

What is the highest rate of planting in order to get the highest yield?

This year, when you want to husk some corn, it is especially important that corn not be planted too thick. One plant every 12 inches in a row, with the rows 3 feet apart is enough. This will take between 6 and 8 quarts of seed per acre.

FERTILIZER

How much commercial fertilizer will pay on corn this year?

The aim this year, when farm help is so scarce, is to produce the highest possible yield per man. This situation favors adequate use of fertilizer. In applying fertilizer to any crop, the plant food applied to previous crops must be considered. Where 10 tons of superphosphated manure have been applied to the acre, use 200 pounds to the acre of a 4-12-4 fertilizer. If no manure has been applied, try 300 pounds of the 4-12-4, plus 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate used as a side dressing after the corn is up. It has been demonstrated pretty conclusively that corn frequently suffers from lack of nitrogen.

HOW TO APPLY

What is the best way to apply commercial fertilizer?

Recently there has been considerable interest in plowing under fertilizer. There is no question but that this puts the fertilizer where it will be fully utilized, except that it does not help to give the corn a good "send-off". Certainly it should be applied in the way that takes the least labor, but if it is put in the row it should not come into direct contact with the seed. Some corn planters are equipped with fertilizer attachments that put the fertilizer in bands at the sides of the rows.

CULTIVATION

How many times does corn need to be cultivated? Is corn helped by cultivation if no weeds are present?

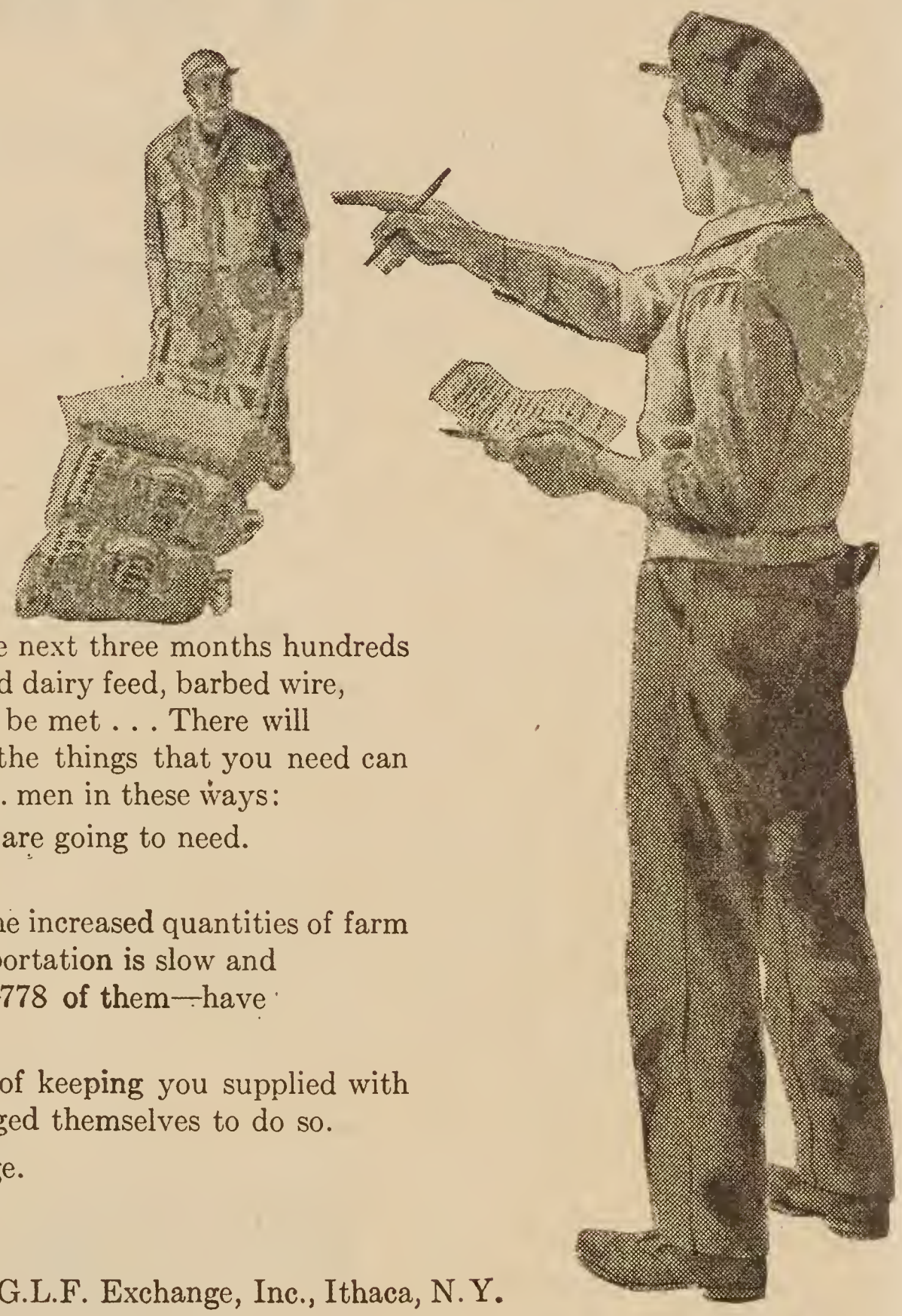
The ideal is to cultivate enough to control weeds, but with just as few cultivations as possible. Cultivation takes time, and experiments show definitely that cultivating where there are no weeds is likely to do more harm than good. The easiest time to kill weeds is before the corn is planted. Thorough preparation of the seed bed, especially when harrowing can be done several times at intervals of a few days, will kill countless weeds. The second step is to go over the fields with a spike-tooth harrow (*Please Turn to Page* 11)

A full corncrib will look good to any dairyman or poultryman next fall.

APR. 1 — The G.L.F. Patron — 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Help these men of yours to plan their work



With your cooperation they will get your supplies to you . . . enough and on time

TO G.L.F. MEMBERS:

You who use G.L.F. will require of this cooperative in the next three months hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies—seed, fertilizer, mash and dairy feed, barbed wire, and a hundred and one other things . . . These needs can be met . . . There will be some substitutions and some delays; but in general the things that you need can be obtained and delivered on time, if you help your G.L.F. men in these ways:

1. Place definite orders at once for the things you are going to need.
2. Take these supplies as soon as they come in.

Warehouse facilities today are taxed to the utmost with the increased quantities of farm supplies you need in your food production efforts. Transportation is slow and uncertain. Many of your experienced G.L.F. hired men—778 of them—have gone to war, and more are going every day.

Those that remain have the doubly important war job of keeping you supplied with the raw materials of food production . . . They have pledged themselves to do so.

With your cooperation, they can and will keep that pledge.

Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

. . . Your Service of Supply

In the next three months the average G.L.F. community service man must unload, lift, pile, take down, and load again 450 tons of farm supplies. He can do a better job for you if you—

ORDER NOW . . . TAKE DELIVERY EARLY

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

POTATOES FOR ALCOHOL

There were considerably more potatoes in the hands of farmers and local dealers on March 1 than there were a year ago. However, last year's figures do not mean much. A program has been announced for the purchase of potatoes for the production of alcohol. In New York State, the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy, for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, up to ten cars a day from upstate and twenty-five cars a day from Long Island. They will be bought just as they are taken out of the bin, and for the percentage that grade U. S. No. 1, upstate growers will get $2.05 per cwt. and Long Island growers $2.15. The price is 35c per cwt. below the support price, which is about equal to the cost of grading and bagging.

For No. 2's and for "Size B" (small) U. S. No. 1's, the price will be $1.09 upstate, $1.15 on Long Island.

Upstate growers who want to sell potatoes should get in touch with their county Agricultural Adjustment Agency committee. Long Island growers should contact the Long Island Fertilizer and Produce Company at Riverhead.

—A. A.—

VEGETABLE SUPPORT PRICES

The War Food Administration has announced prices to be paid by "certified" processors to producers. The W.F.A. agrees to buy canned goods at specified prices from canners who pay producers the following prices per ton: SNAP BEANS, New England and New Jersey, $90; New York, $100. LIMA BEANS, New Jersey, $120. BEETS, New York and New Jersey, $21. CARROTS, New York. $22. SWEET CORN, Maine and New Hampshire, $28; Vermont, $22; New York and New Jersey, $19 (in the husk). TOMATOES, Northern and Western New York, $25; Southeastern New York, $28; and New Jersey, $29. PEAS, Maine, $88.50; New York, $88; New Jersey, $86. Canners that agree to pay these prices are "certified".

—A. A.—

HOG SLAUGHTER

The War Food Administration has extended indefinitely the period in which farmers can slaughter and deliver pork without a permit or license. Restrictions were first removed for three months on November 17; then the period was extended to March 17, and now it is extended indefinitely. Farmers must still collect ration points and observe price ceilings.

—A. A.—

BEAN PRICE SUPPORT

Bean growers will welcome the news that the support price on red kidney beans has been increased 50c cwt. This brings the price to $8.00 to the dealer, which means about $7.00 to the producer. Growers have indicated that $8.00 per cwt. should be the price to maintain acreage.

—A. A.—

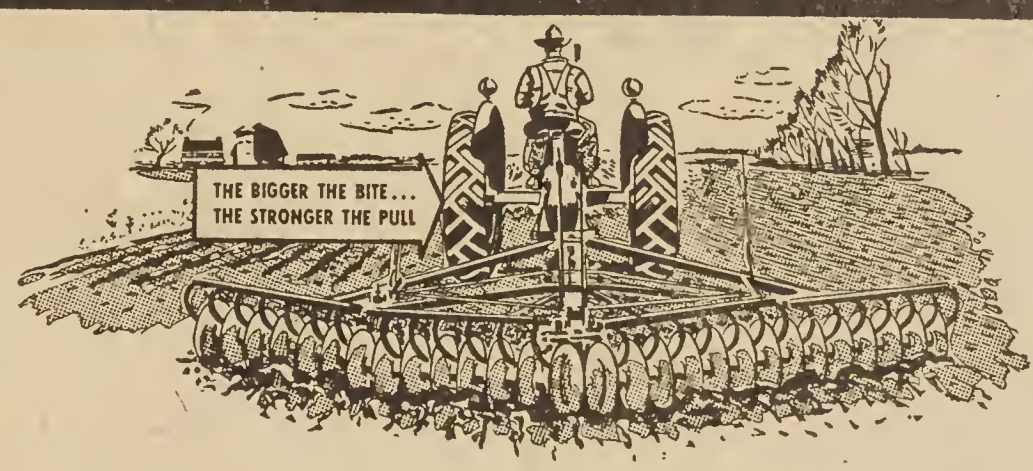
NO DROP IN MILK PRICE

Definite announcement has been made that the $3.70 price for Class 1 milk in the New York milkshed will not be dropped 25c on April 1, but will be continued through April, May and June. Farmers' organizations have vigorously pointed out to the War

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Get LONGER LIFE AT No Extra Cost

and YOU WILL GET EXTRA TRACTION, BETTER CLEANING and EXTRA QUALITY, TOO!



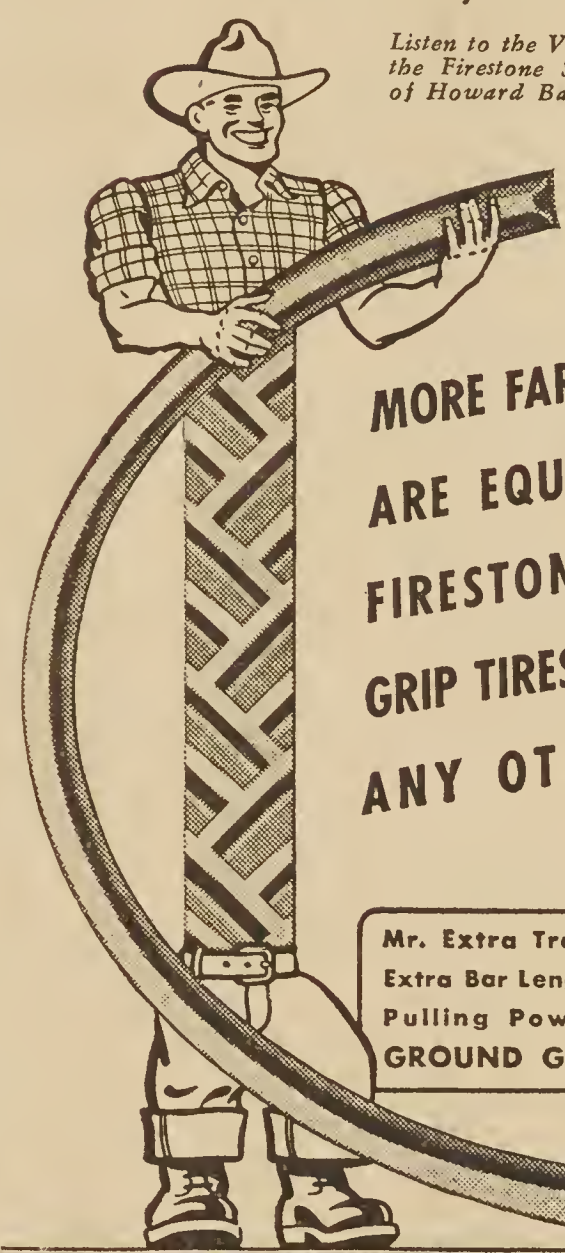
WHEN you buy a tractor tire that gives extra long life you know that tire will give extra performance. Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires outlast other makes because they outperform them.

They have up to 215 extra inches of tread bar length per tractor. Tread bars are triple-braced. They don't break off. There are no broken centers—consequently no traction leaks and no center tread stubs to catch trash. And weather-resisting Vitamic rubber is used in the tire body and the tread of all Ground Grip Tires.

These are the essentials of long life that you get in Firestone Tractor Tires. They come at no extra cost to you.

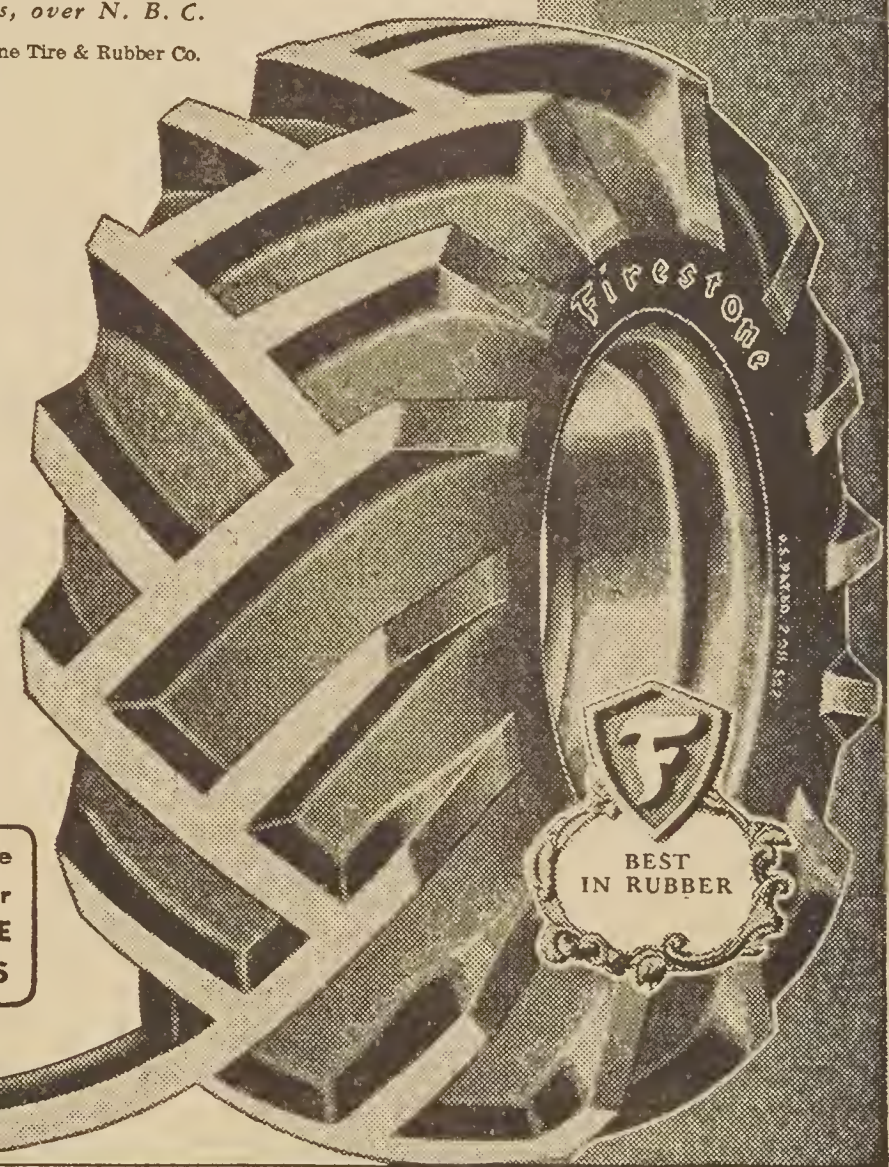
Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Howard Barlow, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.

Copyright, 1944, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.



MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN WITH ANY OTHER MAKE

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that Gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES



Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

A GOOD PLAN

"A garden and a cow,
A smokehouse and a sow;
Twenty-four hens and a rooster,
And you'll live better than you uster!"

NEWCOMB ELECTED PRESIDENT FEDERAL LAND BANK

AS OUR readers know, Mr. E. H. Thomson, for many years efficient president of the Federal Land Bank serving farmers in the Northeast, with headquarters at Springfield, plans to retire on July 1 of this year. To succeed him the Farm Credit Board for this district has elected Mr. Macdonald G. Newcomb and the election has been confirmed by Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Newcomb has been vice-president of the Federal Land Bank for fourteen years. He is a native of Hilton, Monroe County, New York, and before coming to the Federal Land Bank was president of the State Bank of Hilton. He was graduated from the Niagara Falls High School in 1905 and the University of Rochester in 1911, taught school for several years and started one of the first high school courses in vocational agriculture and home economics in New York. With practical knowledge of and long experience in both agricultural and farm credit problems, Mr. Newcomb is the one logical candidate to succeed Mr. Thomson in the highly important position of president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield. Fully as important as his training and experience are Don's natural ability, high character and lovable personality which have gained for him the liking and respect of all those privileged to know him.

MUST NOT DRAFT SKILLED FARMERS

"Dear Friends:—I want to find out if we should go ahead and buy seed and make plans to produce all the milk we can this coming year, or should we retrench? I have two sons, one 21 and the other 20. The older was in Cornell and helped us fine during the summers. We talked over the war situation and decided that he was the one to go. He has been in the Army about a year.

It was impossible to get any other help so the other boy and I, with the aid of good weather, put in the hay and raised and harvested the crops, swapping work at harvest time with good neighbors. We have a large dairy, which we have built up into high average production per individual. We have been making plans to duplicate last year's big production but now word comes that all farm boys between 18 and 26 will be drafted almost at once.

I can plan, keep the records and help with the chores but I am unable to do heavy work, which is done by my son. If he is taken by the draft I have but one alternative and that is to sell our dairy. What shall I do?"

THIS letter is typical of many that we are receiving. On its receipt I read it to the chairman of the local draft board. He said his board keenly sympathize with the farmer's problems and they know that food production cannot be maintained if all of the young men are taken from the farms.

This draft board chairman said that there has been no great change in the regulations lately. The number of units has been changed from 8 to 16, but on the other hand, the boards still exercise considerable judgment and leeway on each individual case, and have been taking the advice of the local county war board on border-line cases.

The present trouble comes not so much from the increased strictness of the regulations under which farm boys are drafted, but rather from the constant barrage of propaganda from high-up draft officials and the army to the effect that ALL able-bodied men between 18 and 26 are to be drafted. Farmers hear such statements on the radio or read them in the papers and they naturally conclude that they must drastically reduce their business. Many farm boys hear these statements and, being patriotic, they are convinced that the Army needs them more than the farms do. Therefore, many of them put up no arguments against being drafted and some even enlist.

The purpose of this statement is to say again, as I have said emphatically many times, that young men carrying on a full-time farm proposition like the boy mentioned in the above letter are of far more use to their country where they are than they would be in the armed forces. Therefore, they and their employers not only are justified but it is their duty to keep the draft boards fully informed about what they are doing and to appeal their cases if they are classified in 1-A. The production of food is a necessary part of winning this war, and if some of the authorities don't know this, it is our patriotic duty to see that they do and to insist that skilled young farmers be kept in food production.

HOW TO USE POOR SEED OATS

SEED OATS are scarce and high in price, and because of the bad season last year, home-grown oats are likely to be very bad in quality. Here is a plan, suggested by Professor F. B. Bussell of Cornell University, which may save you some money on seed oats, and if used with care will succeed.

If you have home-grown oats, Professor Bussell suggests that you give them a very thorough cleaning through a fanning mill and then be sure to test them for germination. Germination may be low, 80 per cent or lower. Make up for this low germination by sowing a little more seed. For example, sowing two bushels by weight (64 pounds to the acre) of oats showing a germination test of 80 per cent would get a satisfactory stand and would in fact be too heavy if you were sowing grass or legume seed with the oats.

WATCH THE SMALL REPAIRS

I AM CONVINCED that many operators of farm machinery do not use oil enough, nor do they look over their machines often enough to catch the little things that go wrong before they get beyond repair.

In the hurry to get work done it seems to be a tendency of many to keep the tractor or other equipment going as long as a wheel can turn. When it finally breaks down, it is often too late to make the repair on the spot, and in these war times the need for the machine may be all over before you can get parts and have it repaired in town.

It only takes a couple of minutes to stop and look over a machine every hour or two, tighten a nut here, apply some oil there. A few minutes taken then may save hours and heavy loss later.

GARDEN NOTES

EARLY PEAS

I AM SURE by this time that there are at least some gardeners who have planted early peas, even as far north as this. It certainly pays to get peas in as early as possible, and it's not too early if you have a gravelly piece of ground that is not too sticky.

However, whatever you do with this planting of very early stuff, keep it on the edge of the garden where it will not interfere with thoroughly dragging or raking the garden later. For the way to get a start on the weeds is to work the ground as many times as possible before anything is planted. This gives the little weeds a chance to start and to be killed off, and saves an immense amount of work later.

WEED SEED IN MANURE

I have farm manure this year, but I hesitate to put it on the garden, or on any cultivated crop for that matter, because I know it is full of weed seed. Farmers have been up against it for straw for bedding, and like me have used any material they could get, much of which is filled with weed seeds.

Whether or not you use manure on the garden, the addition of some complete fertilizer is good practice, and it is available this year.

SWEET CORN

For years I have tried to beat my friends with early sweet corn. I have some early varieties all ready to plant and expect to get them in early, but others will beat me because my land slopes to the north. I have considered planting some corn in pots in the house to transplant later. This will work because I have done it before, but I have given up the idea because it takes too much work. Maybe some of you will want to try it.

STRAWBERRIES

Plan now to start a good strawberry bed or to renew your old one this spring. Plants may be obtained from a nursery or you can use good healthy runners from your old bed. Fertilize the ground well and leave plenty of space between the rows for cultivating.

HOW ARE YOU FEELING?

WHILE you are thinking about checking up and repairing your farm machinery getting ready for the big spring campaign, how about a physical examination and a check-up on the most important machine of all—yourself?

The majority of farmers are past middle age. They are working as never before. Therefore, there is grave need of trying to keep in good physical condition. A check-up now when some minor ailment can be caught before it grows worse may save you time, expense and trouble later.

BLUEBERRIES

JUDGING by the number of letters we receive, there is much interest in growing blueberries, particularly a few for family use. Interest is justified, for in my opinion the blueberry is just about the nicest berry that grows. But from my own experience I should judge they are hard to grow, and the cultivation of garden blueberries is still so new that there is much to be learned about them yet.

Blueberries need a moist acid soil. They won't stand drought well, so it is necessary to keep them mulched all the time. The soil can be made acid by a liberal use of peat moss, plenty of leaf mold, or by the application of aluminum sulphate. On my own plants I used sulphur, mixing from a half to one pound around the soil of each plant. Sawdust would probably answer the purpose, but is not particularly good for the fertility of the soil.

Plants, which are rather high in price, can be obtained from several different nurseries, and some of these nurseries will test your soil and tell you exactly what you need to sour it. Plants are usually set from 5 to 7 feet apart in the row, with several feet between the rows.

Get a few plants this spring and after you learn how to grow them, enlarge your plantation.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I SPEAK feelingly from experience when I say that rheumatism in its various forms is one of the worst afflictions of mankind. Because it is, I have wondered why doctors seem to know so little about it and why there has not been more research to learn how to control this disease. Therefore, I am much in sympathy with the farmer in the following story:

A speaker was bearing down hard on all of the evils of the present day:

"We must get rid of them all", he yelled. "Throw them all out of the window—bolshevism, socialism, communism, anarchism!"

Whereupon a farmer shouted:

"While you're at it, mister, throw in rheumatism!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 6. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

The trial of Allen Clinton, progressive young farmer, comes to a happy conclusion on the second day when he is cleared of all blame by the testimony of Henry Wilson that he himself marked out the TB brand on one of his cows and sold it to Clinton as a healthy animal.

Another piece of good fortune comes to Allen that day, though he is unaware of it. Betty Tyler refuses to marry County Agent Green, whom Allen feels certain that she loves. That night, however, Allen's good luck ends suddenly in an acute attack of appendicitis. Dr. Denman is sent for in a hurry, and on his arrival finds Allen in such a critical condition that he decides to operate at once.

CHAPTER XXVII. (*Continued*)

ORDERING all but Hank from the room, Dr. Denman began to operate. After a time Hank saw him shake his head and heard him mutter to himself:

"Busted! Bad job."

When the operation was over, they moved Al as gently as they could to the bed in the big bedroom off the livingroom that had been his mother's. Then, telling Hank to sit with Al and call him if necessary, the doctor asked Aunt Kate for a blanket and a pillow, sent the others to bed, and lay down on the couch in the livingroom. After a couple of hours, Al began to stir and to mutter, and Hank called the doctor. The old man, rubbing his tired eyes, woke, went in and sat down by the bedside, taking Al's wrist in one hand and his great key-winding watch in the other. After a moment he shook his head, and turning to Hank, he ordered:

"Call Dr. Leonard on long distance and I'll talk with him."

When the connection was made, Dr. Denman said:

"Sorry to get you up, doctor, but I've got a life and death case here—ruptured appendix. Had to perform an emergency appendectomy, and I need your advice. Can you come?"

Few men in that fine profession have ever failed to respond to a call of that kind. Just as it was growing light, Dr. Leonard drove in after a drive of 25 miles. The two doctors talked briefly in the livingroom, and then went into the bedroom to see the patient. Coming out, Dr. Leonard spoke to the family:

"I don't need to tell you that Mr. Clinton is a very sick man. But Dr. Denman has done and is doing everything that can be done. We can only trust now to this young man's youth, his healthy life, and his willingness to fight."

Then he went away.

Soon afterwards Dr. Denman left, promising to be back soon. Hank and Billy went out to do the chores. Betty was left to sit with her brother, and Aunt Kate started to get some breakfast. No matter what tragedies come in life, chores have to be done and meals prepared. Late in the afternoon Dr. Denman came back again. Aunt Kate told the doctor that Allen had not regained consciousness, but had muttered constantly.

"Understand anything he says?"

"Yes," said Aunt Kate. "He mumbles for a while about that trial, then starts off on something about Betty Tyler. He threshes around, picks at the bedclothes, and worries constantly."

"Hmm," said the doctor, non-committally.

He went in to examine his patient and sat watching him and listening to his ravings for a time. All of the family had tip-toed into the bedroom, scanning the poker face of the physician, hoping for some word of encouragement.

"Don't believe Al is fighting much," he said at last. "Got to quiet him some way. Does Betty Tyler know he's ill?"

"Don't know," said Aunt Kate. "It's getting around. Folks are just beginning to call up and ask about him."

"Send for her," ordered the doctor

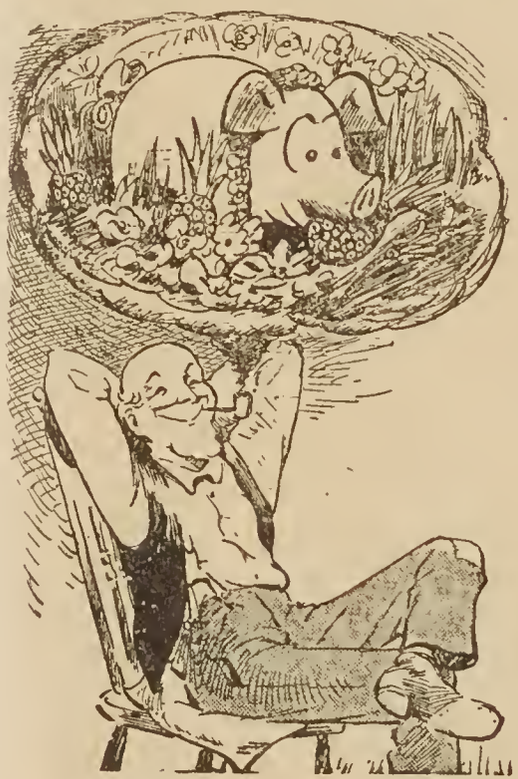
Hank needed no second command. In a short time Betty was there. Her white face showed that she knew what had happened.

"Bring her in here," said the doctor, "and the rest of you leave us alone for a while."

"Betty," he said, "I think you can do

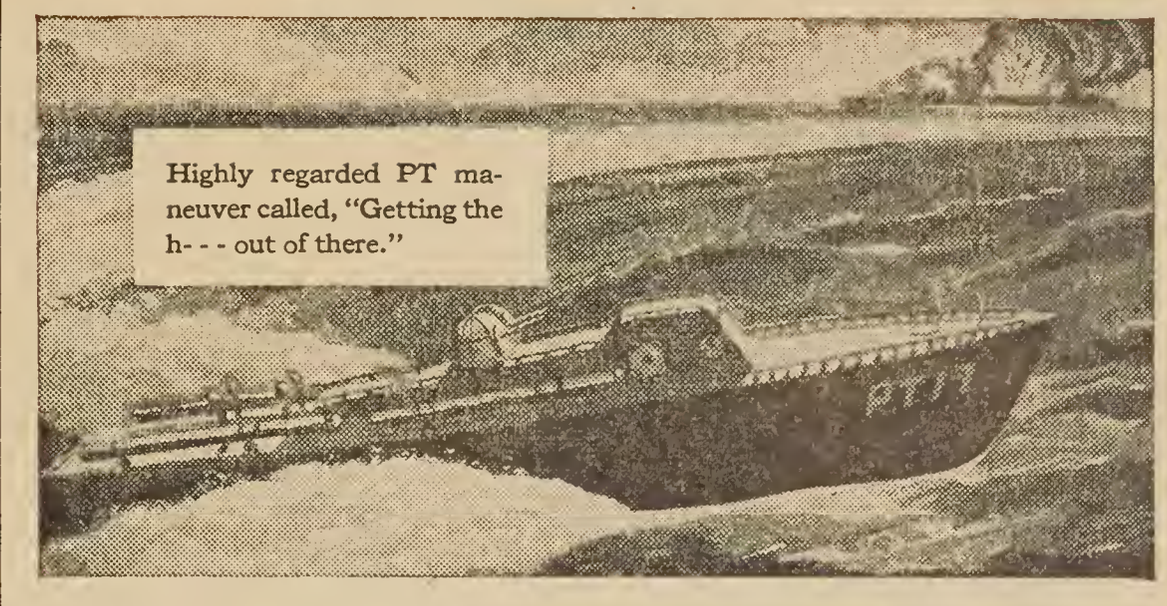
(*Continued on Page* 21)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S nephew wrote to me, he's stationed out in Hawaii; he wrote to make sure we don't get ourselves all worked up in a sweat about the dang'rous life out there, 'cause really he ain't got a care. He sits beneath the coco trees, he lives a life of greatest ease, a-makin' love to ev'ry lass with soft brown skin and skirt of grass. That relative-in-law of mine gets peeved whene'er he can't recline upon white sand by waters blue, for him this dang war is all thru.

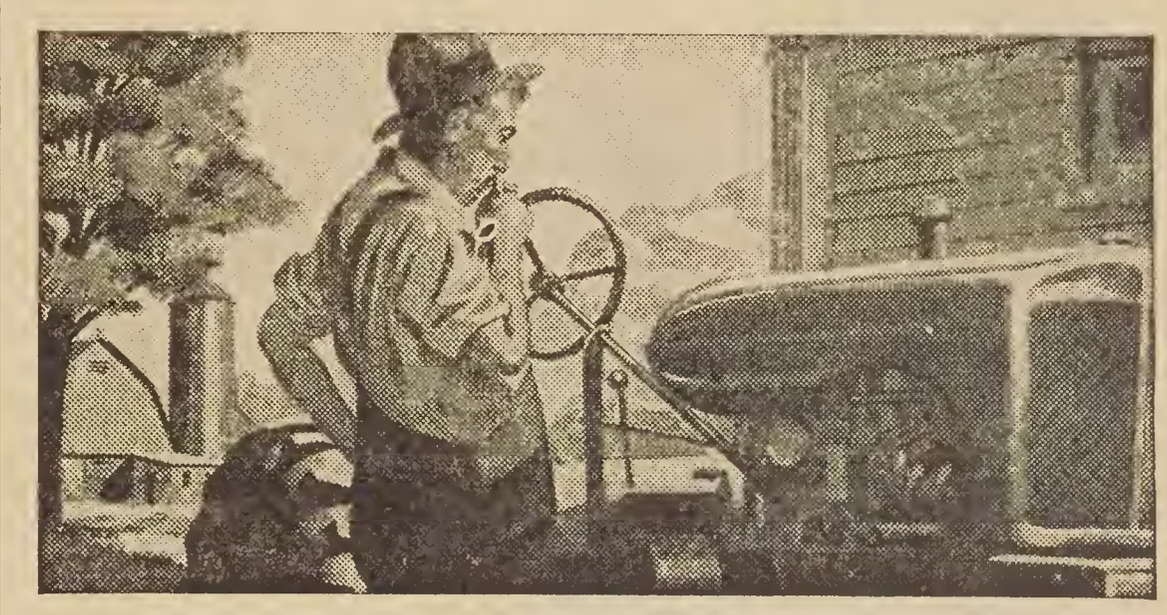
Well, anyhow, he writes to us to tell us how incredulous he still is over how those folk feed pigs and cows, it's quite a joke. It seems they're stuck right off the bat, 'cause there's no grain out where they're at. My nephew says he don't know why, it ain't too wet and not too dry; he claims the experts there all say they could grow corn like Ioway. But land has always been in cane, poi and pineapples, they explain, so when they want to grow a pig, they feed him coconuts, or dig some tropic roots for him to eat, Hawaiian swill is even sweet; they make it out of sugar cane, them hogs'd turn up snoots at grain. And those poor cows, oh me, alas, they eat exotic South Sea grass, and orchid leaves or lily stalks, without gardenias cows will balk. That sure must be a crazy land, it makes each bull a Ferdinand.



Highly regarded PT maneuver called, "Getting the h- - - out of there."

No place for ignition trouble!

When a PT Skipper finds it desirable to be elsewhere, ignition trouble is the least of his worries. For each of the PT's 3 engines has its own engineer whose very life is wagered upon the prevention of engine trouble, ignition or otherwise.



. . . a farm isn't, either!

Ignition trouble on the farm can be considered a military hazard, too.

For it can interfere with the farmer's task of feeding PT men and their brothers-in-arms. But it won't interfere for long if the farmer keeps his Gulf Farm Tractor Guide handy.

This big manual of operation and maintenance has sections devoted to each of the commonplace farm-machinery ailments, their repair, and prevention. The Guide will be sent free of charge to any farmer requesting it, as Gulf's contribution to the campaign to KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING.

PREVENTING IGNITION TROUBLES:*

1. **Spark plugs must be right type (hot or cold); not cracked, dirty, poorly set, or rain-shorted.**
2. **Check wiring for broken or loose connections.**
3. **Check magneto brushes (stuck or broken); check breaker points (dirty, pitted, improperly set); check distributor breaker arm (not free on bearing, spring weak).**
4. **Check magneto timing; check impulse coupling (dirty, dry, too-heavy oil).**
5. **Proper lubrication of ignition system is extremely important. Gulf Electric Motor Oil should be used where oil cups or holes are provided . . . Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease, where grease cups are used . . . Gulflex Chassis Lubricant S, when pressure fittings are found.**

*More detailed instructions will be found on pages 17, 18, and 47 of the FREE (see below) Gulf Farm Tractor Guide.

Next month: Fuel System

GULF

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

GULF FARM AIDS, ROOM 3800, GULF BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Please send the war edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide to:

Name_____

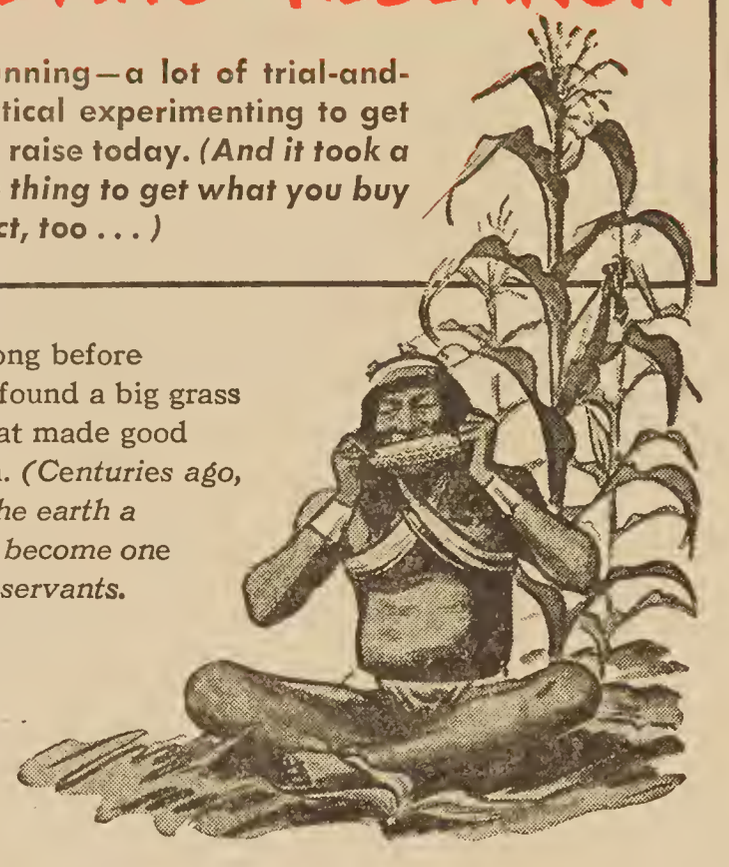
Address_____

City_____ State_____

I own (or operate)_____ tractor(s).
NO. MAKE MODEL

CORN, OIL AND RESEARCH

It took a lot of planning—a lot of trial-and-error—a lot of practical experimenting to get the kind of corn you raise today. *(And it took a lot of the very same thing to get what you buy in every Esso product, too . . .)*



1. In central America, long before Columbus, an Indian found a big grass with big seed-pods that made good eating. That was corn. *(Centuries ago, Nature stored up in the earth a sticky goo that was to become one of man's most useful servants. That was oil.)*

2. By the time the Pilgrims landed, Indians were *developing* corn. Cultivating it. Making it better suited to man's needs. Fertilizing it with a fat fish planted in each hill. *(Man soon learned by experience that oil, too, could be improved, refined, made more useful to man in many special forms . . .)*

3. Over fifteen generations, American farmers have developed hundreds of varieties of . . . corn! Each is best, by practical experiment, for some special, practical use. You yourself continue this experimenting—picking your seed corn, discarding the runt ears, carrying on with only the best. *(And for the same reason, over 1500 chemists in Esso laboratories experiment constantly for better things from oil. They have worked wonders in getting results for the motor car, the airplane, the modern home, the factory—and for the modern well-run farm. Buy anything sold by Esso, and you get the full result of the largest group of practical oil experimenters in the world!)*

COMING! Your free copy of the new ESSO FARM BOOK!

Every farmer needs this up-to-date Esso Farm Book for its accurate information . . . short cuts . . . easy-to-use charts and tables . . . complete farm diary and record book. Ask your Esso supplier to reserve your free copy of the new Esso Farm Book today!

CARE SAVES WEAR

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

TANDEM HITCHES

By Ed. W. Mitchell

IT IS easier to get into trouble than to get out of it. One of the easiest things a fruit grower can do is to plow toward the trees, and one of the hardest is to get that dirt pulled away again.

I have seen men who could take a one horse plow and work a furrow away from trees in nice shape, but most of them are dead and gone, and now-a-days no one seems to have time for such fine handicraft.

Years ago I tried to work away from trees with a grape hoe, but it never was much of a success. My recollection is that every time we hooked onto a nice tough root we had to take the grape hoe back to the shop for a general overhauling.

Some years ago in an effort to get as much use as possible out of the tools I did have, rather than buy new ones, we hooked the old three gang vineyard plow behind the regular two bottom tractor plow, and got the best job of plowing away from trees that we ever had. True enough, we pulled something apart every time we hooked onto a stump or root, but it was usually the 2 x 4 that was bolted across the big plow to tow the little one, and not much harm was done.

This sort of a hook-up can be used to off-set and pull most any kind of a plow or tool, and by going slow and easy, a good plowman can work to better advantage than he can from behind a team.

A gang plow is better for this job than either a two or a one horse plow, because the gang holds the whole outfit in place, and the share next to the trees can be set very shallow and still be kept in the ground.

Our orchards are always full of trash and weeds and cover crop refuse, so a straw-boss has to be in attendance to watch and change the setting, clear the throat of weeds, and maintain general supervision and a close watch on operations of the two plows. I might add that a good driver is a very necessary part of the successful operation of this sort of a tandem gang plow.

Another good way to use this sort of extension hitch—a 2 x 4 bolted across the main frame of a gang plow—is to hook either a section of harrow, or two automobile rims, a small one inside a larger one, so it drags over the newly turned furrows. It is surprising how little extra power it takes, what a nice job of harrowing one can get when the earth is first turned, and how much easier it makes the subsequent disking and harrowing.

If any of you boys fall heir to that job of just sitting on the back of the tractor watching the wheels go round, I think the least you can do is to write and thank me for suggesting such a nice way for a boy to work.

Mother and Three Sons Cut Pulpwood

ACROSS New England an avalanche of logs is rolling down to mills—on their way to war. Those logs represent labor of thousands of patriotic American families, many of whose sons and daughters already are at the fighting front.

Standing on a river bank or along the road, you would not see the hardships that went into the cutting of those logs. But if you travelled through the snow and the bitter cold up to Lemington in Essex County, Vermont, you would see one fine example.

From the woodlot on the hillside of the John Jewell farm have come 145 cords of pulpwood. A mother and her 3 sons cut that wood. Mr. Jewell sat in a wheelchair, crippled by an accident, and cheered his wife and sons on in their patriotic work.

That 145 cords of wood would hardly be noticed in the many thousands of cords rolling down to the mills, but it would supply the pulp and wood for boxes to supply a whole division of fighting men for two days—two days of fighting that might be decisive on the battlefield.

Last fall, the WPB issued a nationwide call for more pulpwood. The War Food Administration said more wood was needed not only as containers for food, medical supplies and other munitions of war, but to carry farm produce to market to keep America strong and healthy.

The Jewells, like thousands of other American families, responded to that call. They never stopped to think that their share might mean a greater personal sacrifice than that of more for-

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Mrs. John Jewell, of Lemington, Vermont and her three sons. Mrs. Jewell is holding the family dogs. The boys are (left to right) Donald, age 10; Robert H., age 13; and John, Jr., age 15.

More FARMALLS This Year —But Still Not Enough for All

MANY MORE new Farmalls are being built this year than last. They are on their way to the farms of America, ready for the big food production job that lies ahead. But there still will not be enough to go around.

If you need a new tractor, you may be able to get one from the 1944 supply. If it means waiting, wait for the *all-purpose* FARMALL.

For 20 years the FARMALL tractor has led the way in power farming. For 20 years the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of farming that combines tractor power and *a complete line of working tools to fit the tractor,* has enabled farmers to produce crops on an efficient, economical, time-saving basis. When you own a Farmall you have a tractor that was designed from the implement end. Such a tractor, for one-man operation, is a blessing when farm help is at a premium.

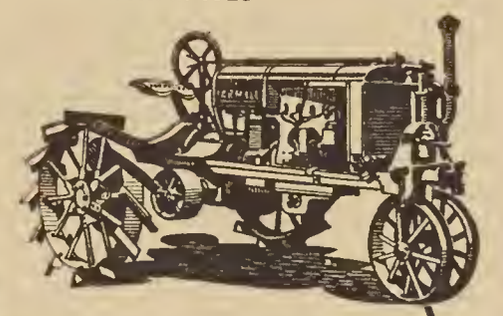
We're well into another planting and cultivating season. Our country is counting on Agriculture for another big harvest. The favored weapon in the fight for food is the FARMALL TRACTOR.

Your International Harvester dealer is doing his best to help you get the new farm equipment you need, and to keep your present equipment on the job. He's your supply man for the entire FARMALL SYSTEM.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

20 Years of FARMALL Progress

The original Farmall —born in 1923



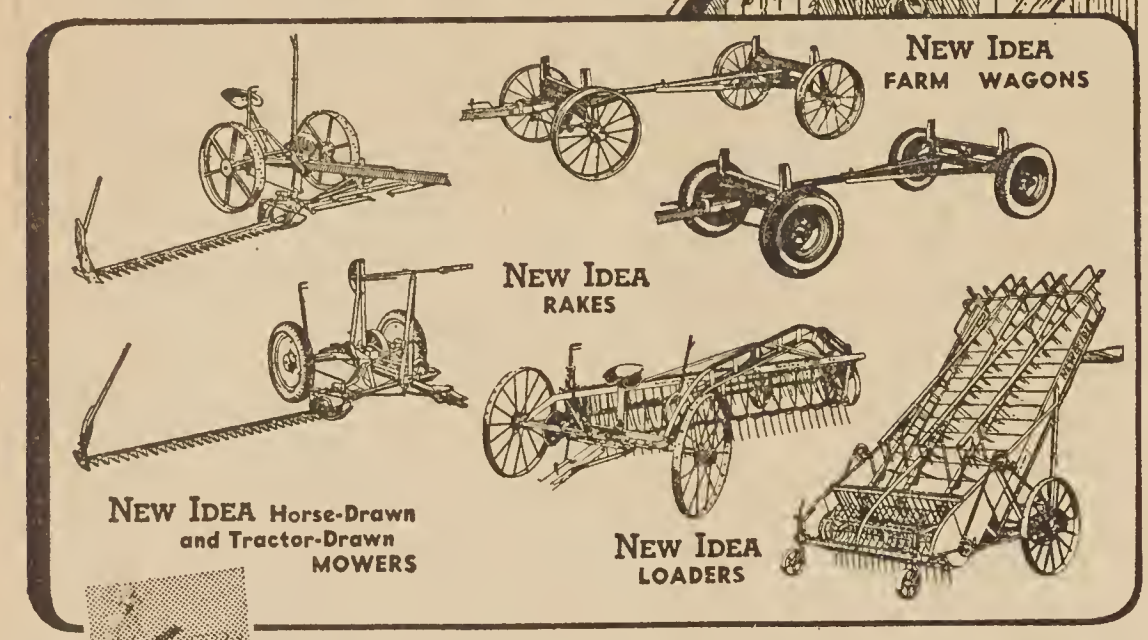
The original Farmall was designed as the *power* half of an implement-tractor unit. During 20 years of development and improvement, many machines have been added to the Farmall line. Today the exclusively Farmall mounted and direct-connected machines—plows, planters, listers, cultivators, mowers, combines, and corn pickers—are known everywhere. With these, as well as with pull-behind and belt machines, tractor and equipment work together as a smooth-running *mechanized team.*

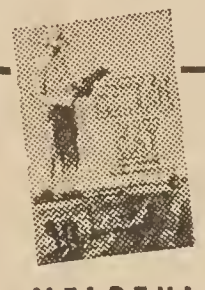
You can count on Farmall to lead the way in the future, just as it leads the way today. It pays to buy the best—a FARMALL.

Legume seeds are scarce. Your country needs them. Make plans now to save at least part of your hay crops for seed. SAVE SEED FOR VICTORY!

Designed to Save ALL the Feeding Value

NEW IDEA
HAYING MACHINES





HELPFUL BOOK FREE
Describes various modern methods of harvesting and handling, that produce hay of highest quality. Full of practical information. Write if your dealer cannot supply. Individual folders on haying machines also will gladly be sent on request.

● In addition to speed, easy operation and remarkable durability, NEW IDEA Haying Machines offer something that is of greatest importance under present conditions. NEW IDEA Mowers, Rakes and Loaders are especially designed to help preserve the vitamin-supplying color and save the tender protein-rich leaves that give such high feeding value to good hay. Let your dealer explain the features which add these extra advantages to NEW IDEA performances.

Keep in touch with your NEW IDEA dealer on all farm machinery needs. If unable to supply new machines, he will do his best to help you locate used or rented ones.

NEW IDEA, Inc., Coldwater, Ohio
Factories: Coldwater, Ohio, Sandwich, Illinois

FERTILIZER FOR TOMATOES

C. B. Sayre, of the Geneva Experiment Station, reports results from some fertilizer experiments with tomatoes. He says, "In our experiments, the highest yields were obtained from the highest nitrogen ration on Ontario loam at Geneva, from the highest amount of phosphorus on Fulton silty clay at Fredonia, and from the heaviest potash application on Palmyra gravelly loam at Marion."

Interpreting these results in the light of the nine mixed fertilizer grades that may be sold for use on canning crops in New York this year, Professor Sayre makes the following recommendations for tomatoes with respect to formulas and amounts of fertilizer to use.

On Ontario loam, Honeoye loam, and Dunkirk soils he recommends 1,200 pounds per acre of 4-12-4 as most likely to give the best results. However, if a legume crop is plowed under in preparing the land for tomatoes, the proportion of nitrogen in the fertilizer should be reduced and potash increased, and 1,200 pounds of a 3-12-6 fertilizer would be recommended. On lighter soils, such as Palmyra gravelly loam, an application of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer is recommended. On extremely acid, heavy soils, limestone or hydrated lime should first be added to bring the pH of the soil up to about 6.5 when 1,200 pounds of a 4-12-4 fertilizer should be used; on light or sandy soils a 5-10-10 is recommended.

—A. A.—

LESS BREAKAGE

Last year in cutting stony fields of alfalfa hay, I adjusted both ends of the cutter bar on our tractor mower so that the bar was as high above the ground as possible. By so doing, the number of broken knives and guards was reduced to almost nothing. As a result, I had very few field delays.

However, I know every farmer wants to get all the hay he possibly can, and this method leaves a good stubble. But, on the other hand, I wonder if you do not make larger gains by cutting stony alfalfa fields high when you consider (1) the saving in broken parts, (2) less delays in the field, (3) less crop damage due to leaving some stubble and not disturbing the alfalfa crown, and (4) I believe an earlier second cutting.

—Don Call, Stafford, N. Y.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(*Continued from Page* 3)

Food Administration that a reduction on April 1 would certainly have an unfavorable effect on milk production. At the recent meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Council in New York City, Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, pointed out that farm food prices in the Northeast have risen less than in any other area in the country.

* * *

Ceilings for Containers

The Office of Price Administration has increased ceiling prices for wooden containers for farm products manufactured east of the Rocky Mountains. Prices which became effective March 18 are not increased uniformly, but the average increase is about 10%. It is doubtful that this increase will have much effect on increasing container manufacture. In general, farmers agree that they would prefer to pay a little more money for containers rather than to have no containers at lower prices. The outlook is for an increasing shortage of containers. Farmers will be wise to buy every used container possible, and to find without delay sources of what new containers they feel they must have.

IODINE
Protects Your Livestock and Poultry

Iodine requirements of your livestock and poultry are small... very small, *but very important.*

Iodine is protection against the occurrence of goiter and related troubles. This fact is well recognized today and most feeds contain Iodine as a supplement.

Be sure *your* livestock and poultry get enough Iodine for their requirements.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.
75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.
120 B'way, New York 5, N. Y.

CROPS 3 Weeks Earlier!

CAN'T HARM
HOTKAPS — patented paper hothouses—completely protect crops from destructive FROSTS, STORMS, INSECTS. Ripen crops, 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%; maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Big Victory Garden Package of 25—only 50c. Setter free.

1000 lots only $11.00; 250 package $3.50; 100 package $1.95.
AT YOUR GARDEN SUPPLY DEALER
GERMAINS, Germaco Mfg. Div., Los Angeles, California
Germaco Hotkaps

FRUIT TREES, BERRY PLANTS FOR YOUR *Victory Farm Garden*

Send for Catalog. It describes the BEST VARIETIES there are at reasonable prices. A splendid assortment of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., to select from. Strong, thrifty trees and plants True-to-Name.
THE WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
WILSON - - NEW YORK
Located in the center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 34 Years.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG
of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today.
P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

NOTICE !

The government is rationing paper. American Agriculturist, like other farm papers, must get along on 25% less paper than used in 1942.

We want our old friends who have long been readers of the paper to continue to get it so if you have received a notice that your subscription was expiring, send back your renewal at once. Address your letter to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
BIG FREE BOOK
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 431 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

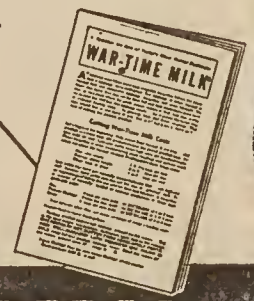
IT PAYS TO USE 18% Normal SUPERPHOSPHATE

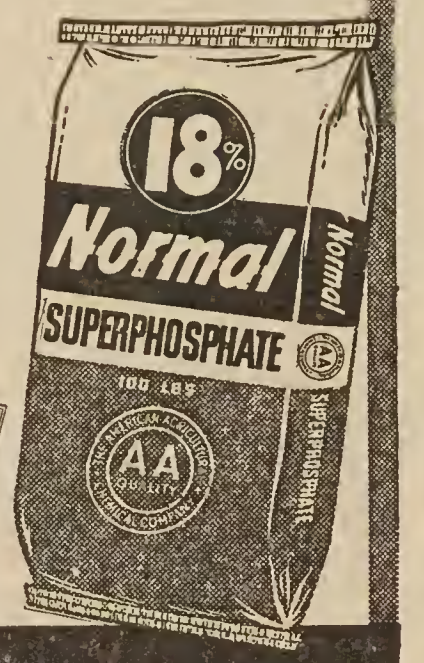
IT'S MORE ECONOMICAL PER UNIT OF AVAILABLE PHOSPHORUS!...

When you need superphosphate — use 18% *NORMAL.* It's superphosphate made the "normal" way — without the addition of filler or any reduction in calcium and sulphur.

Use 18% *NORMAL* and get more for your money. Order now from your nearby Agrico dealer or write direct to us.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
Baltimore 24, Md. • Buffalo 6, N. Y.
North Weymouth, Mass.
Carteret, N. J.





FREE: New 16-page booklet tells how you can cut feed costs, beat feed shortage and reduce cost of producing milk and meat. Write nearest office. Ask for Booklet A.

Use 18% NORMAL SUPERPHOSPHATE
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF AGRICO

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

Freeze Foods at Home
This PROVED Modern Way

Store Home-grown Fruits, Vegetables, Meats FOR MONTHS . . .

Steinhorst
FARM FREEZER & STORAGE LOCKER
preserves the freshness and flavor; prevents waste; cuts food cost

Don't eat it to save it. Freeze it and eat it when you want it. Home freezing—in the modern, proved Steinhorst Farm Freezer & Storage Locker—seals in the freshness and flavor. Keeps home-grown fruits, vegetables, meats and poultry for months. Lets you enjoy garden-fresh fruits and vegetables in mid-winter when the prices of hot-house products are sky high.

Steinhorst Units Temporarily Held Up on Account of War

Of course, you can't go out and buy a Steinhorst Farm Freezer & Storage Locker today. All of the units produced before the war are in use—proving their value on farms throughout the Northeast . . . just as they have done for the last 5 years, and as they did in the Electrified Farm Exhibit at the New York World's Fair. But you will be able to buy a Steinhorst as soon as the WPB releases certain war materials for consumer use. So prepare now to be one of the first to own the latest model Steinhorst Farm Freezer & Storage Locker. Drop a postcard today for descriptive pamphlet and bulletins.

EMIL STEINHORST & SONS, INC.
616 South St., Utica 3, N. Y.

Better Order Early
(due to paper shortage)
FROZEN FOOD CONTAINERS
FOR QUICK FREEZE CABINET OWNERS
A Complete Line—Immediate Shipment

"PAK-SAKS" Strong kraft bags lined with heat-sealing cellophane — per 100
1½ pint (2-4 servings) fruit or vegetable . . . $2.35
2½ pint (3-6 servings) fruit or vegetable . . . $2.80
5 quart for meat, fish and small fowl $5.30
Unique FAMILY PACKAGE containing 150 "PAK-SAKS" in assortment of above sizes for family of 4 . $5.75

INNER-LINED BOXES Cellophane-lined, Easily set up
Price per 100: pints $3.50; quarts $4.50
(in cartons of 250—add 50c for less than carton)

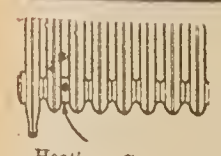
CELLOPHANE M.S.A.T. (heat-sealing) retains moisture and flavor
100 ft. rolls in easy-tear container
20" width . . $1.35 40" width . . $2.56

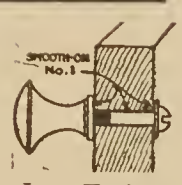
"LOKSURE" LOCKER PAPER
Excellent for meat and poultry
15", 18", 20", & 24" width rolls . . 16½c per pound
(approx. 2 pounds per inch of width; i. e. 20" = 40 pounds)

ABOVE ITEMS ARE SAME AS WE SUPPLY TO LOCKER PLANTS
You'll find it hard to beat our prices for comparable quality!

SEND MONEY ORDER OR CHECK WITH ORDER TO
Packaging Division, E. W. TWITCHELL, INC.
792 Public Ledger Bldg. Philadelphia 6, Pa.

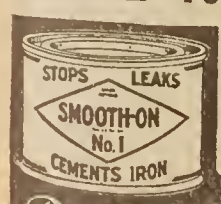
STOP LEAKS
MAKE LOOSE PARTS TIGHT


Heating System Leaks


Loose Hardware

When your boiler, heater, auto engine, crankcase or radiator develops a crack or leak, or when parts of apparatus, fixtures, hardware, utensils, etc., become loose, Smooth-On No. 1 makes a quick sure, lasting repair. Used like putty; can be applied by any handy man. Proven by 45 years on the market. Obtainable from hardware stores or if necessary from us, in 1¾-oz. or 7-oz. containers, also larger sizes.

FREE 40-PAGE HANDBOOK



Describes dozens of money-saving household and auto repairs. Send postal TODAY for free copy.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.,
Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave.,
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

Do it with SMOOTH-ON

OAT RUST

Prof. H. H. Whetzel, of the New York State College of Agriculture, raises a good question concerning the feature story, "Looking Forward to a Full Oat Bin", in the February 19 issue of *American Agriculturist*. Prof. Whetzel says that one reason why oats are so often grown at a loss is the disease known as "oat rust". He says that the average annual loss from leaf rust and stem rust of oats is 20%.

The remedy is to dust oats with dusting sulphur at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre, making two or three applications. This treatment will cost about $3.00 per acre per year, and according to Prof. Whetzel, it pays. It is probable, says Prof. Whetzel, that plant breeders will eventually give us a rust-resistant oat variety, but in the meantime dusting to control rust will pay dividends.

—A. A.—

PERENNIAL LEGUMES

It is a good idea to include some seed of a perennial legume in every field that you seed to grass this spring. Where the soil is deep and has enough lime, alfalfa is recommended. On land not suited to alfalfa, Ladino clover is the best bet.

The situation on Birdsfoot Trefoil is a bit uncertain. Some farmers report difficulty in getting a stand, but it would appear that it is worth a trial on many farms. It does not stand competition from alfalfa and clover, so the usual recommendation is to seed Birdsfoot as the only legume in a grass mixture.

Birdsfoot Trefoil is fairly tolerant to acid soil. It starts slowly, but when it gets a foothold, it will persist indefinitely either in pastures or on meadows.

—A. A.—

HOLDING SEED POTATOES

For over twenty years, we have treated cut seed potatoes, (500 to 1000 sacks each year), with quick-setting gauging plaster and find that the seed piece will not shrink in size, because of the immediate heal of the cut, with no bleeding.

The piece is hard and firm for thirty days if, at cutting time the cutter sprinkles one cupful of plaster at three intervals in a bushel, shake down, then spread the bag on a floor, turning it over night and morning for two days. Then stack in windrows, two wide, with four inches between windrows.

We like this better than crates or baskets because of storage and handling. Try it!—*C. H. Wickham, Mattituck, Long Island.*

—A. A.—

PEACH LEAF CURL

Should peach trees be sprayed this spring to control peach leaf curl?

Yes. You can spray with lime sulphur at the rate of 10 gallons to 90 gallons of water, but this spray must be put on before the buds swell.

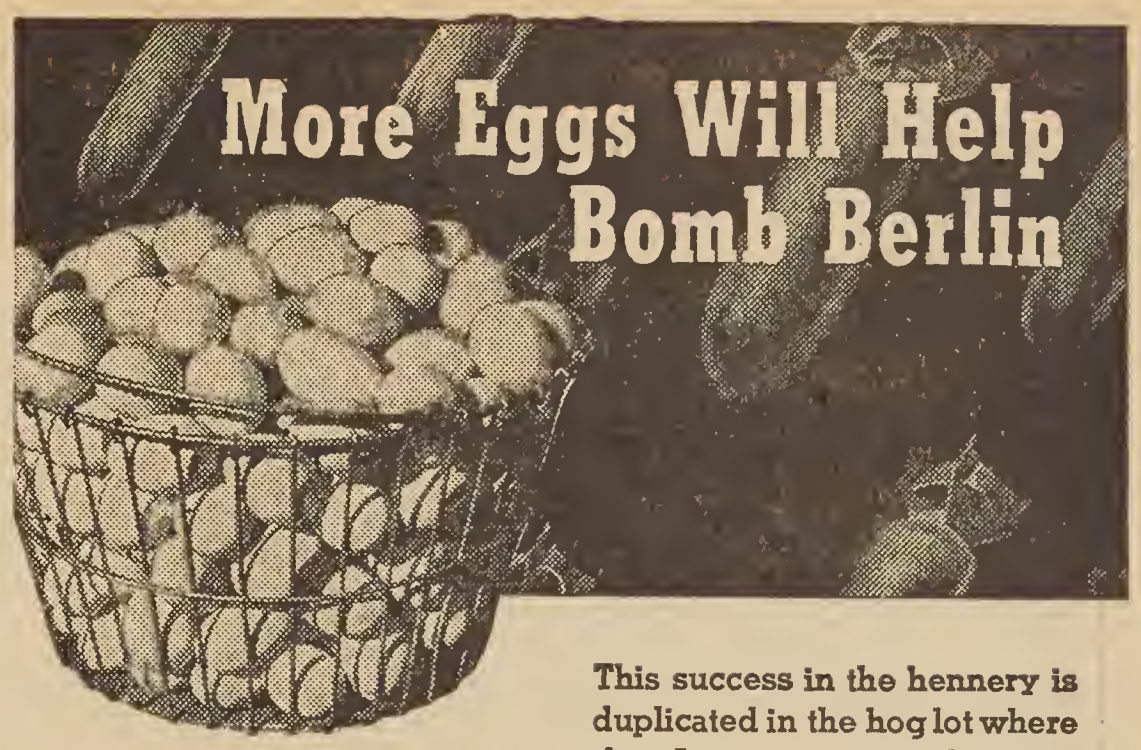
—A. A.—

NITROGEN FOR APPLES

When a nitrogen fertilizer is added to the orchard, best results are secured by putting it on at least a month before blossoming time. A rough rule to follow is to use ¼ lb. of a nitrogen carrier on your one and two-year-old trees; ½ lb. to 1 lb. on three-year-old trees; 2 lbs. to 4 lbs. on six to ten-year-old trees; and 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. on trees over fifteen years old.

—A. A.—

I read your question on the control of Morning Glory in a recent issue. I had a bad crop of this weed two years ago, but last year I put buckwheat on, and there was no sign of the Morning Glory last fall.—*N. P., Earlville, N. Y.*



Five billion dozens of eggs are needed this year for victory. Jamesway equipment can help you do your part in two ways. It will enable your hens to lay more eggs. *You can buy more War Bonds with your extra profits.* For more than thirty-five years Jamesway Equipment and Housing has pointed the way to low-cost, high production farming.

Save Time and Labor

Jamesway Equipment gets baby chicks off to a flying start . . . enables you to provide plenty of food and water easily . . . to save time...and save work. And with Jamesway Housing you can take care of more birds in less space.

This success in the hennery is duplicated in the hog lot where the Jamesway speeds meat animals to market faster and makes feed go farther. On the dairy farm, it increases milk production by as much as 5% to 10% . . . keeps cows more contented . . . cuts chore time, often in half.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Your dealer has Jamesway Equipment on hand. Check its many features. And the Jamesway man will help you plan for post-war and show you why more than 50,000 farmers find annually that it pays to go Jamesway all the way. Shall we have him call?

JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG-444
FORT ATKINSON, WIS.
ELMIRA, N. Y. • OAKLAND, CALIF.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Dibble's
TESTED FARM SEEDS
Last Call for Dibble Quality Seeds. Have you ordered? Dibble's is hardy, northern grown, acclimated to YOUR needs. Order today!
ALFALFA -- CLOVERS -- GRASS SEEDS
SOY BEANS — BARLEY — OATS
CORN — POTATOES
Insure the BEST, under Dibble's famous 10-day-any-test-or-money-back guarantee. One Quality — the BEST possible. One price — the LOWEST possible.
Send for Free Catalog and Price List.
EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, BOX C, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Why the Petroleum Industry foresees full employment after the War

After Victory, returning veterans and former war workers will look to industry for jobs and security. The achievement of the Petroleum Industry gives promise to their hopes:

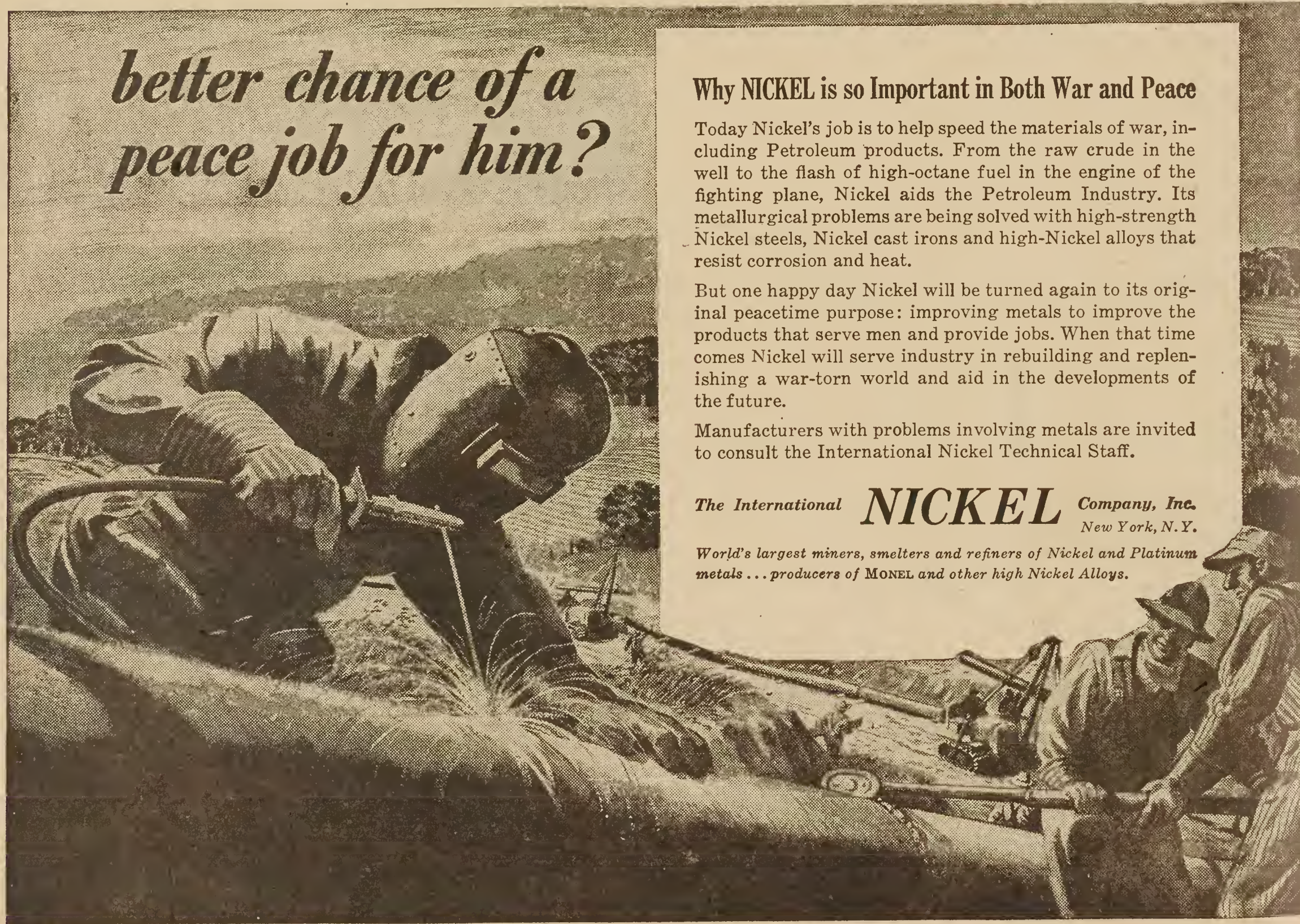
1. New super-fuels, developed for fighting planes presage a new age of transportation . . . with improved engines to drive automobiles, trucks, tractors with greater economy . . . and air travel for all . . .

2. New products, such as synthetic rubber, developed as wartime expedients have extended petroleum's uses . . . enlarged its plants . . .

3. New petroleum-chemicals, unlocked for warfare by shuffling atoms and molecules, will in turn unlock a multitude of new materials for peacetime uses . . .

Men will be needed not only in the Petroleum Industry itself but also in other industries influenced by these developments: men to produce petroleum and its new products . . . men to sell and distribute them. Men to make and service oil burners, planes and motor cars . . . men to make the steel, glass, tires and all other materials that will be needed.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS to do today's job...to provide tomorrow's jobs



Why NICKEL is so Important in Both War and Peace

Today Nickel's job is to help speed the materials of war, including Petroleum products. From the raw crude in the well to the flash of high-octane fuel in the engine of the fighting plane, Nickel aids the Petroleum Industry. Its metallurgical problems are being solved with high-strength Nickel steels, Nickel cast irons and high-Nickel alloys that resist corrosion and heat.

But one happy day Nickel will be turned again to its original peacetime purpose: improving metals to improve the products that serve men and provide jobs. When that time comes Nickel will serve industry in rebuilding and replenishing a war-torn world and aid in the developments of the future.

Manufacturers with problems involving metals are invited to consult the International Nickel Technical Staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York, N.Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . producers of MONEL *and other high Nickel Alloys.*

The Question Box

SPRAYING GRAPES

My grapes have been troubled with black rot. When should they be sprayed, and what material should be used?

Black rot of grapes can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The recommendations are to start spraying about the time the second or third leaf shows, and two or three times more about ten days apart. If it is a matter of a few grapes in the garden, you can buy small amounts of Bordeaux mixture which you can use either as a spray or as a dust.

—A. A.—

MASTITIS

Will you kindly send me some information about cows that give milk which at times is stringy and slimy? The cow seems to be healthy; only at times do I find this trouble.

The usual diagnosis when a cow gives stringy milk is that she has mastitis. Occasionally a cow will have this trouble to the extent that she should be sold for meat. If the attack is slight, she could be helped by being milked several times a day. There are some new treatments on the market, which a veterinarian can give, which have resulted in some cures. If the cow does not improve, I think it would be wise to have a veterinarian examine her to see how badly she is affected, and decide whether or not treatment is worthwhile.

—A. A.—

CLEANING FERTILIZER BAGS FOR CONTAINERS

Can you tell me the best way to clean burlap fertilizer bags so they may be used for produce containers?

The majority of Long Island potato growers use fertilizer bags regularly. After the fertilizer has been emptied, the bag is turned inside out and given a rinse in a bucket of water or in a natural stream, then the bag is hung up to dry. Before given a rinse the bag is usually shaken thoroughly to remove most of the remaining fertilizer.

Since the fertilizer bag holds approximately 125 pounds, it fits in very well as a container for 100 pounds of potatoes. Other uses for this type of bag are, beets, carrots, sweet corn, and in some instances cabbage.—*Jules Cherniak.*

—A. A.—

ESTIMATING SILAGE

How can the amount of silage left in a silo be estimated?

Silage, where 6 to 10 feet has been taken off the top, will weigh between 37 and 45 lbs. per cubic foot, depending on the moisture content. Where 16 to 20 feet has been removed, it will weigh 40 to 52 lbs. per cubic feet, and where from 26 to 30 feet has been removed, it will weigh from 43 to 54 lbs. per cubic foot. For average silage the lower figures are probably nearer correct.

The number of cubic feet of silage in a silo can be figured rather easily. First you get the area of the base of the silo by squaring the radius (multiplying it by itself) and multiplying by 3.1416, which gives you the area in square feet. That figure, multiplied by the depth in feet of silage you have, will give you the cubic feet of silage.

—A. A.—

TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS

Is it worthwhile to treat garden seeds before planting?

The purpose of the seed-treating dusts is to prevent seed rotting. In the case of peas, which are planted early, treatment is an excellent precaution. In the case of other vegetables, it may be less important, but it still is good insurance. Be sure you treat the seeds with the dust recommended for the crop. Packet seeds can be treated by putting the recommended amount of dust in the package and shaking them. Larger seeds, such as peas, can best be treated in an ordinary fruit can.

—A. A.—

GARDEN FERTILIZER

What is a good rate of application of Victory garden fertilizer in the home garden? How should it be applied?

Applying Victory garden fertilizer (5-10-5) at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of garden is equivalent to an application of 1 ton to the acre. One good way to apply fertilizer is to broadcast half of it before the garden is plowed; then broadcast half the remainder after the ground is plowed, and use the balance in the row or along each side of the row. Be careful that the seeds are not planted so that they come in direct contact with the fertilizer.

—A. A.—

Corn (*Continued from Page* 1)

or weeder both before the corn is up, and several times after it is up. If this plan is followed it will not be necessary to cultivate so frequently. You can cover a lot more acres a day with a spike-tooth harrow than you can with a cultivator.

Soybeans

Is there any advantage in planting soybeans along with corn for silage? What varieties are recommended?

Tests show that you will get more silage from an acre of mixed corn and soybeans than you will from corn alone. That, of course, is assuming that both grow well. The rate of seeding is 6 quarts to the acre of corn and 8 quarts of soybeans. The ideal is to have about 3 soybean plants to each stalk of corn.

It is not easy to keep corn and soybeans properly mixed in the planter. The best way is to use a corn planter equipped with extra seed boxes to hold the soybeans.

Varieties generally recommended to go along with corn include WILSON, DUNFIELD, and BLACK EYEBROW. The soybean seed should be inoculated.

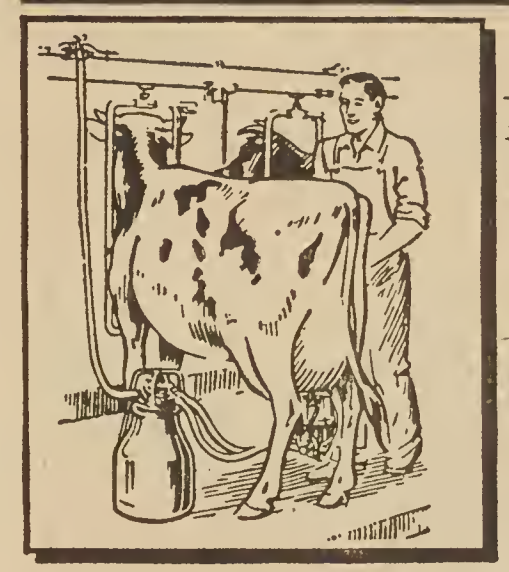
Weed Control

Does planting corn in hills help weed control enough to make it worthwhile?

It is a mean job to use the corn harvester on corn planted in hills. By following the plan already outlined, many farmers have demonstrated that weeds can be controlled without check-rowing.

Vegetable production can be increased 30 to 50 per cent through band fertilizing, which is the placing of plant food in shallow furrows alongside seed rows as shown in this picture. A chart which shows how to obtain the best results in band fertilizing is included in the free new garden book published by Firestone.

A GREAT ADVANCE in MILKING



THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

- MORE MILK
- TIME SAVING
- LESS STRIPPINGS
- HEALTHIER UDDERS
- BETTER SANITATION
- PLEASES THE COW

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking . . . . consisting of six easy steps . . . . is the greatest advance in the science of milking since the introduction of the modern milking machine. It accomplishes all of the highly important results shown above . . . . by fitting the milking operation to the cow's natural principles of milk "let-down" and ejection.

Any dairyman using a milking machine can improve his results by following the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking . . . . which, however, is most effective when used with the fast milking De Laval Milkers. Write your nearest De Laval office below for complete information on the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

BUY BONDS FOR BOMBS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY — CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST. — SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST.

HELPFUL

If you are planning on a new silo to store more home-grown feeds, write NOW to Craine. You'll get helpful attention to YOUR needs.

CRAINE, Inc., 414 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

CANVAS COVERS

Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

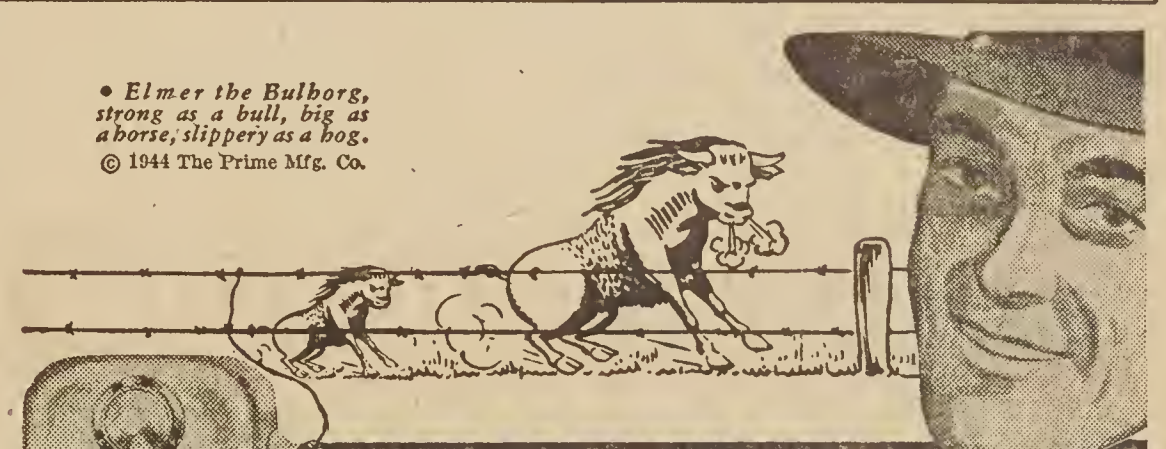
FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

• *Elmer the Bulborg, strong as a bull, big as a horse, slippery as a hog.*
© 1944 The Prime Mfg. Co.



For safe, successful electric fence
backed by 10 years of leadership
DEPEND on PRIME Controllers

Prime High-line Model, approved for safety by Underwriters' Laboratories.

An electric fence system is no better than its "heart", the controller. Make sure *your* fence can do the job. Prime's ten-year record of leadership tells you why it pays to depend on Prime high-line and battery controllers. See your Prime dealer.

THE PRIME MFG. CO., 1669 S. First Street, Milwaukee 4, Wisconsin
FREE BOOKLET — "How to Build and Maintain Your Electric Fence." *Write for your copy.*
F-3

Every farmer and his wife will want this second edition of "Farm Time Savers." In the hundreds of items in its 64 pages you'll find:

- 41 Time and Labor-Saving Devices explained and illustrated.
- 50 Ideas and Short Cuts to save Time and Labor.
- Hints for Poultry Raisers.
- How to Train Green Farm Help.
- How to Control Pests.
- Tables of Weights and Measures, etc., etc.

To get your free copy just phone or write your local Sinclair Agent. And remember that your Sinclair Agent offers a complete line of Sinclair fuels, lubricants and greases that will help your machinery run longer without breakdown. He'll gladly advise you about correct lubricants and fuels for your farm needs.

Use this coupon for **FREE BOOKLET**

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, FARM SERVICE DEPT. E-10
10 W. 51st ST., NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Please send me free copy of Sinclair Time Savers Booklet.

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

Always Enjoyable---

HOTEL SYRACUSE is the ideal place to stay when you visit Syracuse. A convenient location — rooms noted for their charm and comfort — excellent nourishing food in three fine restaurants. You will enjoy Hotel Syracuse, always.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent. Males $10.00, Females. $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

MAKE HAY *Faster*
While the sun shines
Make it yourself—easy—Your own IMPROVED TRANSPORT BUCK RAKE
Act now to mechanize your haying
Save money labor and hay
Mail this today for working BLUE-PRINTS and full working instructions.
THE FARM MECHANIZATION CO.
DELANSON, N.Y.
Send for Blueprints A12 and full working instructions.
Enclosed find $2.00 ☐ or send C.O.D. ☐
Your Name.....
Address.....

Proposed Albany Milk Order Defies OPA Price

ON MARCH 28, milk producers in the Albany, New York, district are voting on a new State milk order for the Capital district. Under the order, the producer would get $4.60 per hundred for Class 1 milk. So long as the present subsidy of 60 cents per hundred is paid to producers, the dealer would pay $4.00. Should the subsidy later be reduced, for example to 40 cents, the dealer would pay $4.20 for Class 1. Should the subsidy be removed the dealer would pay $4.60.

The present ceiling price to producers in the Capital district, as set by the OPA, is $3.40 for Class 1 milk testing 3.5%. Under ceilings, no dealer is allowed to pay any producer more than he received for his milk in January 1943. The ceiling in the Rochester and Buffalo districts is $3.80.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is charged by New York State law to protect consumers by seeing that they get milk, and to protect producers by seeing that they get a price that will enable them to furnish milk. At present prices in other markets, milk is being drained away from the Capital district. If producers approve the order, which they undoubtedly will, it could go into effect April 1, and under the order producers would certainly get a price exceeding OPA ceilings. Prices to consumers would either go above OPA consumer ceilings, or the Government subsidy to Capital district producers would have to be increased.

On the Spot

The question is, what will OPA do? Three courses of action present themselves. The OPA could raise producer ceilings in the Capital district; they could serve an injunction on Commissioner DuMond, restraining him from putting the order into effect; or they could serve a Court Order on dealers, restraining them from increasing the consumer price. If OPA pursues the second course (serving an injunction on the Commissioner) they will, in effect, be preventing him from carrying out his duties according to State law, among which is the charge to see that consumers get adequate milk supplies.

The outcome of this situation will be awaited with interest. Commissioner DuMond has taken a courageous stand, and milk producers will give him full credit for his efforts.

* * *

Suggest Federal Order Amendments

On March 23, delegates of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, at a meeting in Syracuse, proposed several amendments to the Federal-State Order for metropolitan New York. This action was in accord with the request of T. G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Division of the U.S.D.A. Following the lead of Commissioner DuMond, the Agency proposed an amendment to the New York Order, asking for a fall price for Class 1 milk of $5.30 per hundred, from which the Federal subsidy to dairymen (up to $1.60 per hundred) would be subtracted. The objective is to remove from dairymen the threat that any decrease or stopping of subsidies would come entirely out of their pockets.

Other amendments suggested are designed to discourage the making of butter from cream that is needed for fluid cream markets, and to encourage dealers to put the highest possible percentage of milk into the higher classifications.

BUYING COWS AT AUCTION

Something that has been bothering me for a good many years is the persistent custom of "bagging up" milking cows before they're offered for sale at auctions. Actually, there's no more sense to it than a great many other customs which have fastened themselves on farmers in the past and are continued for no other reason than that enough people don't get up on their hind legs and "holler" about them. Why, for example, should white eggs be preferred to brown in some markets and brown eggs to white in others?

Every dairy farmer knows what I'm talking about but, for the information of any reader who doesn't, this is the general procedure if you're going to put your "critters" on the auction block: Naturally, you clean up the old place as well as you can, getting the manure piles out of the barnyard and the worst of the junk out of the way, so that the customers can have a chance to form the usual ring to inspect the cows as they are led out. Then you clean off your animals the day before, usually clipping their udders, flanks and tails so that the milk factory department of each will show up as well as possible. You bed 'em down well, paste or paint numbers on each and get all the necessary papers ready so as not to get into any more confusion than necessary when the animals are sold.

But, after all this commendable preliminary preparation has been done, what does the farmer or dealer do but let his cows in milk go hours beyond their regular time, so that their udders are swollen to much greater size than they would be normally? It wouldn't be so bad if there was any standardization to this time limit, but there isn't. Some farmers milk early the morning of the sale, say from two to three a. m., so that the cows will have gone only three or four hours past their usual time. Others skip the previous night's milking, too. I've heard it rumored that some cows have been let go as long as 36 hours.

Not only are the cows' udders damaged by this mistreatment but, in addition, they're subjected to handling by scores of farmers who want to see how easily they milk, whether they have any fibrous mastitis growth in their quarters or off color in the milk.

To me, it's a constant wonder more of them don't turn out worthless than do. It happens I was stuck badly just two months ago on a smashing big female for which I paid a fancy price and so may be somewhat prejudiced. She had been passed by the examining veterinarian as being free of mastitis, too, but, by the time she was bagged up for goodness knows how many hours, had been handled by twenty or thirty farmers and then banged home to our farm in a truck, she soon came down with a fine dose of mastitis.

Farmers are compelled by boards of health—and rightly—to take all kinds of pains with their barns, milk-houses and cows. It seems to me only reasonable that some of the same kind of supervision should be applied to the auction sales at which such a large number of producing dairy animals change hands all the time.

Practically every farmer you question on the subject agrees that something should be done. But nothing is. I guess it'll take a lot of writing and talking and arguing.

—*Orrin T. Pierson.*

Getting the Team Ready for the Spring Rush

AN ATHLETE cannot win a race without training; a team of horses that has been comparatively idle during the winter is in no better shape to jump into hard spring work.

FEED: A horse should not be fat when the spring rush starts, but he should be in good flesh. Give him, every day, 1 lb. of grain and 1¼ lbs. of hay for each 100 lbs. of live weight. Of course, horses should be put on full feed gradually, and watched carefully. Liberal feeding now will build up a little reserve weight for the hard months ahead.

Corn and oats, half and half, is a good grain ration, and hay that is half alfalfa and half timothy makes a good roughage. Do not feed musty or moldy hay to horses.

HARNESS: A horse that is hardened into work gradually with a harness that fits will not have sore shoulders. Every horse is entitled to his own collar, fitted so that there is just room at the side to pass your fingers up and down between the front edge of the collar and the horse's neck. In length, there should be just room to place three fingers between the bottom of the collar and the windpipe. This is about 2 inches when the collar is pressed solidly against the shoulders. A collar that fits needs no pad. While a pad is an improvement on a collar that is too big, don't use one unless necessary.

Hames that do not fit the collar cause sore shoulders. If the top hame strap is the shape of an inverted "U" instead of lying straight across the top of the collar, the hames will spread at the top when the horse pulls. Hames that are too long for the collar are another cause of sore shoulders.

REGULARITY: Regular work which gradually becomes more strenuous hardens the horse into working condition. It is important to keep the horse's neck and collar clean, and it pays to stop the team occasionally, raise the collar away from the shoulders, wipe off the sweat and let the shoulders cool. A horse will also appreciate having his collar removed during the noon hour. It takes but a few minutes, and at the end of the day washing the horse's shoulders with a cool salt solution helps to keep them in good shape.

FEET: Some farmers keep work horses shod; others do not. If horses are shod, it is a job that needs doing about once a month. Whether or not they are shod, it is possible to ruin a horse if feet are not kept properly trimmed. Without trimming, the feet can easily develop an incorrect shape which throws an unusual strain on the legs and may result in ring bone, spavin, or other trouble.

SALT: When a horse sweats freely, a considerable amount of salt is lost and the result may be heat prostration. Be sure that horses have access to loose salt at morning, noon and night; then, on hot days, give the team a five-minute rest every hour, and manage some way to give each of them a little water in the middle of the morning and again in the afternoon. It takes a little time, but it costs heavily both in time and money to lose a good horse.

PASTURE: There may be some question about turning horses out to pasture on nights and Sundays early in the season when the grass is succulent, but in general horses will stay in better shape when turned out to pasture than they will when they are kept in the barn.

A good team deserves good care. The team that gets it will repay you amply by steady, effective work.

—A. A.—

"He says it's Irish stew, but how could he make it? Say—where's O'Grady?"

JUNE PASTURE FOR HEALTH OR MILK?

Dairymen expect their cows to convert pasture into milk, yet many cows in the Northeast do not do this. They use much of this luscious feed to biuld up their own bodies because they go out on early pasture with their body-health reserves of flesh, minerals and vitamins at low ebb.

To avoid this wastage of June pasture as milk producing feed, maintain dairy cows during the stabling period in full body vigor and health. Exercise is essential. Good ventilation of the stable to provide ample fresh air; to remove foul air; to eliminate excessive moisture and to control temperatures without drafts is necessary. Lastly, the cow's nutritive, mineral and vitamin needs must be met.

Cows well fed and housed during the winter will go on pasture ready to do business—not merely to recuperate their own health as so many cows are forced to do. June pasture ought to be turned into milk, and dairy cows should be all ready to do this when grass time comes.—*C. G. Bradt.*

—A. A.—

TAMING A BULL

While I am keen on "what's new in dairying", my call on a good dairyman was in the interest of machinery. As we entered the stable, first in line of a long row of cattle stood a stanchioned two-year-old bull. I casually observed, "Is he well-bred?" "Oh, yes", the owner said, "he is registered, but he was extremely vicious. We were all afraid of him. When we came in the door, he started to yell and paw and hook the manger and partitions, so we were afraid he would break loose. The hired man cured him."

I queried, "How did he do it?" The owner replied, "He took the fence battery from the ledge", (I saw it there), "grounded it and pricked the bull in the ribs until he was tame. There has not been a sign of meanness since". He was well-behaved while I was there, and if the cure is permanent it is worth passing along.—*F. W. Kehl, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

JERSEY SALE

At Meridale Farms, Meredith, New York, Jersey breeders will hold a New York State consignment sale of Jerseys on Saturday, June 3. On the evening of June 2, the directors of the state association will hold a banquet in honor of Dr. A. C. Dahlberg.

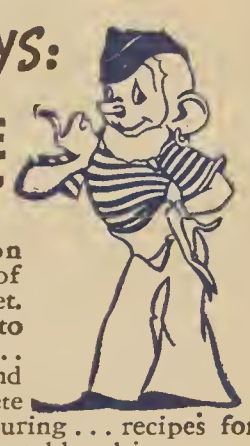
Jersey breeders who may wish to consign animals to the sale may get in touch with Ronald Bree, Meredith; Harry Andrews, Waterloo; or Ira Payne, East Schodack.

STERLING SALT BLOCKS ARE VITAL TO YOUR LIVESTOCK!

Cows must have salt to produce. So don't take chances. Keep salt blocks out in the pastures. And while you're at it, use the best salt blocks—Sterling. They cost no more.

Compressed under 600 tons pressure from pure granulated salt, they resist dissolving in rainy weather. Convenient hand grips on the sides make handling easy—prevent moisture from accumulating. Each block . . . plain, sulphurized, iodized . . . weighs 50 lbs.—has a drilled stake hole—placed to give a low center of gravity.

SALTY SAYS:



SEND FOR FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE! Mail coupon today for your copy of this handsome pamphlet. Tells how much salt to feed cattle for health . . . how to improve hay and ensilage. Gives complete directions for meat curing . . . recipes for pickles, sauerkraut, vegetable salting . . . and contains dozens of handy household hints.

Sterling SALT
for every farm use
INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
Scranton, Pa.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA-4, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmers' Guide.
*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

Don't let Sore Shoulders or Collar Gall slow up plowing this spring

• Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day before and after the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine speeds the blood flow through the injured parts—helps open up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, thus relieving soreness. Swelling usually goes down within a few hours if Absorbine is applied as soon as injury occurs.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful in checking fresh bog spavin, windgall, curb and similar congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. $2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

BUY WINTER COWS NOW!

The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for $4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, *(Specialists in Livestock Financing)*, 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Build for Tomorrow BY BUYING WAR BONDS *Today*

"Need a Silo? Buy Now!"
That's Sound Advice

Today Harder uses same prewar materials, same construction, same hardware, same gambrel roof with steel top.

No advance in price!

HARDER SILO COMPANY, Inc.
156 Grand Street, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Last Year! This Year! Next Year!

THE CUTTER MOST FARMERS BUY

Each year, more farmers buy PAPEC Cutters than any other make. This year, more PAPECS will be built than last year, but still not enough to go 'round. Stocks of repair parts are ample, however.

So see your PAPEC dealer at once. If he can't get you a new PAPEC, you can count on getting all the parts necessary to put your old machine into A-1 shape. Get ready NOW for the busy season ahead. Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC
HAY CHOPPER-SILO FILLER

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
D.H.I.A. RECORDS — PROVEN SIRES.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
ERNEST S. SMITH, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS. Calves to service age. Sired by Dunloggin Standard, Son of New Years Belle (24246.3M-4.3% 1038.5 F) 3X. Or Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby, Son of Carnation Inka Hazelwood Walker (27181.M 3.8%—1082 F) 4X. Dams with D. H. I. A. records of 400-600F. (305 D-2X).
STEWART LAROE, R. D. Chester, N. Y., or P. M. BAIRD & SONS, R. D., Chester, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE
ONE YEAR OLD.
LEROY WOODCOCK
Eaton, New York

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES, born since April last from great producing cow families, closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl, 874.6 lbs. fat 3½ yrs. Federal Accredited—Negative.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

YOUNG GUERNSEY BULL — BORN NOV. 9, 1943 Dam and granddam have eight records averaging 11702 lbs. M., 505.7 lbs. F. Two milkings daily. Sires first four daughters average 10090 lbs. M., 530.8 lbs. F. at two years age. A grandson of Langwater Valor. Pedigree and price on request. Bang's Free herd 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE

Ayrshire Bulls From three generations of Approved Breeding. Some ready for service. Certified Bangs Free—T. B. Accredited.
R. T. Holden
FILLMORE FARMS, INC., Bennington, Vt.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

Service Bulls for Sale. Two Registered Yearling dual purpose Shorthorn Bulls by Bar None Ranch and Anderson Herd Sires out of mature dams that would classify very good and good plus with two year old R M records of 6499-287 and 6402-298 lbs. Both solid red. Price $175.00 Each.
MARGARITA SEAVER, Richmond, Mass.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and fresh cows, also fall cows. Every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed and no payment required until pasture season.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.,
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. 3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34. Phone: Ithaca 2015.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON Barns full of choice dairy cows. Just fresh and coming fresh March, April & May. Well Bred individuals and good producers. Fancy Guernseys and Holsteins. Cash for reasonable prices or time with adequate down payment and sufficient security.
CANDOR, Phone 3H or 3Y, Candor, NEW YORK

HEREFORDS

YOUR CHOICE—100 HEAD PURE BRED REG. HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS (Bred and safe in calf) due to freshen starting May; 25 Bulls, four months to breeding age. Publican Domino, Onward Domino and Dundy Domino Bloodlines. Herd Approved and accredited. Ship into any state. O'Hagan's Stock Farms, Voorheesville, (Albany Co.), N. Y. Phone Delmar 9-1244

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

FOR SALE PURE BRED-REGISTERED HEREFORD BEEF CATTLE. Eleven 1943 heifer calves $100.00 up. Four heifers bred in November 1943. Bred cows and cows with calf at foot. Choice bulls not related. Herd T. B. and Blood-tested.
BOB-O-LINK FARMS, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

FOR SALE
FOUR REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD ONE-YEAR OLD BULLS.
Edward Lundberg
ROUTE 40 Schaghticoke, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

TEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS
Some with calves at side. All bred to a splendid son of Repeater of Wheatland 9, Grand Champion at New York, Missouri and Kansas State Fairs.
Also two bulls nearly a year old.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
GOOD HOPE BANDOLIERS. A carefully produced strain from some of the most significant American and Scottish bloodlines. Write for pedigrees of cattle for sale, or better, visit the farm. We can help you improve your breeding herd.
GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

Registered Spotted Poland China Pigs
3-5 MONTHS OLD, $12.50 TO $25.00.
THICK, HEAVY, AND LOW DOWN.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES
Fall Boars or Open Gilts of Sept., Oct., farrow from dams granddaughters of Epochs Flash Again sired by Cornell's Holco Justice. Cholera Treated.
Holco Berkshire Farm, Glenn W. Holcomb, Tunnel, N. Y. R.D. 1

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS,
DUROCS, HAMPSHIRES, PIGS, GILTS. ALSO A FEW TRIED SOWS. HEALTHY HERD. SEE THEM.
HENRY KELLETT, DEPOSIT, N. Y

HEREFORD SOWS AND GILTS
BRED FOR SPRING LITTERS.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
FROM CHAMPION BLOODLINES. 20 GREAT FALL BOARS. BOOKING ORDERS FOR SPRING PIGS. EITHER SEX. DESCRIBE WANTS.
Hampton's Orchard, R. 1, Lexington, O.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS—All Ages
FROM PRIZE WINNERS. SHORT-LEGGED, SHORT WIDE HEAD, LOTS OF BONE, PROLIFIC BREEDERS
A. J. PANKOWSKI, CARSON ROAD, R. 2, ASHTABULA, OHIO.

FOR SALE
PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE BOARS and BRED GILTS.
Herbert L. Spencer
HIGHFIELDS FARM
BOLIVAR, R. D. No. 1, Pennsylvania.

Tamworths Excellent fall boars and gilts. Boars of breeding age. REASONABLE! Also one Polled Hereford Bull.
Greymoor Farm
ROBERT J. GENERAUX, MGR.
CANAAN, Phone-Canaan 2407, NEW YORK

SWINE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES for Sale cheap. Three tried sows, 5 fall boars and gilts and one aged boar. Good stock and breeding. I expect to be called in Service soon.
Robert Bauer
HOLLEY, NEW YORK

Registered BLACK POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Two herd boars at sacrifice prices. Also Fall Boars and Gilts
Charles Heal & Son
WOODLANE, Burlington, N. J.

SHEEP

FOR SALE
SIX REGISTERED DORSET EWES WITH LAMBS BY SIDE ALSO YEARLING RAMS AND OTHER SHEEP NONE UNDER $25.00.
GEORGE D. BRICE
SKANEATELES, NEW YORK.

HORSES

REGISTERED PERCHERONS
2 PAIR BRED GREY MARES.
4 Colts—1 to 3 Years Old. 3 Weanling Stallions.
Owen Ensign
SALEM, NEW YORK

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE HORSES AND CATTLE—Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Carload or truckload. Also, matched teams of Belgian Horses.
James Burns
BATH, Phone-Bath 2F22, Bath, New York

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

HAY

HAY — ALL GRADES
By carload or truckload.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Edna Gladstone
Andes, New York.

RABBITS

Angora Wool Rabbits
Home Business. Easy Care. Wool Sales Guaranteed. Small Capital. Best Foundation Stock. Authentic Information. 19th Season in Business.
MAURICE B. SIXBY
94 MELROSE STREET, Buffalo 20, N. Y.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT, SMOOTH RURALS, RUSSET RURALS. TUBER UNIT FOUNDATION STOCK.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
KATAHDIN, most widely grown of the new varieties. PONTIAC, Michigan introduction, red tubers, a very heavy yielder adapted to wide range of soils. Also a small amount of WARBAS and SEQUOIAS which were not entered for certification. Our seed plots are maintained on our own farms. C. W. MOORE, West Henrietta, N.Y.

VERMONT CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES — Green Mountain; Houma; Katahdin and a few lots of Sequoia; Irish Cobbler; Sebago; Early Rose; Warba and Chippewa. Also War Approved Green Mountains. For contact with growers write: H. L. BAILEY, Secretary, Seed Potato Growers' Association, Agricultural Department, Montpelier, Vermont.

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

EQUIPMENT

WANTED
110 VOLT A. C. OR D. C. GENERATION PLANT OF APPROXIMATELY ONE H. P. FOR USE ON MY FARM.
P. P. PARKINSON
QUILL FARM, Chester, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

Farm for Sale 40 Acres—20 Acres Cleared, 20 Woods; 15 Room-House, Electricity, Hot Water, 2 garages, Barn, Apples, Grapes, Chicken House. Full Information See:
PETER LOPEZ
BOX 57 MANORVILLE, N. Y.
Office Time 5:00 P. M. ALL WEEK UNTIL 9:00

FOR SALE MY DAIRY OF 25 GRADE GUERNSEY COWS, HEIFERS & BULL. BLOOD TESTED. COWS TO FRESHEN SOON.
W. Beckley
CHENANGO FORKS, NEW YORK

FOR SALE
70 ACRE FARM WITH GOOD BUILDINGS
Henry Wunder, Jr.
LYONS, R. F. D. No. 3, NEW YORK

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Broad View Farm Certified Leghorns,
U.S. APPROVED BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS AND CROSSES. PULLORUM CONTROLLED.
Edward Slesinski, R.D. 2, Goshen, N.Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
From Pedigreed R.O.P. Breeding.
LARGE LEGHORNS — LARGE EGGS.
Excellent R.O.P. Males for breeding. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, SODUS, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

POULTRY

STARTED PULLETS JANUARY HATCH
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM PASSED.
FAMILY TESTING. WRITE FOR FOLDER.
E. R. Stone & Son, Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
From our best progeny tested families and from hens with official laying test records. Well grown, excellent individuals. Always 100% Pullorum clean.
KUTSCHBACK & SON, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A. Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Barred Rocks ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BREEDING FARMS IN THE NORTHEAST. Noted for excentional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN. 100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
Victor H. Kirkup, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

Leghorns —R. I. REDS, NATHAN BARRED ROCKS AND CROSSES. Pedigreed Ancestry—100% Pullorum Clean. Bred especially for Production Profits.
Nathan Breeding Farm
BOX 400 Cuddebackville, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: HANDY MAN
who can do both carpentry and light farming; wife to cook for farm group. Good future.
Write Box 514-MS
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

FARMHAND— SINGLE, ON MODERN DAIRY FARM. Year-round employment. Draft deferment probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. $70.00 per month and up. Experienced 17-year old boy acceptable. State age, height, weight, experience, etc. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

COUPLE—FARMER ON MODERN DAIRY FARM (290a.) Alfalfa, soy beans. Two tractors, one team. New modern tenant house. Wife to cook or do day work at owner's house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, ht., wt., experience, wages expected. Separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, N. J.

Wanted Working Farm Manager and Herdsman for 500 Acre Farm in Pennsylvania with herd of Registered Hereford cattle. Also single man to do general farming. State age, experience, length of time worked on previous job, salary desired. Apply:
CRESCENT HILL FARMS
EVANS CITY, Phone-Mars 162R3, R. D. 1, PENNA.

Position Wanted By Young Married Man on dairy farm April 1st. Preferably with purebred Holsteins. Agricultural school graduate with life farm experience. Can handle horses or tractor. Use DeLaval milker. Do not smoke or drink. 2-C CLASSIFICATION. Prefer Southeastern New York.
c/o BOX 16 WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y.

Ambitious Salesminded Farmer
Interested in becoming distributor, agent or dealer in seeds, fertilizer, manure, wool-waste, farm equipment, oil, anything applicable to a farm. Contact Immediately.
HIDDEN ACRES FARM, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 4333.

PHOTOS

RICH COLORED PHOTOS
of your Champion farm animals. Hand-tinted, super, enlargements, done in non-fade oils on rough paper, $1.50. Treasured remembrance of your top favorites. Send clear negatives. MRS. RICHARD WEBBER, WALNUT HILL FARMS, CHURCHVILLE, NEW YORK.

Dr. Naylor's

UDDER BALM

Made for Dairymen by a Veterinarian

Antiseptic ointment for udder and teats. The same soothing, softening ointment in which Dr. Naylor's Dilators are packed. Designed to stay in prolonged antiseptic contact, to reduce danger of infection and promote clean, rapid healing.

8 ozs. 50c

Ask your dealer for DR. NAYLOR'S Udder Balm

H. W. NAYLOR CO. MORRIS, N. Y

166th Earlville Sale

HEATED SALE PAVILION,
EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N. Y.

TUES., APRIL 4, at 10 A. M.

165 Registered Holstein Cattle

All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, many from Bang Certified herds, treated for shipping fever, some Bang Vaccinated, mastitis charts with all milking animals.

120 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS.
Mostly first, second and third calf heifers. You will buy most of them from $200 to $300 apiece.

10 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE.
All from dams with large records in official or Cow Testing work and by popular sires. Many of them will sell from $150 to $250 apiece.

30 YOUNG HEIFER CALVES.
They will cost you from $25 to $60.

Many breeders and dairymen for the past 20 years have found that they could buy better cows for less money in these Earlville sales than anywhere else in America.

This is the oldest established series of Registered Holstein cattle sales. They carry a strict recommend of square dealing. Trucks available. Parties coming by train will be met by request at Utica, N. Y. (30 miles from Earlville).

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER.
MEXICO, NEW YORK

Complete Auction Sale

FARM — FARM MACHINERY — CATTLE

Tuesday, April 11, at 10 A. M.
to settle

ESTATE OF THE LATE V. D. ROBINSON, at the farm, 1 mile east of Edmeston on Route 80. 30 miles south of Utica in Otsego County.

75 Registered Holstein Cattle

T.B. Accredited and blood tested animals. 2 years and younger Bang's Vaccinated. 40 milking cows, 15 fresh and close, 25 due in fall, 12 yearlings part bred. A high record herd. 1 cow with 772 lb. of fat; 4 more over 600 lb. of fat and 3 more over 500 lb. of fat. Herd sire sells—a son of Montvic Pathfinder. Complete line of excellent farm and dairy equipment well cared for.

TEAM OF BLACK HORSES.

98 ACRE FARM, all workable with tractor, all on one side of road. Modern buildings. Will be sold without reservation.

THIS IS A BIG QUALITY SALE.

W. S. and D. T. ROBINSON, Adm.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

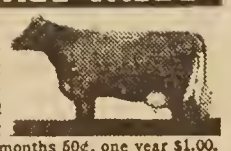
8th Annual NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS SALE

SATURDAY APRIL 29TH • RHINEBECK, N.Y.

75 head of outstanding breeding cattle. 7 bulls; 68 heifers. From the Northeast's leading herds. All T.B. accredited and Bang's free approved.

For details and free catalog write:
MYRON M. FUERST, *Sale Mgr.*,
PINE PLAINS, NEW YORK

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE



Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

BIG STRONG HOLSTEINS

SAVE BARN ROOM. If 3 big strong cows produce as much milk as 5 small producers, you have two extra stalls for more cows. Holsteins give maximum use of all facilities.

Write Box 1026,
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

ALL OF OUR little local Buffalo packers are out—about 25 firms representing a killing total of around a million pounds of meat a week, serving 400 to 500 retail butcher shops. Call it a strike if you want to. The unfair part is that OPA is trying to force them to lose money through ceilings, fines, etc. Yet if they bought their livestock at a price to meet those ceilings, the farmer and feeder would lose real money. So it is our fight, too.

The OPA in Washington seemed to give a delegation of these packers that went down there assurance that it would try to do something to relieve this situation. Today it bluntly came out with this statement: "Buffalo will not have a meat famine, even if these 25 packers close their places of business. We are prepared to call on the larger western packers to move about 1,000,000 pounds of meat into the Buffalo market to offset the losses occasioned by closing of the small packing houses."

DEMAND IS HEAVY

The truth of the matter is that every packer, no matter where located, can sell more than he can kill because of the labor situation and because of Army and Navy priorities. Therefore, this is probably more of a threat than anything else, but it does show the lack of cooperation that can be expected with bureaucratic control. And if government can do these things to small business men, what can it do to small and large farmers? And what has and is this sort of thing costing you in reduced prices for your old cows, calves, hogs and lambs, not forgetting that you are paying all of these men their salaries besides millions in subsidies? Our packers let their early chance for action go by, and sometimes I wonder if we in agriculture are letting our affairs get into the same sort of condition. How it will all end here and everywhere else, no one knows, probably least of all OPA itself.

After all, it doesn't look as if meat were going to be driven out of our diet permanently. I read the other day that to equal the protein in one normal serving of meat it takes three servings of dried beans, two of soy beans, seven servings of oatmeal, four of macaroni, etc. All excellent foods if kept in their place and not called substitutes for meat.

Lard is a good example of what happens when substitutes are not kept in their place: with all the cry for fats, 50,000,000 pounds of Federal inspected rendered pork fat have been released by the government from storage to go into soap. We simply did not fight lard substitutes and now even in the midst of this war and in the midst of

(*Continued on Page* 18)

"Good heavens, what won't they draft next!"

New York Hereford Breeders' Association

SHOW & SALE To be held at **CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.**

APRIL 17, 1944 Judging at 8:00 a. m. Sale at 1:00 p. m.

58 HEAD--47 Females, 11 Bulls HORNED & POLLED BREEDING CATTLE

Best individuals and blood lines of the Hereford breed. Consigned by well known breeders of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Bob-O-Link Farms, Wolcott, N.Y.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
L. D. Cowden, Fredonia, N. Y.
Percy Fry, Savannah, N. Y.
Hop Creek Farm, Holmdel, N. J.
S. C. Oaks, North Rose, N. Y.
James Repard, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Greymoor Farms, Canaan, N. Y.
Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Ipswich, Mass.
Car-Mar Hereford Ranch, Clayton, N.Y.
Crescent Hill Hereford Farms, Evans City, Pa.
Holcomb Hereford Farms, Holcomb, N. Y.
Burton H. Sheldon, Jr., Oneonta, N. Y.
Anchorage Farms, Cobleskill, N. Y.
C. E. Townsend, Ludlowville, N. Y.
Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

Send for catalogue to
JOHN E. REDMAN, Sales Mgr.,
P. O. Box 84, Brighton Sta.,
Rochester, 10, N. Y.

GUY PETTIT, Auctioneer

HOLCOMB HEREFORD FARMS, HOLCOMB, N. Y.

PEDIGREED HEREFORD BREEDING CATTLE

***Consigning 1 bull and 6 heifers* to the SHOW & SALE of the New York Hereford Breeders' Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.**

APRIL 17, 1944

5 of these heifers are bred to Royal Dundy 9th, our main herd sire, whose pedigree shows 9 crosses of Prince Domino and 5 crosses of Beau Aster. His breeding is similar to that of the "Silver Creek" bull, whose sale two years ago established a record price at the time of $12,900.00 and who sold again Jan. 25th last, when almost 9 years old, for $23,600.00.

JOHN E. REDMAN, Owner & Manager

GROVER MURRAY, *Breeding Cattle.* JAMES REPARD, *Show and Sale Cattle.*

CAR-MAR Hereford Ranch

P. O. LAFARGEVILLE, NEW YORK

Route 12, Watertown -- Clayton Road

We'll be at the Annual New York State Hereford Breeders' Association Show and Sale with one outstanding Bull, C. M. Hazford Chief 3rd, No. 3721377, about 16 months old.

For two consecutive years past, we've shown and sold a Grand Champion. We believe that this year's Bull is even better. He is a half brother to last year's Grand Champion, and another good son of Hazford Chief, No. 3067108; short coupled, plenty of smoothness, depth and width, and well down on straight, sound legs. His Mother, Claire Mystic 2nd, No. 2630604, is one of our best original foundation cows, and a half sister to Nevada Prince, No. 2611311, Champion at a number of Shows on the West Coast during 1939 and 1940.

We'll also show and sell a very modern open heifer, Blue Bell F. 2nd, No. 3736087, and only because we have a full sister to her did we consent to put her in the Sale. She is a cross between our proven Herd Sires, Sir Belmont, No. 2570899, on the Dam side, and sired by Hazford Chief, No. 3067108. Her depth, width, and shortness of body and legs make her an exceptionally smooth heifer.

The balance of our consignment includes another very good modern daughter of Hazford Chief, selling open, and three very good daughters of our proven sire, Sir Belmont. These last three heifers will carry the services of Hazford Chief by Sale Day, April 17th, at Cornell University.

CARL H. FRINK, MARIAN E. FRINK,
KARL G. EXFORD, Herdsman.

An Opportunity

If you have one of the following qualifications:

Experience in installing and servicing milking machines and milk coolers
or
If you are trained to repair farm machinery
and
If you are not employed in an essential industry you now have the privilege of making a connection which can be permanent with a successful organization.

In case you are interested, write today to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, Dept. A, Ithaca, New York, and state your qualifications; such as age, experience, wages expected and whether or not you are in a position to move to some other community.

"I'm a War Bond Guernsey Bull you'd be mighty proud to own. My regular price is $200, and I'm a bargain at that. But you can buy me with *War Bonds* costing you only $150. And you, and my owner, and myself are all helping Uncle Sam."

Many GUERNSEY breeders will accept *at full maturity value* Series E War Bonds (which you buy at 75¢ on the dollar) in payment for fine WAR BOND GUERNSEY BULLS and BULL CALVES. Here's your chance for a doubly wise investment.

GET FREE DETAILS

Please send full information on WAR BOND GUERNSEY BULLS (available at all prices) *with list of participating breeders to:*

Name.....

Address.....

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
177 GROVE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

CATTLE WILL BE FOR SALE CHEAP if you don't protect their udders with MURDOCK'S MOVABLE COW PARTITIONS. Prices and pictures of installations on application. THE R. J. MURDOCK COMPANY, BLOOMVILLE, NEW YORK.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FREE Just off the Press

This booklet answers the questions most frequently asked about mastitis . . . tells how to save valuable cows from slaughter . . . and keep milk production up. Mail the coupon for your copy today.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR NOVOXIL LIQUID

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division AA-4

Please send copy of your free booklet—"Curing Mastitis—10 Important Questions Asked by Dairymen."

Name.....
Address.....
City..... *State*.....
Name of Local Druggist.....

SQUIBB — A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

Steady, even growth is a sign of health. Chicks whose mashes lack an adequate supply of the B-G Complex and D vitamins will not grow properly and will have less resistance to many kinds of nutritional diseases. Consequently, growing mashes should be fortified with ample amounts of these all-important nutritive factors.

Borden's Ration-ayd, a Supplement for Poultry Feeds, supplies vitamins and other essential nutritive factors from milk and fish sources. 1% of Ration-ayd in the mash is all that is needed to get the benefits of the B-G Complex and Vitamin D necessary to build up the vigor and stamina of the birds.

Whether you buy your feeds ready mixed or mixed to your order, you'll find Ration-ayd a contributing factor to economy through feed efficiency.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Wonderful Success
Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa

Baby Chicks

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS
95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
Special Mated Large Type			
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	3.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid	Str. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00	17.00	14.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	18.00	24.00	14.00

H. Mixed $12. per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Plts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Grade A White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	12.00	-----	----
New Hampshires	13.00	-----	----
Heavy Mixed	9.00	-----	----

Write for prices on started chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns			
Eng. and Hanson S. C.	$10.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	2.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	16.00	13.00
AAA N. H. Reds Direct	16.00	24.00	13.00

Heavy Mixed $10. 4 wk. old Wh. & Black Leg. Pullets 40c Shipped Exp. Col. 100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95% accur. BWDT. Order NOW. FREE Photo Cat.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS
We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Low Prices on Straight Chicks and Pullets. Ckls. $2.-100.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

KEEP YOUR CHICK LOSSES DOWN

MANY POULTRYMEN are raising chicks up to pullet age with losses under 5%, while others still have losses which in some cases run up to over half the chicks put in the brooder house. Briefly stated, the essentials for raising a high percentage of chicks include: starting with vigorous, healthy chicks; providing them with roomy quarters which are warm, dry and sanitary; and giving them plenty of a good ration.

Pullorum

The disease which causes the heaviest losses among young chicks is pullorum, and the way to prevent this is to buy chicks free from the disease. Pullorum is transmitted to the chick through the egg, and if the breeding flock is blood-tested and reactors are removed until no reactors are found, danger of losses from this disease will be kept at a minimum. It is generally agreed that it is possible for chicks to get this disease after they are hatched, but most losses unquestionably come from buying chicks some of which have the disease when they are hatched. Blood-testing breeders occasionally and removing reactors is a step in the right direction, but there is always a possibility that some diseased breeders are not detected until such time as the entire flock can be blood-tested without showing any reactors.

Coccidiosis

After the chicks are a few weeks old, coccidiosis is a danger to be faced. Probably few flocks of chicks are raised without becoming exposed to this disease, but the danger can be minimized by keeping the houses and yards dry, and by raising the pullets on a good grass range rather than on bare ground. Anyone who raises chicks in a house which has held old hens, unless it has been thoroughly disinfected, is courting disaster. Most poultrymen feel that it is wise, insofar as possible, to do the chick chores first rather than to tramp around the laying house and then go immediately to the brooder house.

Chicks that are badly crowded will not develop properly, no matter how much feed you give them. Until they are four weeks old, they can do with ½ sq. ft. of floor space per chick; then, until they are 8 weeks, they need at least 1 sq. ft., and from 8 to 12 weeks, 1½ sq. ft.

Warmth

A good many baby chicks will get a bad start by allowing them to get chilled before they are put in the brooder house. It pays to have the brooder house warmed for a couple of days before the chicks are put in, and to see that both water and feed are

(*Continued on opposite page*)

"Junior's named his tank after me!"

MASH-NIC
IN THE MASH
STABILIZED NICOTINE
4426

Controls Large Roundworm
(Ascaridia galli)
Be sure your feed manufacturer furnishes you with a Mash-Nic worming mash from time to time. It is the easiest way to control large roundworm (Ascaridia galli). Just feed for a few days and worms are gone.

Odorless — Tasteless — Economical
In Mash-Nic the nicotine is locked up until acted upon by the juices of small intestine. It is odorless, tasteless and economical. No upset of production or growth. Ask your feed dealer or write for further information.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE • • • KENTUCKY

All Wood Prefabricated Chicken, Brooder, Tool and Hog Houses and Equipment
EASY TO ASSEMBLE. BEST BUY ON MARKET. Send for Free Catalogue.
DAIN & DILL, INC., P.O. Box 115, CARMEL, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

BRED FOR PROFITS
The Only Unbeaten New Hampshires
U. S. R.O.P.
U. S. CERTIFIED
U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN
Nedlar Hamps meet not only the official standards for these well-known grades but they also meet our private standards, which are a great deal higher. Official R.O.P. hen-housed averages on Nedlar Hamps are over 200 eggs a bird; and official R.O.P. records in Register of Merit and R.O.P. reports make this strain tops in the breed for production.
Hundreds of Larrabee customers have found to their delight that Nedlar Hamps not only have the vigor and meat qualities of the breed but also have honest-to-goodness high speed production.
Free picture catalog. Write today.
E. N. LARRABEE
Nedlar Farm Box T Peterborough, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
Substantial proof of Holser Leghorns' productivity: highest average point score, all birds entered, for any Eastern Leghorn breeder with over 100 birds entered in standard laying contests, 1939-1942. Free catalog has many more facts. U.S. R.O.P., U.S. Certified.
HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM
RFD 4-H TROY, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS From our own Blood Tested Breeders. Large Eng. White Leghorns $10.-100; Plts., $20.-100; Leg. Ckls., $3.-100. New Hampshires (AAA SUP.) 15c; Red-Rocks, 14c. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA. R.D. 2.

Baby Chicks

"Well-bred? I'll say so!"

"We Lively Kerr Chicks are BRED to grow and produce quickly. And we swell your profits!"

Scientific methods on our 240-acre farm insure uniform results from Kerr Chicks. 120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum). 100% live delivery guaranteed. 36 years of fair dealings.

Place orders for special discount offer. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVENUE, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

REDBIRD FARM

PULLORUM-TESTED CHICKS from High Egg-Record Strains

Official Test Records up to 334 Eggs.

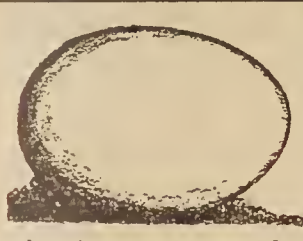
98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

On Champion Grade A and Grade B Matings.

R. I. REDS—Original strain bred 34 years.
NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own authentic strain.
BARRED ROCKS—230-260 egg foundation flock.
WH. LEGHORNS—Big birds, large, tint-free eggs.
ROCK-REDS, Barred. SEXING—Guar. 95% True.

Write for free folder and Spring Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Route 11.



It's only an Egg—

but in this egg we have combined the best of two parent strains to give you a chick bred for VIGOR—PRODUCTION and PROFITABLENESS—A QUALITY CHICK.

Quality starts with the breeding stock, perpetuates itself through the chick and pays dividends in your laying house.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S Quality CHICKS

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

ORDER MAY & JUNE CHICKS NOW

Our Reds and Rock-Red Crosses are backed by breeding which assures livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size, maximum production of eggs and meat. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or Straight-run. Write for Catalog today. Order Early.

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D. I, Pulaski, N.Y.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 20 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement. Write Today for descriptive catalog.

MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Exeter, N. H.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS and SEXED PULLETS

R.O.P. SIRED
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
ROCKS — REDS — CROSSBREDS
HATCHED FROM PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS

Guarantee Protects You. Demand is heavy. Order NOW. Write for Catalog and Prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH
White Leghorn Pullets

month old 50c, COCKERELS same age, 20c each. First deliveries by middle of April. 10% deposit books order. Shipments are made by express collect.

ALSO BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

at room temperature. If the temperature under the hover is high enough so that the chicks are comfortable, they can stand a lower temperature in the rest of the brooder house. Most poultrymen feel that there is quite as much danger in having chicks too warm as having them too cold.

It is a big help in keeping a house dry to have plenty of litter, and to arrange water fountains so that water is not spilled, but even so it may be necessary to change the litter if it gets too wet. It is of course much easier to keep the litter dry in a house where the chicks have plenty of floor space.

Feed

The safest way to feed chickens is to select a feed made by a reputable concern, and feed it according to the manufacturer's directions. In spite of short supplies, manufacturers have done an excellent job of building poultry rations which contain the essential nutrients and vitamins, but in these days of short supplies a man is assuming unnecessary risks if he attempts to buy his own ingredients and mix his own feed. Sooner or later he will be unable to buy some essential ingredient.

Unfortunately, chicks sometimes become cannibals. Management practices that lessen the danger that this vice will develop include giving the chicks plenty of room, keeping the brooder house at a moderate temperature, and keeping the chicks busy.

The cost of raising a pullet to laying age is affected by death losses. A poultryman who can keep losses down to a minimum has made an excellent start.

—A. A.—

SALT FOR CANNIBALS

Poultrymen report that the use of salt in drinking water really does help in cutting down cannibalism. If you are troubled with this vice in your flock, try putting a tablespoonful of salt in each gallon of water until noon for three consecutive days. The treatment can be repeated if the trouble re-appears.

—A. A.—

FOWL PARALYSIS

I am having trouble with my White Leghorn pullets that are one year old this spring, and am wondering if you can help with this problem. I'll explain: They seem perfectly O.K., and all of a sudden they go lame in one or the other foot or leg (I can't distinguish which), and then as time goes along they lose entirely the control of their legs and lie on their side. The comb stays red, and they seem able to eat and otherwise seem all right. They simply can't stand on their feet or have control of them in any way. I isolate them immediately from the others. Is this right or wrong?

I would say that your birds have typical cases of what is known as "fowl paralysis." This disease is a part of the complex of diseases which have been killing more birds in the last ten or twelve years than probably all of the other diseases put together.

No cure is known for the birds when they go lame. Very often they are in good flesh, and if one will take them out and kill them, they appear to be perfectly good for food. There really is no fever or other indications of illness. Left to themselves they soon grow thin and waste away, probably because they cannot get food and water.

We know this much about the disease. The young chicks take it before they are two weeks of age, but it does not show up in them usually until they are several months of age —sometimes not until they have been laying for a long time in the laying house. It does not seem to spread from one adult bird to another, but we feel that it is safest to take the bird

(*Continued on next page*)

BABY CHICKS

ADAIR BROS. PULLORUM TESTED NEW ENGLAND-BRED VITALITY CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS • BARRED and SEX-LINK CROSSES • STARTED CHICKS • SEXING

FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS • FAST-GROWING MEAT-BRED STRAINS • MONEY-SAVING PRICES

EGG STRAINS
New England has long been famous for the excellence of its egg-blood strains. We have carefully selected flocks carrying bloodlines from flocks with outstanding R.O.P. and Laying Test records. These superior flocks have been closely culled, blood-tested against Pullorum (B.W.D.) and expertly mated. Close attention has been given to meat qualities as well as egg production.

All Popular Breeds—2 Cross Breeds
There's an Adair Mating to meet your needs, and you'll find the price 2c to 3c per chick lower than you'd expect to pay for prime New England quality.
Special Offers in Started Chicks—ask us about them. *Write for Free Catalog and Prices.*

Address the Plant nearest you.
ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.
Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

ELMER H. WENE

In Addition to LOW MONEY-SAVING PRICES

More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreeds or crossbreeds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

U.S. NEW JERSEY APPROVED

CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Buck Up Your Profits with
BUCK'S CHICKS
The "CREAM OF THE CROP"

High production and Livability are the profit makers. BUCK'S chicks are sired by males from R.O.P. Dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Breeders Officially bloodtested. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free.
White Leghorns — New Hampshires
Barred Rocks
Rock Red Crosses—Red Rock Crosses

BUCK VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
BOX R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

JUNIATA CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $2.50-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS
FEB., MAR. & APRIL PRICES

Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.

	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.

	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gasson Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.50
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	19.00	24.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00	----	12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate

Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	11.00

Heavy Mix $12. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular. COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)

	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh. Bl. Buff, Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$16.00	$ 3.50
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	13.00	18.00	10.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar. & W. Rox	16.00	24.00	10.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired and large type WHITE LEGHORNS	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Monday & Thursday

Pullets 95% Guaranteed	Non-Sex. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Large Eng. S. C. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	2.50
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	13.00

Free Range B. W. D Bloodtested Breeders. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box A - - - McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WEIGHING ONE FIVE-HUNDREDTH OF A DROP

This analytical balance used in one test of Phen-O-Sal's ingredients will weigh your name written on a piece of paper.

SO YOU CAN
START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT

with

The *Double-Duty Drinking Water Medicine**

***1.** CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water
2. MEDICATES CHICK'S digestive tract

In buying clothes, do you often "feel" the goods to be sure it's high quality? To make sure you get *double-duty* from Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, we make 26 separate tests of the drugs which it contains. We check each ingredient with exacting scientific instruments.

Through methods even more delicate than weighing 1/500th of a drop, we "take drugs apart" . . . check exactly what is in them. In that way, we make sure that every drug meets our specifications. Yet, that's just one of the many things we do to make sure *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Phen-O-Sal does *double* duty!

Genuine Phen-O-Sal gives your chicks *double* benefits because it is *non-oxidizing*. This means that it doesn't lose its strength in the water or in the chick. Phen-O-Sal's ingredients *stay active longer* . . . to inhibit germ growth in drinking water *and* reach the chick's *digestive* tract. So, start *your* chicks *right* with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Phen-O-Sal, the *double-duty* drinking water medicine.

POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory — WE ARE COOPERATING

Follow the "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury's proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores displaying these emblems.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

GET THE *Genuine*
Dr. SALSBURY'S
PHEN-O-SAL
THE *Double-Duty* DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Rid Your Premises of RATS and MICE

by a New, Quick, Safe Way

If you suffer from these dreaded pests, if your place is overrun and you lose hundreds of dollars in feed and crop each year, here's a safe, quick, positive way to destroy them completely. Just sprinkle SAF-KIL Rat Poison around places where rats are known to be and almost over-night you're rid of them. SAF-KIL kills only rats, mice and thieving rodents. Harmless to pets, stock or humans. It's quick acting yet allows enough time for rats and mice to get outside, where they die and are easy to dispose of. It's inexpensive, 2 large 6-ounce packages of SAF-KIL, almost a full pound costs only 96 cents, and it must KILL your rats or your money back. SEND NO MONEY, just name and address. On arrival pay postman only 96 cents, plus postage, or send cash and we pay postage, you save. Send order today to SAF-KIL Co., Dept. 96-D, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS — KING OF RABBITS

Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. F. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Baby Chicks

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100, Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

BE SATISFIED

In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

out of the flock as soon as the disease appears.

The most practical method of controlling the disease that we have found is to grow the chicks as far as possible away from the old hens. This is particularly important during the first two weeks of their lives.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

CLEAN GROUND

I have a backyard flock of chickens. Last year was the first they had been raised on this place for some years. Will I be courting trouble if I raise chickens on the same ground this year?

If your chicks were healthy last summer, I doubt if there is much danger this year. On the other hand, if you grow chicks on the same ground year after year you will certainly have more disease trouble. Commercial poultrymen like to grow pullets on the same ground only every third year. However, if you have not got the ground, you will have to stop raising chickens or solve the problem the best you can. One way to raise chicks on a small area year after year is to raise them on wire porches, thus keeping them off contaminated ground.

—A. A.—

NEW RECORD IN R.O.P.

Massachusetts Record of Performance poultry flocks scored a new record during the past year by qualifying 6,191 birds. Average production of all birds in R.O.P. is 252 eggs per year per bird. Weight of eggs has reached a new high at slightly larger than 26 ounces per dozen.

Breeders qualifying in R.O.P. this year, classified by breeds, are as follows: *Rhode Island Reds*—Ralph Anderson, Rockland; C. T. Avery & Son, Colrain; Crooks' Farm, North Brookfield; Eugley's Poultry Plant, North Reading; Harco Orchards & Poultry Farm, South Easton; C. Nelson Hardy, Essex; Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole; E. B. Parmenter, Franklin; J. V. N. Stults, Franklin; Sunny Bank Farms, Littleton; G. B. Treadwell, Spencer; J. J. Warren, North Brookfield.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Harry S. Bennett, North Brookfield; Eastleigh Farms, Framingham; Harco Orchards & Poultry Farm, South Easton; Lake Winthrop Poultry Farm, Holliston; Sunny Bank Farms, Littleton.

White Plymouth Rocks—A. C. Lawton & Sons, Foxboro.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 15)

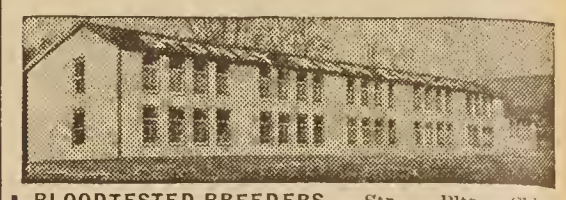
a so-called fat shortage, the best edible fat produced has to go for soap. It seems to me there is something at least morally wrong when this sort of thing can happen again and again.

CANADIAN CATTLE

Here is a tip. Watch Canadian cattle. We are going into a definite beef shortage, yet I hear there are thousands of big heavy long-fed steers in Canada that somehow did not go for lend-lease the ways ours did and therefore a market for them must be found this spring. I am guessing along with you that good old American dollars will furnish that market.

Let's cheer up. We are still a resourceful people, our grasses will not go to waste even if packers are forced out of business. We will not eat grain if we want meat, we will find a use for lard if a new use is necessary, and we may buy Canadian beef temporarily. The happy thought is that we can do all these things ourselves and many more right in our own home communities without political aid. That may be the answer.

Baby Chicks



BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	22.00	13.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A. Port Trevorton, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.	100	100	100
Special Mating Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	18.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	12.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	13.00

H. Mix, $11; H. Mix, no sex guar., $10. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

1 Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post	100 Str.	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$2.50
Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00
White Rocks and N. H. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	18.00	24.00	15.00
Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00

Mixed Chicks $10 per 100.
Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$2.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

Labor and Containers Worry Fruit and Vegetable Growers

By L. B. Sheffington

PRINCIPAL WORRIES of fruit and vegetable growers at this time revolve around labor and container supply. The labor worry is accentuated by the order for review of draft deferments of men under 26. This came about the same time fruit growers were asking for revision of the required work units to make 16 acres of bearing orchard, rather than 32, the base for deferment.

A delegation of northeastern growers which conferred with War Manpower and Selective Service officials in Washington was assured that state directors of Selective Service and local draft boards have the right to work out changes, where necessary. Colonel Wilder advised that the matter be presented to local boards and to the state director, with the aid of Extension Service.

Directors of the New York State Horticultural Society, meeting in Albany, decided to make a vigorous presentation of the matter on behalf of all fruit growers. It was pointed out that whereas the basis for deferment in New York is 32 acres, in Connecticut it is 16 acres, and in the irrigated orchards of the West 8 acres.

The Draft Situation

During the past two weeks almost every farmer I have met has raised the question of farm deferments. With spring work at hand, they are worried, especially if their hired men are under 26. I asked Russell S. McCarthy, area director for the War Manpower Commission, for information. He said that industry now is being combed for men under 26, but his understanding is that the law would have to be changed before there could be drafting of essential farm workers under 26. He said Congress last year provided that essential farm workers be deferred.

This apparently leaves it up to agriculture to prove in each case that the man is essential. Vegetable growers, especially those operating intensively on muckland, feel that the base of one acre of vegetables per work unit is too high. In many father-and-son cases, or otherwise where the farmer is too old or physically unable to put in long hours at hard work, the base is considered unfair. County agents say that many draft boards take these factors into account and rule accordingly.

One of the factors brought out in these various conferences was that much farm help today is inefficient, compared with the experienced men that were available in pre-war days. In addition to having to pay higher wages, farmers said they are faced with wastage of materials and impairment of equipment, and that they have to give more time than ever before to supervision.

Serious Container Shortage

In a conference with upstate farmers John A. Warren of the WPB's Container Division said the container shortage is more serious than most persons realize. He traced this primarily to war demands for timber and inability to get enough timber cut. One of the most serious inroads on the timber supply, he said, was due to reduced supply from farm woodlots and the fact that thousands of farmers no longer have time to work part time in the forests.

Ammunition boxes, textiles for balloons and such things are taking much of the wood-pulp supply and the government must find two billion more board feet than last year. Warren indicated there will be only one new container this year for each two used containers, and urged eastern growers to stock up with used containers, already moving out of the territory in vast quantities under reduced freight rates. Where growers must compete for containers, he said an AA2X priority rating should be used to obtain them.

Horticultural Society Expands

Horace M. Putnam of Lyons has been engaged as assistant secretary of New York State Horticultural Society to assist in carrying on an expanded program of activities. The society's by-laws were revised this year to place greater emphasis upon management by a board of directors. A full Board (first time in years) responded to the call of President Mark E. Buckman of Sodus to meet in Albany to adopt the enlarged program.

Directors said the point had been reached where Secretary-Treasurer Roy P. McPherson and other officers could not meet all the demands for service. Putnam will work with the Board in developing legislative and research programs, representing the society at price and regulatory hearings, etc., and on the Conference Board of Farm Organizations. He is a fruit grower, chairman of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, director of the Rochester Production Credit Association, former president of New York State Cherry Growers' Association, and now president of the National Cherry Council.

Horticultural Society directors also attended the March meeting of directors of the New York and New England Apple Institute, at which considerable time was given price ceilings and other regulations affecting 1944 production. John Lyman of Middletown, Conn., and J. Wessel TenBroeck of Hudson, N. Y., were announced as members of OPA'S Apple Advisory Board. TenBroeck also represents the pear growers; Putnam and Alfred G. Lewis of Geneva, the cherry growers; and Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, the peach growers.

It was voted to hold the annual meeting of the Institute in New Hampshire, probably in conjunction with the New Hampshire Horticultural Society's meeting, during July.

Spraying to Thin Fruit

Shortage of labor and prospect of large fruit crops have aroused wide interest in use of blossom sprays to thin fruit. Prof. M. B. Hoffman of the Cornell pomology department has done considerable work on this and has prepared a summary of his findings. Thinning apples or peaches is necessary where the set is too heavy, and doing the work by hand is slow and expensive. By getting a spray on at exactly the right time it has been indicated that many of the buds can be killed. But there are dangers of doing too good a job of thinning, so the advice offered is to check closely with the county agent and apply the spray on only part of the orchard this year.

How Many Hours Per Man?

The other day I called on Harold Shafer, East Bloomfield, N. Y., farmer. He told me his hired man was 24, and he wondered about the draft.

"How many work units?" I asked.

"We carried 51 all last season and the two of us expect to do as much this year. This means dawn-to-dusk operations, work on Sundays, etc. I don't like to work on Sunday, any more than anyone else, but what are we going to do?" said Shafer.

Livestock, milk, field crops, grain, etc., make up the production, which, it seems to me, calls for a couple of "E" awards similar to those given to war plants.

—A. A.—

HEREFORD SALE TO BE HELD ON APRIL 17

A total of 58 registered Hereford beef cattle, the results of highly selective breeding by some of the East's most prominent cattlemen, will go in the ring to the highest bidder at the fourth annual New York Hereford Breeders' Association sale and show. Sale will be held at Ithaca on Monday, April 17, in the pavilion of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, it was announced by David O. Beresford, president of the group.

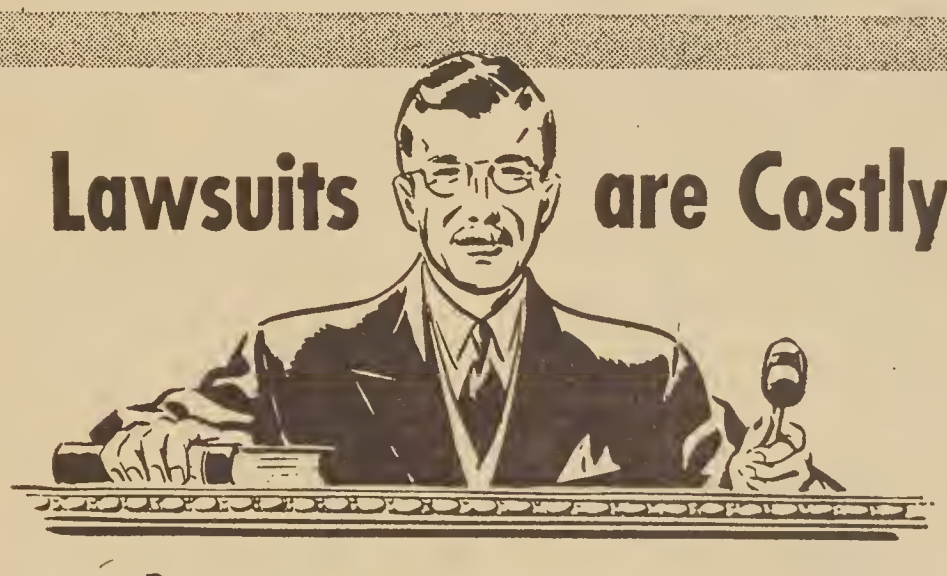
At 6:30 Sunday evening a banquet will be held at "Old Hundred" on the Elmira road to which all interested are invited to attend. The sale will follow the show which starts 8 A. M. Monday. Cattle will be divided into seven standard classes. The American Hereford Association is sending a judge to place these New York cattle. The sale will start at 1 P. M. under the direction of Guy Pettit, Bloomfield, Iowa, auctioneer, who for many years has specialized in Hereford sales.

—A. A.—

NEW ENGLAND NOTES

Peach Prospects Good.—At risk of putting a jinx on the 1944 peach crop, it now seems time to venture the forecast that a good crop is in prospect. Up to press time no winter freeze damage has occurred in Massachusetts, and veteran observer "Jake" (Dr. J. K.) Shaw says there never has been a freeze at this late date in the 37 years which he has been at the state college. Peach growers deserve a break after a total crop failure in 1943.

Onion Plantings.—First estimate on onion plantings in Connecticut Valley look like slightly larger acreage than a year ago. Total is forecast at 1,250 acres compared with 1,200 in 1943. These plantings will be less than half the normal pre-war average. Potatoes are now getting to be the big Valley crop and it is believed they will again this year far out-rank onion plantings in practically all valley sections.



. . . But now you can protect yourself from losses due to farm accidents . . .

A BAD accident and a lawsuit can wipe out an entire farm . . . However, such risks can be eliminated through **Farm Employers Liability** and **Farm Liability** insurance now offered to farmers in New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont by Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

Farm Employers Liability will protect you from losses due to unforeseen accidents to your help. This policy pays up to $500 for medical, hospital, or funeral expenses for farm employees injured during employment.

It will also protect you from claims resulting from injured farm employees, regardless of your responsibility for the accident.

The companion policy to **Farm Employers Liability** is **Farm Liability.** This policy protects you from losses due to:

Accidents caused by your livestock straying on the highway.

Accidents caused by the operation of your tractor or other farm machinery on the highway or on your farm.

Accidents caused by your team on the highway, in town, or on another farm.

Accidents to persons who come on your farm regardless of whether or not they are invited or have business there.

Accidents to people who come on your farm, stop at your roadside market to buy vegetables, dairy products, poultry, etc.

Accidents involving bicycles, or from your dog attacking someone, and many other types of accidents.

Nearly one-fourth—24 per cent of all deaths from work accidents in 1942 occurred on farms. With inexperienced help these days, the risk of accident is even greater. Why not join with many thousand fellow farmers and share this risk together—through the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company . . . a pioneer in the field of Farm Employers Liability Insurance. Take the first step now — mail the coupon today.

Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.

State Office — Syracuse, N. Y. Home Office — Columbus, Ohio

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPANIES
416 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Without Obligation Please Furnish Me with Information About Farm Liability and Farm Employers Liability Protection.

NAME .....

STREET AND NO. .....

COUNTY ..... STATE ..... NO. ACRES .....

Are You Insured Against

Loss of life, limb, sight or time caused by accidents such as, around the home, struck by lightning, gored by a bull, kicked or injured by a horse or other animal, tractor accidents, silo, barn and farm machinery accidents?

YOUR MERCHANTS MUTUAL AGENT

will gladly furnish you without obligation full information on the Merchants Mutual Personal Accident Policy designed expressly for Farmers, Members of their Family and Hired Help.

NO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED . . .

ACT NOW — YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO REMAIN UNINSURED

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Buffalo 5, N. Y.

Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from . . $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19

J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*

Easter is Egg Time!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

IN EVERY American home throughout the land, eggs are served on Easter; it's as traditional as are the beans of Boston, the fried chicken of the Deep South. The only difference is that this Easter-egg tradition is a national one.

The youngsters look forward to coloring eggs at this season. And with food dyes as pure as they are, they can be allowed to dye as many as they wish, for the eggs are perfectly usable later on. Shelled, they can be used for creamed eggs, egg salad and egg sandwiches, stuffed, or in any number of other ways.

Every housewife knows many ways to serve eggs for Easter breakfast, but here is a good Easter supper dish. Served hot, with bran muffins, a crisp salad and a hot drink, the whole family will say it's a grand way to finish off Easter eating!

Poached Eggs in Mushroom Sauce

4 tablespoons butter
½ lb. fresh, dried or canned mushrooms
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2 cups milk
4 eggs
Toast points

Melt butter and cook mushrooms in it for 5 minutes. Then place mushrooms in a greased one-quart glass dish, leaving liquid in saucepan. Stir flour into mushroom liquid, add salt, Worcestershire sauce and milk. Cook slowly, stirring constantly until thickened. Pour the sauce over mushrooms and drop uncooked eggs in sauce. Arrange toast points about eggs, bake in moderate oven until eggs are firm (350° F. about ten minutes).

Another simple way to prepare eggs for supper, and a way that the youngsters can do when Mother is away is "Tomatoed Eggs." To prepare them follow these directions:

Tomatoed Eggs

Empty a can of commercially canned, or home-canned, undiluted tomato soup in a glass pie plate. Into this break as many eggs as there are to be persons at the meal. Put in a 350° F. oven and bake until eggs are set. Sprinkle with paprika, and serve each egg on a piece of toast, then pour some of the tomato mixture over both.

And here is another tomato and egg mixture, with cheese added. This makes it a heartier dish and is a good one to use when you find you have a few extra points to get the cheese!

Scotch Woodcock

1 lb. cheese
1 can tomato soup
2 eggs

Heat the soup, then add grated or cut-up cheese, and stir until partially melted. Beat eggs well, then stir into the tomato mixture for about three minutes. Serve over crisp crackers with a slice or two of home-canned pickle and accompanied with coffee. This makes a hit with the men, and is a good Sunday night meal.

Macaroni and Eggs
(Good for a main dish)

8-ounce box of macaroni
6 tablespoons butter (or substitute)
5 tablespoons flour
2½ cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
5 hard-cooked eggs
¾ cup cornflakes
2 teaspoons butter

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, then drain and rinse in warm water. Melt butter, blend in flour, add milk gradually and stir constantly. Cook until thick; add salt. Slice eggs, then mix with macaroni and sauce and turn into shallow casserole. Crush cornflakes into crumbs, mix with melted butter and sprinkle over top. Bake in hot oven (450°F.) for 20 minutes.

Youngsters look forward to coloring eggs at Easter time. Food dyes are pure and the eggs are usable later on for salads, sandwiches, creamed and casserole dishes.

Luncheon Eggs

This is a splendid "beginning" dish for the children, as it is practically sure to be just right. And it is delicious as well as nourishing!

3 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk

Break eggs in bowl, add salt, and beat until light. Grease the top part of double boiler, pour mixture in, set over simmering water in bottom part and let cook 30 minutes without stirring. These will keep for a long time so are good to plan when Father will be later than usual.

Hidden Treasure Casserole
(The eggs are the "treasure")

3 cups medium white sauce
½ lb. chcese (diced)
1 lb. or 1 can of mushrooms (optional)
3 cups diced left-over ham (cooked)
1 quart cooked noodles (chopped slightly)
6 hard-cooked eggs
Buttered bread crumbs

Place sauce over boiling water, in top of double-boiler and add diced cheese and mushrooms (if used) cut up. If mushrooms are not used, canned peas may be substituted if desired. Cover and cook 20 minutes, then add ham and noodles and pour into casserole and sprinkle with fine bread crumbs. Cut the hard-cooked eggs in half lengthwise and place evenly around outer edge of dish pressing down into mixture so that they won't dry out and will be slightly "hidden." Bake only until crumbs are browned.

De Luxe Scrambled Eggs
(A good supper dish)

6 eggs
4 wienies
½ cup milk
1 large sprig of parsley

Beat eggs with rotary egg-beater, adding milk at the last and beating also. Cook wienies 3 minutes, remove from water and slice thinly into the egg mixture. Pour into buttered skillet and stir constantly until thick and creamy. Pour over buttered toast and sprinkle either a small spray or two of parsley, or finely cut up pieces, over the top. Add dash of paprika for additional color and serve piping hot.

Poached Eggs in Mushroom Sauce . . . Hot Bran muffins . . . crisp green salad and a hot drink . . . this makes a fine Easter supper.

Baconized Baked Eggs
(Sunday morning treat)

Line individual custard cups with strips of bacon, then break an egg into each, sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake until eggs are firm and bacon crisp. Lift out on to hot plate, or onto rounds of buttered toast.

—A. A.—

Mother and Three Sons Cut Pulpwood

(*Continued from Page* 6)

tunate families. The Jewells gathered around the wood stove in the simply furnished living room to talk of the appeal for more pulp. Mr. Jewell, whose leg was crushed when a tractor overturned, was unable to do the farm chores. The family decided that the production of pulpwood was the most important thing to be done. In order to cut pulpwood, it was necessary to reduce some of the work. So all the livestock, except that needed for family use, was sold. They decided that they would do one job well. Like good soldiers with a job to do, they shouldered their axes and saws and marched up the hill to the woodlot.

The four of them—Mrs. Jewell, John, Jr., 15, Robert 13, and Donald 10—set out to do a man's job. And they did it well.

Cord by cord the wood was hauled by sleigh and stacked along the roadside. There, half covered by snow, it stood a monument to the heroic work of one American family. But the Jewells do not consider themselves heroes. They see it simply as a job that needed to be done.—*Evelyn Jacobson.*

YOU COULD NOT WAIT

By Julia Munro Greene.

In March you said, "This year the spring is late."
Spring came today and spread its daffodils
Across the tall green hills.

Spring came and threaded bird-songs, strangely loud,
All through the woods. I opened wide the gate
On furrows that you plowed.

Now I shall sow the seeds as you have done,
And know you wait their growing. Spring came late
This year. You could not wait.

YOUNG FAVORITES

No. **3429.** Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, for round neck blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric, with 2⅞ yards edging; for blouse with convertible collar, 2⅛ yards 39-inch fabric, 3½ yards edging.

No. **3672.** Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, for jacket and skirt, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric; for separate waist, 1¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3343.** Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅝ yards 35-inch fabric, ¼ yard contrasting and ⅛ yard for each applique. Applique included in pattern.

No. **3658.** Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, for the overalls, 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric; for the blouse, 1⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3566.** Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2⅛ yards 35-inch fabric with 1¾ yards ric-rac braid.

No. **3489.** Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 4¼ yards 35-inch or 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our Spring Fashion book has 24-pages beautifully illustrated in color with patterns for all ages, sizes and occasions. Price 12 cents, or send 25c for the Fashion Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

more for Al than I can. Unless somebody does something, he's going to die. Hear that muttering?"

The girl nodded her head.

"Do you know what he's trying to say, and does say every little while?"

"What?"

"'Where's Betty?'"

"Means his sister," she said.

"No," snapped the doctor, "he means you!"

Betty stood staring at the doctor, then suddenly she dropped on her knees beside the bed, slipped her arm under the restless head, and put her face next to Al's. The doctor stood for a long moment watching the brown head so close to the red one, while the strained face of the sick man relaxed. Then, smilingly, he gently tiptoed out of the room.

"Leave them alone," he said to the family. "We found the right medicine and I think we're through the crisis." He promised to be back later, and left orders that Allen was not to be disturbed until he woke up naturally.

The family, vastly relieved by the doctor's confidence and by Al's long quiet rest, were staying away from the bedroom. The late fall afternoon sunshine shining through the big windows was all a part of the singing happiness in Betty's heart. She had been crocheting, but now, tired and relaxed, she leaned back for a moment in the comfortable old-fashioned rocker and closed her eyes.

Opening the bedroom door half an hour later, Aunt Kate took one look at Al and Betty, both sound asleep. Then closing the door carefully, she tiptoed away, smiling. A little later, Allen opened his eyes, lay for a few moments trying to think why he was there, and what had happened. The last he could remember was how sick he had felt when he was trying to get up. Then he raised an arm and attempted to sit up. Pain and weakness seized him, and he sank back.

Turning his head, for the first time he noticed Betty asleep in her chair. After puzzling over that situation for a moment, he spoke her name softly. Instantly, she was awake and came across the room to stand by his bed.

"Yes, Al," she said. "How do you feel?"

"What's the matter? What happened? Why are you here?"

"You've been awfully sick, Al. I'm just sitting here now to change off with Aunt Kate. But you mustn't talk or excite yourself. Just try to go back to sleep again."

Allen looked up at her for a long moment, and said:

"Then it wasn't a dream!"

"What wasn't a dream?"

"I dreamed, Betty, that I was in some awful pain and trouble, and then *you* came and put your arms around me, and everything was all right again."

He raised a hand weakly toward her, and said:

"Tell me that it wasn't a dream, dear. Tell me that everything will always be all right because you love me and will never leave me."

The girl hesitated a moment, wondering if Al's emotion was just the result of his weakness. Then she remembered how he had called for her in his delirium, and how quickly he had quieted when she came. Suddenly she dropped on her knees, pulled his head gently over to her breast, and answered his question:

"Al, I've always loved you, ever since I was a kid, and I'll never, never leave you as long as you want me to stay. Now, go to sleep." (*To be continued*)

One Best Home Way To BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS *at once!*

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. *Well worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

WALL PAPER

Make Home Cheerful

Send today for large catalog excellent papers selected from thousands of styles. Variety of modern patterns; satisfying color schemes. Low prices; shipped prepaid.

Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept.76, Philadelphia, Pa. Big FREE Catalog

QUILT PIECES

My big bargain package beautiful, fast-color quilt pieces includes 1000 yards thread, free 18 selected quilt patterns, free cake new "No-Knot". Keeps thread from twisting, makes threading needle easier. All these plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches, special $1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Money instantly refunded if you aren't entirely pleased. Send no money. Pay postman. MARY CALDWELL, Craft Remnant Co., Dept. 5944, Bloomington, Ill. FREE for prompt action—New 1944 Trail Blazer's Almanac.

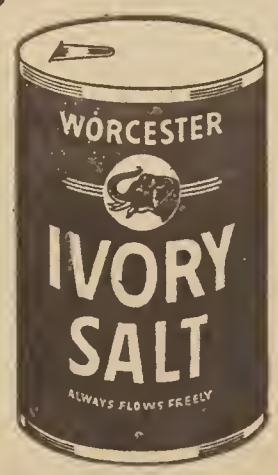
WANTED— WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. All modern conveniences. Two adults, 8 year old boy. No laundry. $14.00. **GEORGE WILLIAMS,** LOCHLAND ROAD, GENEVA, N. Y.

500 Colorful Quilt Patches, prints, percales, etc., $1.00 plus 10c postage. Free Patterns. G. JOHNSON, 51 UNION STREET, HAMBURG, N. Y.

SALT has many uses

Nature flavors food, salt brings out flavor. Salt is vital to farm life. It is indispensable for canning, meat curing, butter making and stock feeding. Use only pure Worcester Salt.

FREE—WHILE THEY LAST...The Practical Farmer's Salt Book keeps accurate records and contains valuable information. Send no money, just drop a card or letter to Worcester Salt Company, 40 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR TEN DAYS I have been so thoroughly immersed in the weather and the agriculture of New Mexico that I find it difficult to visualize northeastern conditions on St. Patrick's Day.

The sun shines every day here — all day long. I am around in my shirt sleeves after ten o'clock in the morning. Oats are up and land is being fitted for maize and cotton. Trees are leafing out. Alfalfa is about four inches high. In face of all this it is hard to remember that March 17th in New York State can be terrifically cold and windy and that it will be weeks before cattle can be turned out to pasture.

My best course, I guess, is to forget all about such disagreeable facts and just tell you about things down here.

A Native

Son Howard is right now preparing to make his fifth crop in New Mexico. He is beginning to pass as a native. He and Anne just can't see ever coming back to the Northeast. They have made friends here and staked out their claim for economic independence. I am glad they have; it's good for young people to strike out on their own in a strange land.

Chisum Headquarters

The farm Howard and Anne have bought lies about four miles south of the city of Roswell, New Mexico. It is the headquarters of the famous South Spring Ranch which in turn was the base of operations for Chisum, the Cattle King, and later for one of the Governors of New Mexico who built the railroad down the Pecos Valley.

There are approximately 1000 acres in the place now. Six hundred acres are irrigated by three big wells and four hundred acres are run as dry land.

Principal Crops

The three main crops grown by Howard on his farm are typical of the area. They are, in about equal proportions, cotton (the money crop), maize or oats, and alfalfa. If managed well, alfalfa makes five crops and in addition can be grazed for about three months without hurting it.

Howard's cotton last year averaged 961 pounds of lint and nearly 1800 pounds of seed to the acre. Yields like this make the Pecos Valley one of the really fine cotton-growing sections in the world.

Soil

The soil is a rich alluvial deposit. It is practically free of stones. It is so impervious to water that a small stream can be led in a surface ditch for miles from the well where it originates without any appreciable loss in volume. At Sunnygables on our gravel flats such a stream would completely disappear from sight in a few rods.

Up until lately the area has used no fertilizer of any kind. Even the manure from the feed lots has been neglected. Since I have been coming here, however, manure has come into its own and is now eagerly sought after. The same goes for superphosphate. This morning I rode over an 80 acre alfalfa field on Howard's place. I noticed a lot of streaks in it where the alfalfa did not look as good as in the rest of the field. I asked Howard if the streaks were caused by uneven watering.

"No," he said, "I thought they were at first but I was wrong. They're the spots the boys missed when they top-dressed with superphosphate. They thought the job was a useless one anyway and so weren't very careful."

I have never seen such pronounced results from the use of any fertilizer anywhere. Perhaps as the season progresses the contrast will tend to disappear. If it doesn't, this country is surely going to buy a lot of phosphorus in the years ahead.

Labor

Since cotton has to be chopped (hoed) and picked by hand, it dictates the farm labor of the section. Women and kids can do both jobs. The best hired man, therefore, is the one with the most kids. Practically, this means Mexicans. Howard is fortunate in having a few families who have lived on his place for generations. He has done a lot for these families by providing good living quarters, cows to milk, a big farm garden, fuel, and by taking a real interest in their troubles. He has taught the younger men to drive tractors and to become pretty good mechanics. As a result of this forward looking policy he is in pretty good shape for help. The section as a whole, however, is in bad shape. The Mexicans have been lured off the farms by high industrial wages, thousands have gone into the Army, and many women and children refuse to do any more work in the fields.

The only immediate remedies for this situation seem to lie in (1) using prisoners of war, and (2) importing labor from old Mexico. German war prisoners are available here for short days at $1.50 per day. At some work they pay out; as cotton pickers, however, they are no good. I guess they think that such a job is beneath the dignity of the super race.

From my point of view as an outsider, the only long time solution of the labor problem would be to get the Mexicans back on the land. To do this would mean considerable improvement in the living conditions provided for them. This is an adjustment which has been long overdue anyway.

Horses versus Tractors

Horses are progressively used less and less in the Valley. Up until this year Howard has worked six or seven teams of big Percheron mares. Mostly these have been used in four and six horse hitches. Since I have been down here he has sold three teams and is now down to a couple.

The teams he sold were bought by an Indian agent for his charges on a nearby reservation. The story is that the red men down here have about run out of tires and cars and are returning to the use of horses.

The mares sold were all ready to drop mule colts. One of the teams kept on the farm are black Percheron mares which weigh about 3800. They, too, are about ready to foal to a Jack. I have put in a bid for this pair of mule colts to be shipped to me in a car of calves. I hope to get a nice pair of black Jenny mules that I can grow out to weigh at least 3000 pounds.

Feed Situation

I am sure Doc Roberts would be interested in the feed situation down here. Normally this Valley feeds thousands of lambs and lots of cattle. Feed lots dot the landscape.

This morning I talked with the agent of the Kansas City stock yards. He told me that the last of the lambs were shipped from the Valley this week. He said that they were not finished; there simply wasn't any feed left here for them to eat. There are only a few cattle in the lots and they too are due to go to market before they are fat.

Looking across a one hundred acre cotton field on the South Spring Ranch, which in 1943 grossed approximately $250.00 per acre.

Alfalfa hay is selling out of feed stores at $30 a ton. Other feed and grain are selling for about New York State prices.

Fortunately, the range land around here is in excellent condition. There is a lot of moisture in it. On the whole, range stock in this section has wintered well. It seems to me it looks better than I have ever seen it at this time of year. The ranges, however, are heavily stocked.

Most ranchers have fed some cake (cottonseed) or high protein pellets this winter. I rode out with one the other day to a pasture on which he had about 200 head of mixed stuff. There were some cows which were dropping calves and a few weaned calves. The rest were yearlings. This man had three bales of alfalfa hay in his pickup truck and two cwt. of cottonseed cake. When we pulled into the pasture the cattle saw the truck and came running. We never stopped. A boy climbed into the back of the pickup and poured out the pieces of cottonseed cake on the ground as we made a big circle. The sliced bales of hay were then distributed in the same way.

After the cattle started eating, I got out of the truck and looked them over carefully. On the whole they were in good flesh. This was particularly true of some stuff with Brahman blood in it. The rancher explained that he had leased this particular pasture and that it was costing him one dollar per head for the winter. This, plus about a pound of cottonseed per head every other day for perhaps ninety days, was his entire cost of wintering this particular bunch of cattle. He assured me that they would go out on the range and get "hog fat" and that he would take at least 450-pound calves off the cows in the fall.

Incidentally, this man once farmed for two years in Otsego County, New York. He doesn't look back on that experience with any great pleasure, except for one thing. He says he never has been able to get enough maple syrup since.

When I thought of the work he would have to put on 200 head of cattle up in Otsego County as compared to "caking" them out of a truck every other day in New Mexico, I too could see why he came back here.

Winter Pasture

Out of my experiences down here on this trip and because of the sale of my Larchmont farm where I have always wintered my beef cattle, I have worked out a new plan for myself.

Howard will buy three carloads of yearlings for me some time this late summer or fall. He will then pasture them on a big dry-land pasture. If they need supplemental feeding, he will take care of that, too.

The last week in April of 1945 he will ship these yearlings to me. I will put them on good pasture and will plan on killing some off pasture; some after a sixty to seventy-five day feed.

In short, what we have planned is to substitute wintering down here for wintering in New York State, and the pasturing of two-year-olds in New York State for the pasturing of yearlings. Only time and markets will tell how this plan will work.

POLITICS

I came down here on a vacation and to study livestock raising—possibly to pick up a bargain. The folks down here, however, don't want to talk cattle raising or anything else but politics.

They are the most rabid anti-New Dealers that I have encountered. Yet I have told them flatly that I will bet that nine-tenths of them will vote the same old ticket come next fall.

Two years ago Willkie was very strong here. His star seems to have set. Most interest is shown in Dewey, with MacArthur and Bricker trailing in that order.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SOLDIERS' RIGHTS

Would you advise me if it is possible for a person to foreclose on a farm bought on a ten year contract, signed by a boy now in the armed forces?

Some legislation has been passed to protect men in the armed services. Briefly, any debt incurred before entering service can be suspended by a court during the time that the man is in service, the amount to be paid in installments after the soldier gets home. Somewhat the same procedure is followed in regard to taxes and mortgages, and in the case of leases a man called into the service has the right to cancel a lease at any time. A landlord may, however, appeal to a court if he thinks that this cancellation privilege is being abused. In all cases where action is being taken to collect money owed by a member of your family in service, we suggest that a lawyer be consulted and his advice followed.

—A. A.—

EGG BUYERS

"Could you give me the names of some good egg buyers in New York City? I would prefer to ship to a retailer if I could find the right man."

There are certain dangers in shipping to a retailer. They are not rated as to reliability and financial resources by our market guide. Frequently, their investment in the business is small, and if they are forced out of business, the chances of collecting for eggs shipped are not too good.

New York State firms that handle farm produce, including eggs, on commission, are required to secure a license and carry a bond for the protection of New York State shippers. Many firms that buy eggs direct have been in business long enough to establish a rating and to build up a reputation for fair dealing. It is far safer to ship to such dealers and commission men than it is to an unknown man who runs a retail store.

—A. A.—

"SKIMPY"

"Recently, I signed a contract with a construction company from a city about one hundred miles away. They agreed to re-side the house, to use fifteen pound felt under the shingles, and nail all the loose clapboards. I found several places where there was no felt underneath. Whereas the shingles have six nail holes, I don't think they average five nails per shingle. The boss on the job has threatened to leave the house as it is and sue for what has been put on. He says the men won't work if I keep checking on them."

Naturally, the boss does not like to have someone checking on his work, but our reader has a perfect right to see he is getting the kind of job he paid for. We have had numerous reports of dissatisfaction on work done by contractors at a distance who send agents around drumming up trade. It seems to us that there is a much better chance for satisfaction if such deals are made with local contractors.

—A. A.—

UNTRAINED HELP

"I sent an order to the——company. Part of the order arrived, but not all of it. They still have my money. I always considered that this concern was reliable."

There is no question about the reliability of the company. It and other mail order companies, too, are having their difficulties with untrained help and inability to get full supplies of goods as advertised in their catalogues.

We have found that several mail order houses are anxious to settle all complaints even to the extent of refunding money in some cases where there was doubt as to the real facts in the case.

Here are some suggestions to lessen chances of difficulty:

1. Keep copies of all orders sent and all letters written.
2. If there is a number (called a file number) on a letter received from the company, refer to that number when you answer the letter.
3. Always sign your letters exactly the same. Do not sign initials once and full name the next time.
4. Do not send cash with your order. Use a personal check or money order.
5. Report any trouble promptly, and, in your letter, give complete information.

—A. A.—

"USED"

"I have a catalogue from a house that claims to sell used clothing and goods from firms that went bankrupt. Their prices seem to be reasonable. Do you know anything about them?"

We have never had any complaints against this particular concern, but we have had numerous letters expressing dissatisfaction over orders sent to similar companies. In one case, the subscriber stated that some of the clothing was torn and had not been cleaned. When they were returned, the subscriber had difficulty in getting a refund and appealed for our assistance.

To deal satisfactorily through the mails, there must be some standard of quality, and we fail to see how there can possibly be such standards on used clothing.

—A. A.—

HIGH PRESSURE

"I am a poultryman and run a small hatchery. I had a long distance phone call from New York from a man who tried to persuade me to advertize on a New York radio station. The fact that he wanted the money before handling the advertising made me suspicious."

We investigated this situation. This man was representing several radio stations in New York City all of which had a very limited range, and therefore, would be heard by few farmers. The attempt to sell this advertising was certainly of a high pressure nature, and it would seem that any profitable returns to our subscriber would be at least doubtful.

—A. A.—

OUR JOB

"I understand that the Service Bureau collects bills. I run a gas station and have several unpaid bills which I would like to have you collect."

The Service Bureau is not a legally licensed collection agency and does not handle the collection of bad debts for grocery stores, gas stations or other commercial concerns. Neither does the Service Bureau attempt to settle differences of opinion between neighbors.

The Service Bureau gives its best efforts toward securing pay for farm produce handled by commission men or purchased by dealers, arbitrating differences of opinion between subscribers and commercial concerns, furnishing information on reliability of dealers, and attempting to secure information on a wide variety of questions asked by readers.

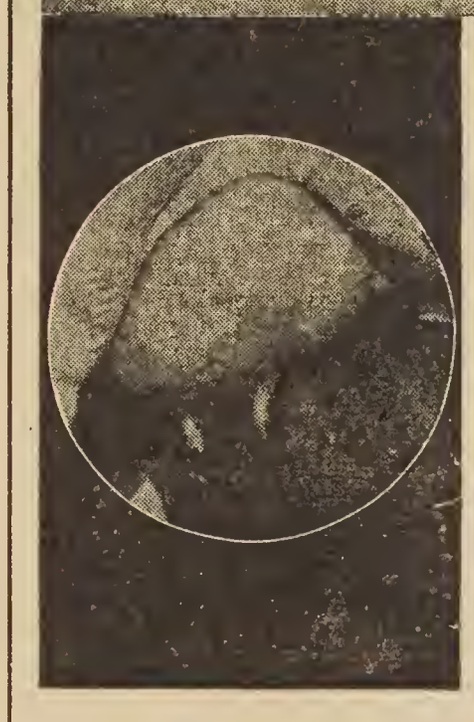
—A. A.—

RED CROSS

"I have a son in the Army, and he told me I would get part of his pay each month, but I have not received it. To whom should I write to get this straightened out?"

Go to your local Red Cross, give them the entire story and ask for their help. The Red Cross has been of immense service in a good many instances of this sort.

HIGH-PRODUCING COWS must maintain "MINERAL HEALTH!"



Cows secrete large amounts of calcium and phosphorus in their milk. *High-producing cows* naturally secrete more of these minerals—and must maintain "Mineral Health" if they are to continue as high producers.

"Mineral Health" cannot be maintained by mineral intake alone. Cows must have sufficient Vitamin D to help them use the minerals, calcium and phosphorus—for milk production as well as for bone, tissue, body maintenance, and later for the production of a calf.

That is why Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast—high in Vitamin D potency—is included in so many quality dairy feeds, minerals and concentrates. To make sure the dairy rations you buy (milking, fitting or dry cow) contain this important ingredient, look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the feed tag. For further facts see your dealer, or write Desk AA-4.

Fleischmann's

IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS

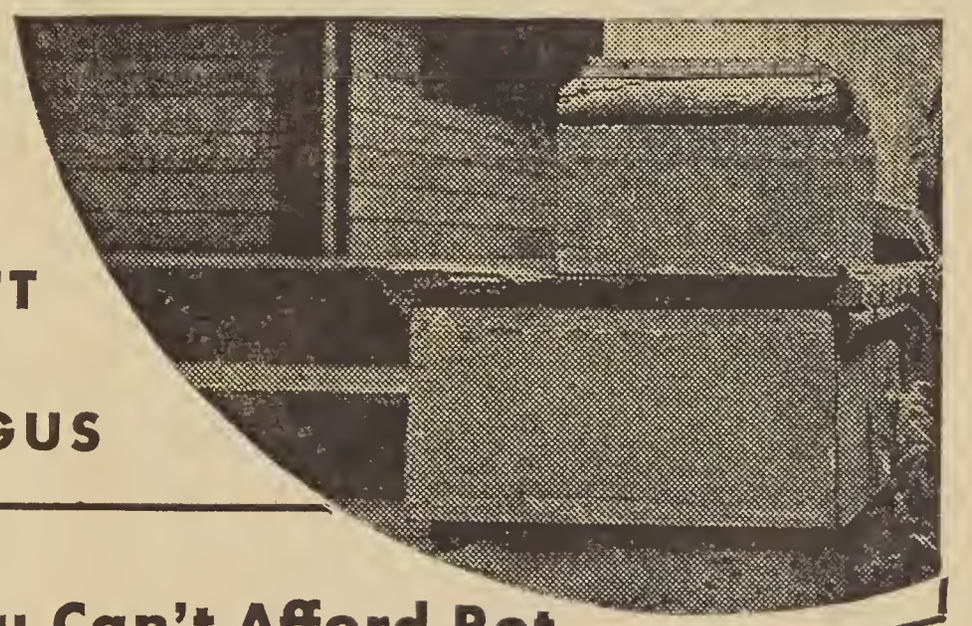
Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE

far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fencers.
DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

You Can't Afford Rot

CUPRINOL STOPS ROT

A priming coat of Cuprinol would have prevented this rot at the column base. For Cuprinol gives long lasting protection against rot—and insect borers as well—to wood construction.

You can use it by itself on fences, posts, wharves and other wood, or as a priming coat where paint is desired for further protection and appearance. It is easily applied by brush, spray or dipping, and costs less than 1c per sq. ft.

Cuprinol meets specifications of the Navy for wood preservatives, and "Cuprinol for Fabrics" meets those of the Army for duck and heavy duty canvas. It has 30 years successful history, and offers the farmer a practical, economical preservative to reduce the repair and replacement cost of wood, rope and tarpaulins.

Cuprinol treated wood and fabrics are harmless to animals, poultry, plants, ensilage and stored farm products. Today, when labor is scarce, you can't afford rot, but you can afford Cuprinol.

Ask about Cuprinol at your farm supply store.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

$5 MILK

necessary now to avoid future shortage in the New York City market...

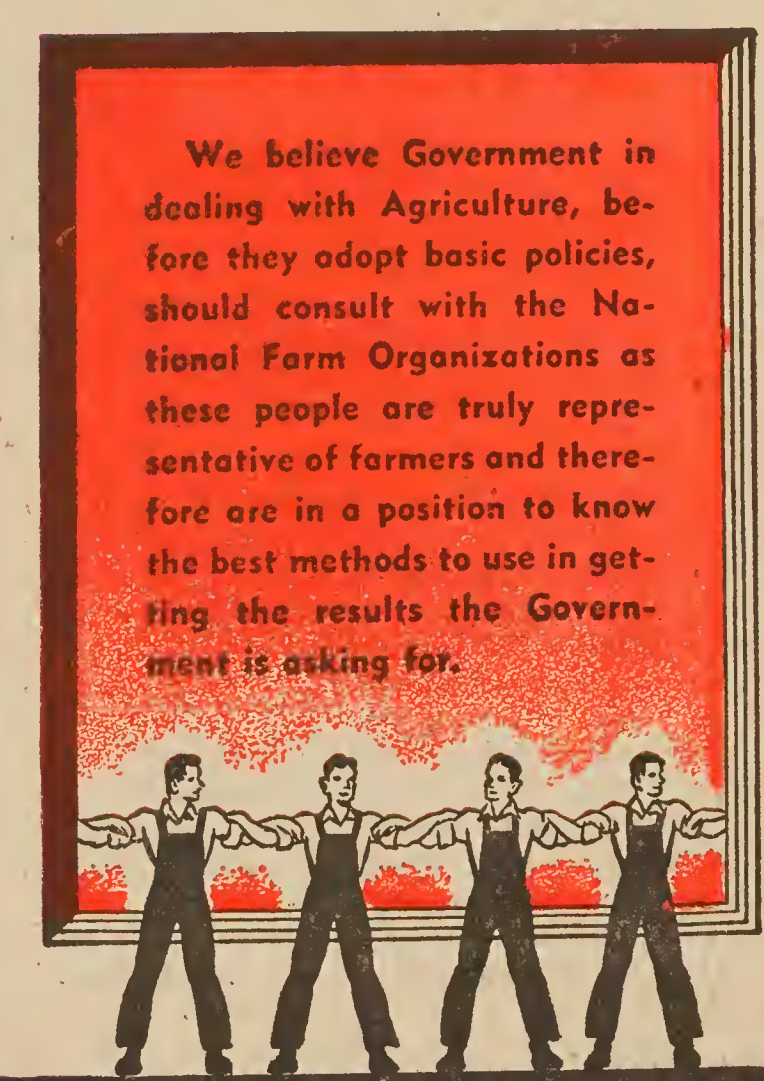
JANUARY shipments of milk to the New York City market were 3% below 1943 figures. February shipments sagged 5% below. And in February, more than 5,000 farmers—ordinarily shipping to New York City—were forced by low prices to send their milk to other markets where higher returns were possible.

The prospects of an acute shortage has alarmed many. Dairy farmers and business men close to the dairy industry, have asked the United States Department of Agriculture not to put into effect that part of the New York milk order which requires a 25c reduction per hundredweight in the price of Class 1 milk beginning April 1.

But The Dairymen's League—with its accurate knowledge of the facts throughout the entire milkshed—declares that simple stoppage of the April price reduction is not enough. *Milk must go higher,* says the League. The Class 1 price must be fixed at a level that will return dairy farmers at least $5 per hundredweight for all of their milk. If that doesn't happen, production cuts and shipments diverted from the New York market, may cause a dangerous shortage.

This Is Not Theory. It Is Simple Economic Law

With feed getting scarcer . . . with farm labor being re-classified in the draft . . . and with badly worn farm machinery one year closer to the scrap heap . . . dairymen everywhere are figuring the risks of increased milk production with a sharp pencil. Under $5 milk, they will be able to go all-out in their efforts to equal their last year's figures. They might even beat them under such circumstances. But if dairy farmers must face the future with the sure knowledge that the harder they work, the more money they're going to lose, it's almost certain that their production rate will fall still lower.



The League solution to the problem is not unreasonable. It is realistic. It faces the facts—all the facts, not just some. It is based on conditions throughout the entire milkshed. And it considers the highest interests of consumers as well as producers. No consumer wants to go hungry, just as no farmer wants to go broke. And the country needs milk . . . more milk . . . and still more milk. *A $5 price will turn the trick.* It will insure an ample milk supply. It will satisfy everyone's needs. And under present wage rates it will work hardship on no one. Surely $5 milk is a reasonable price to pay for an assured supply of an essential food in a time of grave national emergency.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

APRIL 15, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

What's Around the Turn of the Road for Dairymen?

By E. R. EASTMAN

DAIRYMEN everywhere are thinking and worrying about what will happen to their business after the war. As dairying is over fifty per cent of our total farm business here in the Northeast, that means that more than half of our farmers are concerned with this problem. So let's take a moment to see where we are headed in this dairy business and to make some suggestions that may help to meet the terrific adjustments that we know are coming.

Some Production Facts

The number of dairy cows in the United States is the largest in history. Twenty years ago, in 1924, there were 22 million cows in the United States. There are 27 million now, and the number is rapidly increasing. Twenty years ago we produced about 80 billion pounds of milk annually. This year we will produce 118 billion pounds, an increase of almost fifty per cent. The increase has been rapid. Much of it is due to improved efficiency of dairymen, better breeding and selection, better feeding, better pastures and hay, and much better disease control.

And you can't turn off the faucet in the dairy business! It takes at least three years to bring a cow into production. Once in, she stays in production for years, even if milk prices go ruinously low.

Over-Capitalization of Cows

Some dairymen object every time I point out that cow prices on the average are too high, but I have been attending some farm auctions of late and it seems to me that many dairymen are positively insane when they start bidding on cows. They make the great mistake of thinking the present good prices of milk will always continue.

Good cows, of course, are worth good money, but I repeat emphatically that the average run of herd is not worth the prices that farmers are now paying.

Too Little Culling

Because of good milk prices, too many farmers are hanging on to poor cows. It is doubtful if these are paying, even now. They are eating scarce and high-priced grain, and it will be more difficult to get rid of them when beef prices go down.

Some Consumption Problems

1. The present high consumer income, plus war and lend-lease demands, has made shortages in all dairy products in spite of the high production. Rest assured that these shortages will not continue. The demand can fall off almost overnight, but you can't stop production overnight. When the war with either Germany or Japan ends, war plants will close, demobilization will start, government will stop buying, unemployment will jump, and consumer demand for all products, especially dairy products, will fall off.

2. Because of wartime scarcities of dairy products, the consumer has turned to cheaper substitutes. He will not easily be turned back to dairy products, particularly when his income falls off. Just the other day a friend told me how hard it was for him to eat his first pound of oleo. "Now", he said, "I'd just as soon have it as butter."

The oleo people will continue to fight for legislation that will help them make oleo look like butter. And there are other butter substitute spreads.

Also, producers of fluid milk may well be concerned over the rapidly increasing use of canned milk, which can be produced and shipped into local markets from any other section of the country.

Federal Government Interference

America was once a rural nation. Today the very large majority of the citizens are non-farmers. A government made up of politicians will tend to represent city consumers and not farmers, because that is where the votes are. Therefore, no marketing order or other scheme where the government dominates the situation can long give the farmer a fair deal.

Municipal Interference

The same principle applies here as for the Federal government. Officials of a large city will work for a low price for milk and for rules and regulations (*Turn to Page* 19)

These young dairymen and their fellows face the future undaunted and unafraid. Better than our generation they will know how to cope with the many problems of the dairy farmer. Read the interesting article on this page.

APRIL 15 The G.L.F. Patron 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Some of the Best...

A Message to G.L.F. Members Who Are Going to Order Chicks

by Johnny Huttar

In my work with G.L.F. I average about 200 farm calls a year. In many instances my call is made because there is poultry trouble on the farm. Year after year, as I see this trouble, I become more and more impressed with the value of breeding. I am convinced that good stock to start with would have avoided about half of all the trouble I have seen.

Like begets like . . . When you stop to think that most of the things that make poultry either pay or lose are directly handed down from parents to offspring, you see what I mean.

Take such things as: *Livability* . . . *Rate of growth and feathering* . . . *Size of egg* . . . *Total egg production* . . .

All these qualities are inherited, and what more do you need to make chickens pay?

One thing that bothers me is the number of chicks that are bought each year without any real knowledge of the breeding back of them. Some of these come from distant states. When I see how they turn out, I wonder if distance didn't lend some enchantment when they were bought. All other things being equal, nearby chicks have a better chance, because they aren't so likely to get chilled or hungry on their way to their new home.

Here's another thing I'm convinced of: There are lots of the best bred chicks in the world produced right here in G.L.F. territory. In fact I'd go further and say that, if we stuck to G.L.F. members who produce chicks, we'd make a big improvement in the breeding of G.L.F. patrons' flocks.

I know most of these breeders and hatcherymen personally, and I know their stock. *Some of the world's best blood lines of every commercial breed* are mixed into their stock.

This year, when quality counts so much more than quantity, I recommend that you inquire about the chicks of G.L.F. members at your local service agency before you buy.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

SOME OF THE BEST CHICKS IN THE WORLD ARE PRODUCED IN G.L.F. TERRITORY BY G.L.F. MEMBERS

Good Summer Pasture Is Essential

By George H. Serviss

EVERY dairyman knows that the cheapest milk is produced on good pasture. For most of the Northeast this kind of pasture exists only from about May 10 to late June or early July. On the average dairy farm, really good pasture is available for only 45 to 60 days out of what should be, at the very least, a 150-day grazing season.

Can anything be done about this? Yes, there are several solutions. What will fit one farm will not fit all, but

A Sudan grass pasture provides excellent feed in midsummer when permanent pastures are short.

there are few farms on which a fairly good solution cannot be worked out.

The first step, of course, should be the improvement of the permanent pasture, in most cases not all of it but around one to one and a half acres per cow. Usually liming, always liberal fertilizing, and frequently reseeding are necessary to accomplish this. Bluegrass pastures, even at their best, cannot be counted upon to feed dairy cows adequately from early July on.

Pasturing Oats

One of the things that may be done this year is the use of oats for pasture. This may sound like heresy in view of the grain situation, but it will be profitable for some farmers. An acre of oats pastured off will usually make as much milk as though they were threshed and fed as grain. Of course, the value of the straw for bedding is lost, but the cost and labor of threshing them is saved.

Oats may be sown early, and when they are they should be ready for pasturing the fore part of July. This practice is especially applicable where a Ladino clover-grass pasture mixture is being seeded with the oats. In a year of normal rainfall the Ladino clover mixture will usually be ready for grazing within a short time after the oats are pastured off. This is one of the very best ways of establishing a good seeding either of Ladino clover or other legumes and grasses.

Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is the crop that many farmers have been using to supply summer pasture for years. It may well be called the king of all annual summer pasture crops. While it cannot be successfully grown under as wide a variety of conditions as oats it is more productive than oats when it is grown under favorable conditions.

Sudan grass is really a high fertility crop. It requires about the same conditions as corn in order to do well. It withstands drought remarkably well but is not at all tolerant of wet soils. Where the soil is wet, Japanese millet is superior.

The sowing of Sudan grass should take place immediately after corn planting. Eight to 10 loads of superphosphated manure plus 200 pounds of a 4-12-4 drilled in at seeding is satisfactory fertilization. Where manure is not available 300 pounds to the acre of 4-12-4 should be used and in addition 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda should be plowed or drilled in ahead of seeding or applied as a top-dressing after seeding.

When to Graze

Sudan grass is considered ready for grazing when it is about 18 inches in height which is usually 6 to 7 weeks after sowing. It will continue to grow until frost. To get the most out of it, the field should be divided to permit alternate grazing.

Much has been said about the danger of grazing Sudan grass. It is true that there are records of cows dying from prussic acid poisoning while on Sudan grass pasture. There are many more records of cows dying from bloat on alfalfa and yet there are many dairymen who regularly pasture their cows on alfalfa. There are also records of cows dying on unimproved permanent pasture from one sort of poisoning or another. If Sudan grass is allowed to make a growth of about 18 inches before the cows are turned on and if new growth following a frost is not pastured there is little, if any, reason to worry. Less reason, in fact, than there is on some other kinds of pasture.

Millet

Japanese millet may be used in place of Sudan in the cooler parts of the State and wherever the soil is inclined to be wet. Fertilization and time of seeding should be the same.

There are other good ways of providing summer pasture but plans usually have to be made a year ahead. If most of the farm is adapted to alfalfa, part of the second cutting may be pastured. Red clover aftermath, too, is excellent but it usually comes on quite late. It will be ready sooner if the clover is cut early. For most of the State Ladino clover aftermath is one of the best and cheapest solutions. Ladino clover, if given the proper fertility treatment and if mowed reasonably early, will usually provide excellent supplemental pasture in midsummer. So far as the seed supply permits, one pound of Ladino seed per acre might well be added to all clover and timothy seedings being made this spring. The red clover and alsike part of the mixture may be safely reduced from two to four pounds whenever a pound of Ladino is added.

The important thing is not what practice is utilized to provide summer pasture, but that some steps be taken. Where meadow aftermath of one kind or another will not be available, some oats, Sudan grass or Japanese millet should be provided. The acreage needed will depend on conditions, usually one acre for every three or four cows will be about right if the other kinds of pasture available are good.

—A. A.—

DAMPING OFF

What causes vegetable plants in boxes to die right at the surface of the ground, and how can it be stopped?

This trouble is called "damping off", and is caused by a fungus. One way to control it is to cover the soil in the plant box with sand. Another is to watch the watering of the plants carefully. Add water on sunny days, and water thoroughly but not too often.

—A. A.—

"At least one maternity stall and one calf pen that will house four calves should be on every dairy farm where replacements are raised."—*Cornell Bulletin E-540.*

DON'T LET BITE SPOIL SMOKING JOY!

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WHAT DO FARMERS WANT?

THE National Economic Council is an organization devoted to finding and publishing facts that bear upon many of our national problems. It is nonpartisan and completely independent. Just published by this organization is a pamphlet entitled "We Planned It That Way", by Channing Pollock, famous playwright and student of economics. I wish I could publish all of Mr. Pollock's article, for every American ought to read it. Here are a few highlights:

1. On July 1, 1943, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, occupied 24 important executive posts. This beat Mussolini, who at the height of his career held only nine or ten posts.

2. Rexford Guy Tugwell, one of the founders of the Brain Trust, invested more than $1,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in thousands of collective farms, chiefly in California, "modeled after similar farms in Russia", as he boldly declared.

3. Harry Hopkins, in the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, frankly declared that "the government will determine the kind of food, clothing, housing, and businesses which we shall have, and will affect every detail of our daily lives."

4. Thomas C. Corcoran, another high government adviser, who is credited with having drafted many of the regulative measures, said in an interview, "The revolution is here."

5. The growth of this "revolution" is found in these prewar figures: In 1925 the Federal government had 532,494 civilian employees. By 1939 the number was nearly 938,000. Between March 1933 and March 1939, 124 new bureaus were created, and our public debt increased from $177.82 per capita to $327.09 per capita. For the three years 1933 to 1936, three non-war years, Federal expenditures came to $24,000,000,000, only a little less than the cost of our government and four wars during the 124 years preceding 1914.

These startling facts, summarized by Mr. Pollock, speak for themselves. They show what the government "planners" have clearly in mind, and that it is something much farther reaching than winning the war. The people are largely to blame for this situation. We have been asleep at the switch. We have insisted on the government doing the jobs we should have done for ourselves or that should be done in our own localities. It is not so much a matter of whether Democrats or Republicans are in power. Human nature is the same in both cases. Neither party should be allowed in power so long that it gets entrenched.

But most important of all is the fundamental principle that government can never be an operator in either agriculture or business for any length of time without accumulating power that will destroy every citizen's right to operate freely within the confines of just laws and to run his own life as long as he behaves himself.

TRIPLE A PROBLEM

One aspect of this dangerous situation is the growth of so-called Federal farm agencies completely controlled from Washington, the outstanding example of which is the Triple A. This is an organization operated in the states and the counties for the most part by honest, hard-working, sincere men. But just let any of these local workers in the counties show a bit of independence or initiative and there is immediate and emphatic objection from Washington.

The Triple A has done some good work for farmers, mostly in spite of Washington, not because of it. These good results have been accomplished because of the courage and ability of state and local Triple A workers who have insisted on modifying Federal regulations to fit local conditions. But any good work that this emergency agency has done or can do is now mostly finished, and certainly will be at the close of the war.

The difficulty always with emergency agencies or organizations is to get them to close shop when the emergency is over. It is and will be the policy of Washington leaders of the Triple A and of many other Federal agencies to work and manoeuvre to live on and on, with their thousands of employees, their tremendous cost, and their restrictions upon the independence of agriculture.

Neither agriculture, business nor labor can long continue free with these vast overhead central organizations. In agriculture, the farmer and his cooperatives are perfectly able and should have the opportunity, as long as they live within the law, to run their business without government interference or domination.

YOUR CHOICE

Now I know that there are some farmers who have come sincerely to believe that they are willing to give the government complete authority over their lives and business if on the other hand the government will take all the responsibility and promise them security. If that is what YOU want, I have no quarrel with you. I am only trying to point out the facts as I see them.

The question, therefore, that every farmer must answer in his heart — and answer soon — seems to me to be one or other of the following:

1. Do you wish to continue to have the opportunities that your fathers had to stand on your own feet, look every man in the face, and tell him where to go when he tries to interfere with your business and your life?

OR

2. Do you as a farmer want to continue to receive a few dollars of subsidy money, a few tons of government lime and fertilizer, and with these government handouts a regimented agriculture with almost a complete loss of your independence and the God-given liberty for which your boys are fighting and dying?

POULTRYMEN ARE EFFICIENT

ANYONE who thinks that farmers are not efficient is ignorant of the marvellous progress that has been made in the last fifty years in every branch of agriculture. For example, take poultry. When I was a boy I hated to go into the henhouse in the summertime because I was sure to get covered with lice. Our situation was typical. We kept the hens until they died a natural death. Replacements came from the few settings of eggs under hens, and possibly from two or three other hens that stole their nests under a building or in the tall grass.

The hens laid a few eggs in the spring and that was about all. They got some corn in the late fall and winter; the rest of the time they scratched for their meagre living.

That wasn't long ago. In comparison, look at the poultry business today. Cliff D. Carpenter, Secretary of the National Poultry Advisory Council, points out that 1943 was the greatest egg production year in history, with an average of 143.2 eggs per hen, or 15.6 eggs more than the average of all the years from 1931 to 1940. At the same time the general health of the birds and the hatchability of the eggs were improved.

Mr. Carpenter says that there are three reasons why poultrymen have achieved this fine record:

1. Years of constructive breeding work.
2. Many better management features.
3. Improved knowledge of poultry feeding.

It is particularly unfortunate that this fine effort and progress and response to the war demands on the part of poultrymen should be so poorly rewarded in the market place. This marketing situation is one that poultrymen themselves must remedy when the war is over. How?

1. By taking government control entirely out of the business.

2. By better poultry marketing cooperatives.

3. By giving the egg, one of the finest food products in the world, the advertising and other publicity that it deserves.

FARM NOTES

THE FIRST RUN

We tapped a few maples in the yard this spring, mainly so David and Cynthia could see at first hand how maple syrup and sugar are made.

Probably I am prejudiced, but few things in the world, and certainly no other sweet, tastes quite so good as Nature's nectar, the syrup and sugar from the first run of sap.

* * *

We bought some ammonium nitrate the other day, and it will be interesting to compare trials of it on a corner of the pasture and on timothy meadows with the pasture and timothy on the untreated parts. If I had the time and money, it would be still more interesting to compare the use of ammonium nitrate as a top dressing on pasture and meadow with a similar amount of money spent in superphosphate and lime. Maybe good old barnyard manure mixed with superphosphate and well spread would do better than either. In any case, with feed so scarce and high, top dressing of some kind this year on both pasture and meadow will pay better than ever before. It will also pay as never before to scrape out every pound of manure around the place and put it somewhere where it will help grow things. I wish I had five times as much as I have, but at that I don't believe in keeping stock just for the manure.

* * *

Now is the time to be getting the work horses in shape for the heavy work ahead. Their feed needs to be stepped up rapidly, and incidentally, a good going over with the currycomb and brush once or twice a day is as good as a mess of feed and a lot cheaper.

* * *

We have sawed the wood for two families this winter, and it looks pretty good piled away in the old woodshed. But what a mess it leaves the backyard in. It will take two of us a good half day to put away the engine, saw and frame, and clean up the sawdust and chips. But the improvement in the looks of the yard will be worth it.

PAPER SHORTAGE IS SERIOUS

WHEN we saw the scarcity of paper approaching, *American Agriculturist* joined with others in urging Washington authorities to raise ceilings on pulpwood so it would pay woodsmen to get the wood out. These ceilings now have been raised, in some areas as much as $2.75 per cord. These better prices mean that in most cases getting out pulpwood is now profitable.

As our readers know now, paper products of all kinds have become one of the bottlenecks of the war effort. Most of us did not realize until recently the large part that paper plays in our daily lives. Huge quantities of it are needed in the marketing of farm products, so the scarcity of paper and the increased cost have become a real farm problem. All magazines and newspapers are worrying along on a very drastic rationing.

But of course the war itself has taken more paper than all the other uses combined, and that is the chief reason why all of us must carefully use and save it, and why farmers and woodsmen who have pulpwood should make every effort to get out the wood to the paper mills.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IF YOU are a bachelor girl and somebody tries to "sympathize" with you, or look down their nose at you because of your state of single blessedness, tell them this:

"I have a dog that growls, a parrot that swears, a fireplace that smokes, and a cat that stays out all night. Why should I want a husband?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 6. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

The day which saw Allen Clinton cleared of blame in connection with the TB condemned cow foisted on him by Henry Wilson ended in his having an acute attack of appendicitis and an emergency operation. The following morning, in his delirium, Allen calls for Betty Tyler, and the old doctor sends for her in the hope that her presence will pull Allen through the crisis. As soon as Betty arrives, Allen falls into a restful sleep, and when he recovers consciousness the misunderstandings which for so long have kept them from declaring their love for each other are finally cleared away.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ON A DECEMBER night some weeks after Al's operation, he had gone to bed early, for he had not yet fully recovered his strength and tired easily. He slept soundly until he became conscious of something pounding and pounding on his sleep-drugged mind. Suddenly he woke with a start and sat up in bed. Then he knew what it was. The village fire bell, a half mile away, was clanging its wild insistent alarm, the call to fire, the most terrifying of all countryside sounds, especially when it comes in the dead of night.

Jumping out of bed, Al stumbled to the window, falling over a chair in the darkness—and then he saw it, a red glow painted on the sky over the lower part of the town near the railroad. Trembling with excitement, he tried several times to light his lamp before he succeeded. Then he struggled to get into his clothes, hampered as a man always is when excited by the general cussedness of inanimate things.

Aunt Kate and his sister Betty met him in the livingroom.

"Where's the fire, Al?" Betty cried.

"Don't know," said Al. "Where are Hank and Billy?"

"Both gone. Hank rushed out when the bell first started ringing."

"Al," said Aunt Kate, pleadingly. "You're not going, are you? You're in no shape to go to a fire on a cold night like this. It's too soon after your operation."

But Al's only answer was to grab his overcoat and plunge out into the night.

It was bitterly cold and a heavy wind was blowing. The steady menacing clang, clang, clang of the fire bell seemed to keep time with his racing heart. On the edge of the village he overtook Tom Mead and two or three other neighbors.

"Whose place is it?" shouted Al, above the din of the bell, which was now close at hand.

"Chittendon's mill," panted Tom.

Past the firemen's hall they turned down a side street that led to the railroad, and then stopped to gaze in awe at the flames, leaping fifty feet into the sky and then bending under the high wind to lick hungrily at roof and walls on the north end of Ezra Chittendon's mill and storage house, the largest in Lanark County. Sparks and flaming pieces of board were being carried hundreds of feet by the wind.

As Al and other late arrivals came up, they saw that the volunteer fire company had hooked on to the water main and were doing what they could with water and a small chemical engine to stem the holocaust. But Al saw that there was no saving the main building, that they would do well if they could prevent the flames from taking every nearby structure.

The firemen were badly handicapped by the bitter cold, which froze the water so that they had to fight to maintain their footing on the slippery streets. Ice on their clothes and on the fire hose added to their difficulties and suffering. Some women already had gone to prepare quantities of hot coffee.

In the south end of the burning building were stabled Ezra's two teams of big Percherons, used for local deliveries of feed and coal. In the excitement no one seemed to have remembered the horses until a few moments before Al arrived, when Ezra himself had come running up and shouted at a fireman:

"Where are the horses? Are they out?"

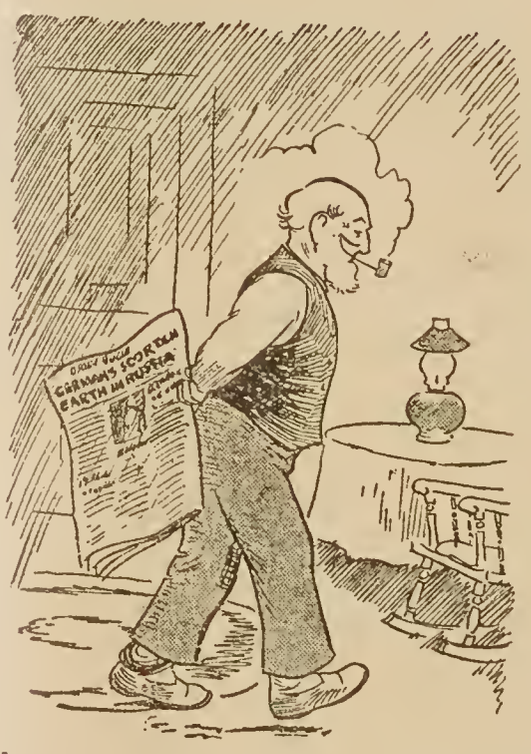
"Too late now if they ain't," yelled the man. "But you can still get in your office if you hurry."

"To hell with my office!" roared Chittendon. "I've got to get those horses out."

But the fireman had turned back to his job and no one heard Ezra nor saw

(*Continued on Page* 11)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS WAR has demonstrated once again that Hitler's boys are ruthless men. They made themselves the torture champs, invented concentration camps, then warped the minds of little tykes and taught them how to beat and strike defenseless folks who don't agree with all der fuehrer says, by gee. They murder, plunder, and they rob, to slit a throat's a routine job. They move into a farmer's lot and carry off whate'er he's got. And now I've read the worst of all, 'bout how those Germans, since last fall, have backed up from the Russian foe, a-burnin' hay-stacks as they go.

It's all a part of war, I s'pose, but as a country boy well knows, there isn't much that any rat could do that would be worse than that. It's tough enough to put up hay when there ain't nothin' in the way, but those birds in the Soviet not only worried 'bout the wet, and if they cut grass soon enough to make some hay that wa'n't too tough, but while they mowed and raked and stacked, they had to duck a cataract of bombs and durn-fool Nazi pests, a-makin' rules and some arrests. And then when their own boys got sore, and started ev'nin' up the score, the Huns, while they was makin' tracks, stopped long enough to burn up stacks. I'm glad that I can make my hay here in the good old U. S. A.

An Essential Feeding Ingredient to Build Healthy Birds

"SUNSHINE" VITAMIN D

Scientists have learned how to "feed" the Vitamin D effect of sunshine. An adequate supply of the Vitamin D factor in poultry feeds is essential to the health of your flock. It helps you rear chicks free from rickets. It promotes rapid growth. It helps maintain high egg production. Most important of all, it is an important factor in sustaining the health of laying and breeding stock. Proper care of birds requires the use of feeds adequately fortified with this important nutritional element.

"DELSTEROL" SUPPLIES THE VITAMIN D INGREDIENT THE SCIENTIFIC WAY

When you buy feeds fortified with "Delsterol"—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol—you know that the Vitamin D ingredient is scientifically controlled, dependable, and uniform in potency. "Delsterol" is made entirely from domestic raw materials by converting selected animal sterols into Vitamin D through irradiation with ultraviolet light. Because it comes in dry, edible powder form, "Delsterol" permits accurate, thorough dispersion throughout the feed. It will not congeal in cold weather nor impart "off" tastes or odors. Developed through more than 10 years' research, it has now proved its efficacy through years of use by leading poultry feed manufacturers. For further information, consult your regular feed dealer or manufacturer.

★ ★ ★

Du Pont has prepared three interesting booklets—(1) The Story of "Delsterol," (2) Reports from Poultrymen, and (3) Marketing Eggs and Poultry. They are free. Send a postcard for any one of them to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Dept. NE-44, Wilmington 98, Del.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DELSTEROL*

LOOK for the words "D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL (VITAMIN D) on poultry feed bags or tags

(DU PONT VITAMIN D) HELPS BUILD BETTER BIRDS

*Delsterol—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

Tomorrow's Way of Handling Hay

MASSEY-HARRIS FORAGE CLIPPER

"I'll need new hay tools soon as I can get them, but I don't want to get a new mower, rake and loader if I can use this new Massey-Harris Forage Clipper and do the whole job with one machine.

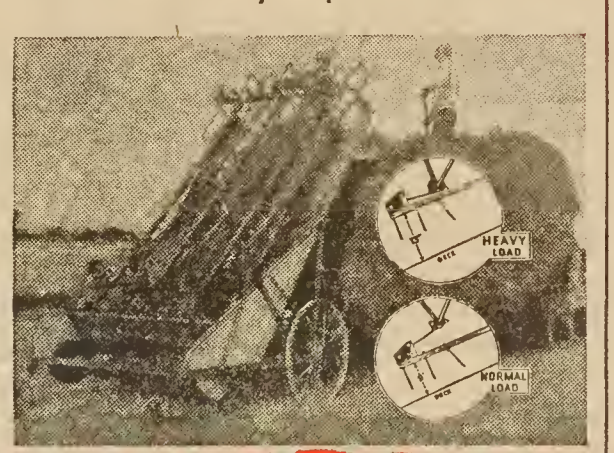
"Looks to me as if this Forage Clipper is the real thing for the man who feeds his own hay. It will cut any forage crop, including silage corn, chop it to any desired length and deliver it to wagon or truck all in one operation. Chops cured hay so that it can be blown into the mow and save half the storage space. Can be used as a straight cutting and loading unit by simply raising the cylinder. There's a pickup attachment that gathers cured hay or straw from a combined field. Yes, that's the answer to my postwar haying problem."

Whether you pick the New Massey-Harris Forage Clipper or decide to use conventional haying tools, Massey-Harris will have new mowers, rakes and loaders that lead the field in better design and advanced engineering. Choose which kind you are going to need and make your plans now.

YOUR POSTWAR HAY LOADER

Should Have Individual Suspension Rake Bars

The Massey-Harris No. 8 Hay Loader is just one example of hay tool improvement. The 9 patented individual suspension rake bars handle hay gently, even when bunched on one side of the rack. It does not crush or bruise the tender leaves—saves all the food value. Many other fine features. Saves time and labor. Talk it over with your Massey-Harris dealer.



FIRST WITH WORTHWHILE IMPROVEMENTS

MASSEY-HARRIS

GENERAL OFFICES: RACINE, WISCONSIN

FACTORIES: RACINE, WIS. BATAVIA, N. Y.

FREE

POSTWAR FARM PLANNING KIT . . .

Farmers who plan ahead will be best prepared for the problems of tomorrow's farming. This Massey-Harris plan kit will make it easy for you to plan a practical, profitable postwar program. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer for it or mail coupon today.

Massey-Harris Company, Dept. 85—Racine, Wisconsin

You may mail me Free copy of your Postwar Farm Planning Kit.

Name.....

Address.....

Thinning Apples at Blossom Time With a Caustic Spray

By M. B. Hoffman

New York State College of Agriculture.

SOME varieties of apple set a heavy crop of fruit one year and remain practically barren the following year. This habit is called "alternate bearing" or "biennial bearing". During the "on year" when there is a heavy crop of fruit, there is likely to be an excessive number of fruits. This large number of fruits per unit of leaf area usually results in small size, poor color, and often in a reduction of quality.

Scientific study has shown that the only way these varieties can be induced to bear fruit more or less regularly, is to thin off the excess flowers at blossom time. That is of course wholly impractical because of the tremendous amount of labor that would be involved in removing these flowers by hand.

Reduces Thinning

Recent investigations have shown the possibility of removing some of these excess flowers by use of a caustic spray. This treatment not only encourages annual production but it also eliminates the necessity of much hand thinning during the crop year. With the present acute labor shortage and high price of inexperienced help, many growers are finding it difficult to do a satisfactory job of hand thinning during the summer. This new development seems to be a promising approach to the problem of annual production of good quality apples.

Different results will be obtained with different varieties. The work to date indicates that the practice holds the most promise for such heavy setting varieties as Yellow Transparent, Early McIntosh, Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin, and perhaps Golden Delicious and Rome Beauty. Some growers have reported encouraging results with Jonathan, Stark and Wagener. Tests should be limited to these varieties until more is known about the response of other sorts. The spray should not be used on very weak trees of any variety or those not fertilized with nitrogen in previous years.

Spraying Rates

Sodium dinotro-cresylate has been used as the spray material in most of the experimental work with bloom sprays. A concentration of one pint of this material per 100 gallons of water is a general basic concentration from which varieties can be made in both the lower and upper directions dependent upon the variety and vigor of the trees. It will probably require a quart per 100 gallons to thin Duchess sufficiently, as well as very vigorous trees of Yellow Transparent, Early McIntosh, Wealthy, and Baldwin. One and one-half pints per 100 gallons has resulted in satisfactory thinning of Wealthy trees of moderate vigor. In one case a concentration of ¾ pint per 100 gallons proved adequate for Rome Beauty and Golden Delicious. Unquestionably vigor has much to do with the results and should govern the concentration.

Time to Spray

The most satisfactory degree of thinning has been obtained by making the application just as the tree reaches a stage of approximately full bloom, or at that time when 95 to 100 per cent of the lateral spur flowers have opened. The spray will destroy freshly opened flowers but permits fruit setting by the older center flowers of the spur which opened a day or more before the lateral flowers. Delaying the spray for a full day or more following the opening of the lateral spur flowers will usually result in insufficient thinning. For any given variety there will seldom be more than one day when enough of the flowers are in the proper stage for spraying to accomplish a satisfactory thinning with the dilutions suggested.

The spray material as obtained is a super-saturated solution in one gallon cans. For this reason most of the active ingredient has settled to the bottom of the container. It is highly important to stir the contents of the can thoroughly so that the fraction taken is entirely representative of the contents of the original container. It will be found more convenient and accurate to make a stock solution by mixing one gallon of the concentrated spray in 9 gallons of water. Ten pints of this stock solution will then be exactly equivalent to one pint of the concentrate.

Thorough Spraying

The spraying should be thorough enough to cover every flower. Applied at the right time, it will not prevent fruit setting by the center flowers of the more vigorous spurs but all lateral flowers must be hit to destroy them. One of the most common mistakes made by a person using the spray the first time is the tendency to spray very lightly. There seems to be a fear of killing all flowers. If the trees are of the right kind to receive the treatment, they will stand thorough spraying and this will be needed for sufficient thinning. Spraying from the tank has proved quite satisfactory.

Where mature trees are beginning to crowd in the orchard, the low limbs are, of course, less vigorous than those in the upper two thirds of the tree. Uniform spraying of closely planted trees is likely to thin the crop too severely on the low limbs. This has been experienced in closely planted orchards of both Wealthy and Rome Beauty. Under such circumstances it will be the safer practice to ride the rig and spray the top two thirds normally and skimp on the low limbs which can be hand thinned later if they need it.

Effect on Leaves

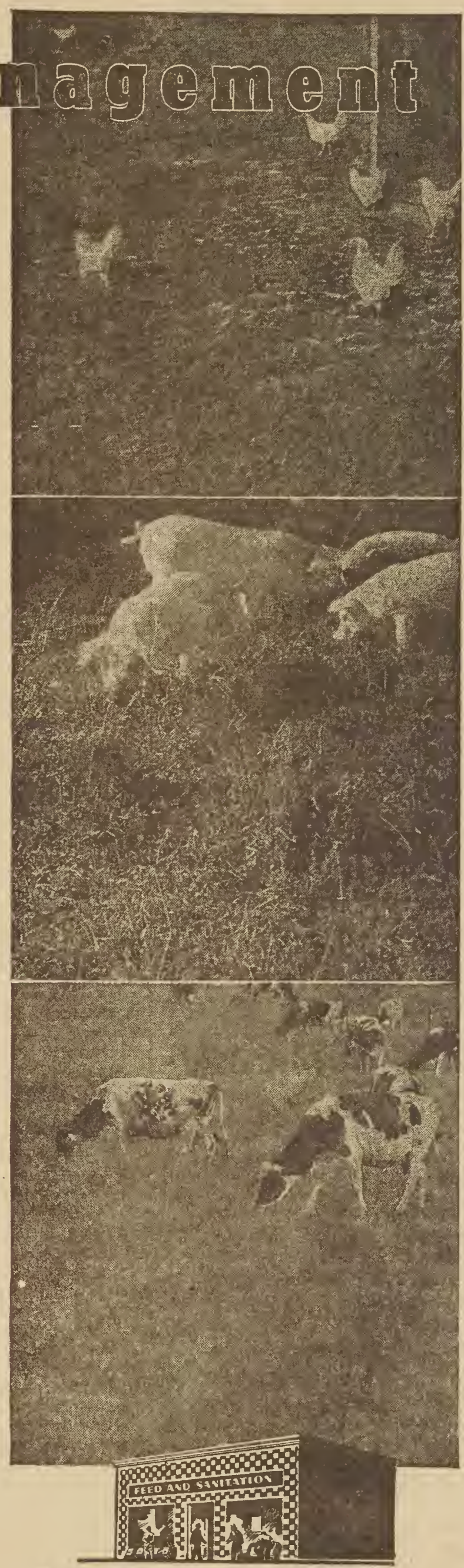
The young spur leaves present at the time of application will be injured somewhat by this spray. This should be expected; and, under certain weather conditions it may appear quite serious. However, the injury to these first spur leaves, which always remain small in size, does not seem to be harmful to the tree. If the spray is correctly timed so that sufficient flower thinning is accomplished, a vigorous leaf growth, that will contribute to the production of high quality fruit as well as annual bearing, follows within 2 or 3 weeks. When the spray is applied too late to reduce the set, new leaf growth is retarded by excessive fruit setting and the injured foliage may be apparent most of the summer. In such a case it would be considered that more harm than good was accomplished.

While considerable interest seems to have developed in the use of these so-called dinitro sprays for thinning, it should be remembered that the practice is still definitely in the experimental stage and is not recommended for general use. Some growers have tried the practice and where results were favorable, or not entirely unfavorable, they might feel that the job could be duplicated or even improved on a larger scale. If one has not had previous experience with this bloom spray for thinning it would seem best to limit trials to a few trees in order to develop the technique of timing and applying the spray, learn the best concentration for the trees and evaluate the results.

Pasture Management

can be your

NO. 1 FEED S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-R



PASTURE has long been recognized as a source of cheap summer feed for poultry and livestock, but in the "old days" of abundant supplies, many people failed to give their grazing land the necessary management and attention to get maximum returns from it. It took the acute feed shortage of 1943 to really drive home the point that pasture *can be* the No. 1 feed s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-r on almost every farm, if a plan of good grazing management is followed.

This year, there is equal need for feed s-t-r-e-t-c-h-i-n-g. Even though the outlook for eastern feed supplies appears a little brighter than it did at this time last year, there is no certainty about the 1944 crop yield. Every pound of feed that can be saved this summer, through better pasture management, will help to safeguard next fall's operations. And it is a practice that pays, any time.

Various poultry authorities claim that pasture can *reduce the feed needs of growing pullets by 10 to 25 per cent.*

Massachusetts State College says that a cow giving 30 pounds of 4 per cent milk per day requires only 2.4 pounds of dairy ration per day if she has "excellent" pasture—but requires 10.2 pounds per day if she has only "fair" pasture.

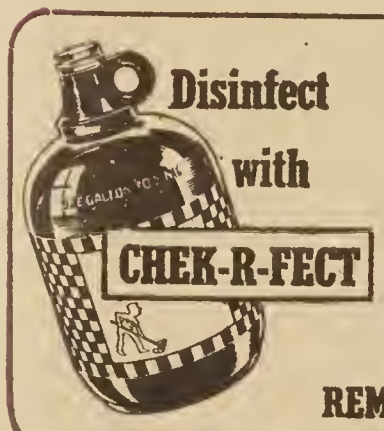
Experiments with pigs show that pasture can *cut 10 to 15 per cent off the amount of feed required to make 100 pounds of gain.*

Most State Colleges have recently published practical recommendations for pasture management in their respective states. These may be obtained direct from the colleges or through County Agents. We urge every reader to get the recommendations that apply to his particular state and to put them into effect wherever it is possible or practicable to do so.

Published by

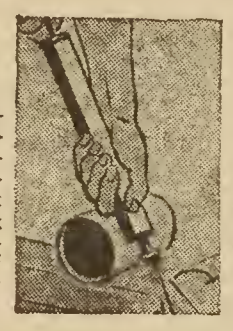
PURINA MILLS

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE



High Kill!

Use this new high-coefficient disinfectant. Economical. High in germ-killing power. Yet it is non-irritating to normal skin; reduces the danger of spray burns or blisters.

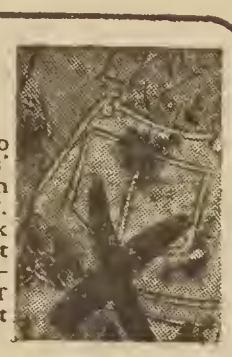


No Stink!

You don't have to put up with a stinking disinfectant in order to kill germs. CHEK-R-FECT smells soapy when damp; leaves almost no odor when it dries.

No Stain!

You don't have to 'bury your clothes' after spraying with CHEK - R - FECT. They don't stink and they aren't stained. And—CHEK - R - FECT doesn't stain paint or woodwork.



REMEMBER THE NAME CHEK-R-FECT — GET IT AT YOUR PURINA DEALER'S

ABUNDANT LIVING!

FOR many years, Mrs. Danforth and I have kept up our habit of daily devotional reading. From many good friends we receive helpful suggestions.

My good friend, Kenneth I. Brown, President of Dennison University, sent me a program of the University's Life Planning Week, which was of tremendous significance to faculty and students. I am quoting from parts of it:

"Ever since the Atlantic Charter there has been a great deal of emphasis on the Four Freedoms. Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear are plainly recognized as essential to adequate living. We all believe in them. But are these enough for us?

"As expressed by a recent writer in TIME magazine, animals in the zoo have all these freedoms. They may howl as loudly as they please, they may worship hosts of pagan gods, they need have no concern for provisions of comfort, and they may feel secure in their environment; yet, they are still living their lives in a cage. A Fifth Freedom, then, the freedom for living, must be added to give life purpose and expression."

The follows a Morning Meditation program which, for my own use, I'm changing to a meditation for each day of this week:

Monday "ATTAIN the fullness of my God-given powers.
BELIEVE in the ultimate triumph of the just and the good.

Tuesday UNDERTAKE my share of the world's work with enthusiasm.
NEGATE the tyranny of mere things in my life.

Wednesday DREAM dreams of a better, happier world for all men.
APPRECIATE beauty both of nature and the lives of men.

Thursday NUMBER great souls among my friends.
THROW myself with happy abandon into the service of others.

Friday LOVE my neighbor in all things as myself.
INQUIRE into the truth without fear of consequence.

Saturday FOLLOW the pattern for living of Jesus of Nazareth.
ENTER the great brotherhood of the friends of God."

I have read the above not once but many times. With each reading I grasp a deeper sense of daily living.

Here's a DARE to you to join with me in continuing daily devotional reading. Let's put this on our mirrors, and, day by day during this week, think together about the ABUNDANT LIFE.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis 2, Mo.

MAKE YOUR FENCE POSTS *Last longer*
TREAT THEM WITH
OSMOPLASTIC
Easy to Apply... Inexpensive

With good fence posts scarce this year, it is doubly important that they be made to last as long as possible. OSMOPLASTIC is a widely used wood preservative whose toxic salts successfully protect wood against decay and termites. Today, more than a hundred leading utilities use OSMOPLASTIC to give longer life to their poles.

OSMOPLASTIC is inexpensive and easy to apply. Just daub it on (like whitewash) to the groundline area where decay strikes first. One 12-lb. container is sufficient to protect:

144 posts of 2-inch dia. @ 4¢ each
112 posts of 3-inch dia. @ 5¢ each
85 posts of 4-inch dia. @ 7¢ each
68 posts of 5-inch dia. @ 9¢ each
55 posts of 6-inch dia. @ 11¢ each

OSMOPLASTIC-treated posts last from three to five times as long as untreated posts. It is effective on all species of wood . . . either green or seasoned. Protect your posts now. Your dealer has it in stock.

Osmose Wood Preserving Company of America, Inc., Buffalo 12, N. Y.

AVAILABLE THRU G.L.F.! SERVICE AGENCIES ...and the following dealers

JAMES O. RIGNEL CO., INC. LOCKPORT, N. Y.
JAMES H. GRAY MILLING CO. CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.
FULLER'S MILL SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
LAWRENCE B. DuMOND WALTON, N. Y.
PEARL CITY MILLS JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

ANOTHER . . . Production Record with MAINE KATAHDIN Certified Seed

Further evidence of the high yield characteristics of Maine Certified Seed Potatoes is seen in the official reports of Indiana's new potato production record. Last year a 40-acre tract in Lake County's "upland" soil, planted with Certified Maine Katahdin Seed, produced a yield of 490 bushels per acre, besting the previous State record of 400 bushels, produced in muck land.

Whether it's Katahdins, Mountains, Chippewas, Cobblers or other popular varieties grown here, you can rely upon Maine Certified Potato Seed, for high yield and freedom from disease. For over 30 years our Certified Seed service has been operating to provide for commercial growers and dealers throughout the land, a dependable supply source for seed potato stock.

Would you like to have a copy of "Potatoes Inspected and Certified in Maine, 1943"? It lists growers with their acreages and varieties qualifying for the Blue Certification Tag. Field Inspection Reports on specific acreages are also available upon instruction from growers. Write E. L. Newdick, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, State House, Augusta, Maine.

STATE OF MAINE CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Maine Development Commission
PRODUCTS DIVISION • AUGUSTA, MAINE

Scientifically SHAPED . . .
INSURES PROPER HEALING OF MILK DUCT

Teat injuries are critical. The cow's value may be destroyed unless the milk duct is held in correct shape during healing. Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours and will not dissolve, come apart or slip out.

CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION
or snag tender tissues. Fluted sides carry in soothing, healing ointment. Sterilized dilators, packed in antiseptic ointment, 60¢ at feed dealers, drug and general stores.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., DEPT. 12-D, LYNDONVILLE, VT.

BAG BALM DILATORS

N. Y. C. Health Department Proposal Threatens Dairymen

THE New York City Health Department is considering an action that is worrying dairymen. The Department has been requiring that milk plants approved for shipment to New York City, ship to New York at least 60% of the milk taken in, in order to take on new producers. Now they are considering increasing the percentage to 80% for October, November and December with the threat that plants that fail to meet the requirement must cut off part of their producers next spring, thus leaving them without a market. This is a serious threat.

Purposes are to insure New York City's milk supply by preventing plants from shipping milk to other markets that pay better prices; and by doing away with inspecting more dairies than necessary. It has been pointed out that this action by New York City might defeat its intended purpose by causing some plants on the fringe of the milk shed to pull out of the New York market entirely. Result might easily be a shortage of milk in New York next fall or in 1945.

A hearing on the plan was held in New York on April 4 with representatives of producers and dairies present. Everyone except a few small dealers opposed the idea. The proposal is still under consideration. Dairy organizations are watching the situation and opposing the proposal vigorously as a threat of lost markets for some dairymen and as an encroachment on their rights to sell their milk in the best paying market. It is also a threat to some producer cooperatives whose members feel that their cooperative cannot operate successfully under such a plan. Incidentally, New York had a far better supply of milk last fall than some upstate cities.

—A. A.—

MILK NEWS

As reported in the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, milk producers around Albany are voting on a State milk order for the capital district which, if put into effect, will undoubtedly bring prices to producers higher than O.P.A. ceilings. The vote period was extended to April 4, but there is little doubt of the approval of dairymen.

On March 27 Lester Herzog, of the Office of Price Administration, stated that if the order is approved, the O.P.A. will proceed immediately to enforce O.P.A. regulations by asking for injunctions to restrain distributors from buying milk at prices established under the order.

MARCH PRICE

Administrator Blanford of the New York area has estimated that the uniform price for March will be $3.20 per cwt. To this will be added the Federal subsidy of 60c a cwt., making the price to producers about $3.80. Mr. Blanford estimates that there will be 11.5% less milk in the March pool than there was a year ago. This is due partly to a reduction in the number of dairymen shipping to New York, and partly to a reduction in the average amount of milk delivered per day per dairy.

—A. A.—

TIRE INSPECTION

Effective April 20, the periodic inspection of tires on passenger cars will no longer be required.

New Laws Affecting Farmers

HERE is a brief digest of New State laws of interest to farmers, passed at the recent legislative session and approved by Governor Dewey. Except where noted, this legislation was actively supported by the Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and also by many of the individual farm organizations that make up the Conference Board.

Farm Work

A new law permits the release of school children of 14 or over for emergency farm work, and 16 years or older for emergency work in canneries, up to 30 days during the school year. Another law protects school districts until July 1, 1945 against loss of State aid because of absences of 30 days or less for work on farms or in canneries.

(Farmers hiring youngsters under 16 years of age should insist that they have work permits. If they don't have them and get injured an employer may have to pay plenty.)

Until July 1, 1945, holders of junior operator's licenses can operate motor vehicles on the highways for dairy and agricultural purposes.

Until July 1, 1945, junior operator or chauffeur licenses can be issued to persons 17 years old or over.

Appropriations

The following appropriations were included in the Governor's budget:

$46,000 to the College of Agriculture for research and extension of artificial insemination (the supplemental budget appropriates $3,000—the State's share —for a building to be built at Cornell to house artificial breeding work.)

$250,000 ($100,000 more than last year) for Bang's vaccination.

$80,000 ($70,000 decrease) for Bang's test and slaughter.

$450,000 (same as last year) for testing accredited herds.

$200,000 ($25,000 more) for TB indemnities.

$20,000 ($7,500 increase) for pullorum control.

$75,000 ($2,000 increase) for farm products inspection.

$10,000 for home economics research.

$25,000 to the College of Home Economics to permit increasing students to 600.

$10,000 to the State Veterinary College for research in the control of parasitic diseases in animals.

$15,000 to the Geneva Station for research in hardy root stocks.

$26,000 to Geneva for research in freezing and dehydrating foods.

Miscellaneous

Permission to use **BUTTER SUBSTITUTES** in State institutions is extended to July 1, 1945.

A new law clarifies the marking of weights on **FIELD-BALED** hay. The requirement to mark each bale with the correct weight at the time of baling no longer applies to field-baled hay. When sold by bale, it is to be marked with the name and business address of the presser or owner. When sold by the lot, the bill of sale must state the number of bales and total net weight at time of sale.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME is to be continued until July 1, 1945. (opposed by the Conference Board).

Every claim for State **GAS TAX REFUND** must include a certificate by the one making the claim, stating that the account is correct, that no part of it has been previously paid unless so stated, and that the balance shown is actually due.

A new law authorizes the State to acquire and pay for rights of way for building or improving State highways, bridges and culverts.

Some bills of interest to farmers are, at this writing, in the Governor's hands. When action is taken on them, we plan to report it for your information.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

Meeting of the Board of Directors

What is the price of wheat, or hogs, or eggs, or beef, or cotton? What are the prospects of a good crop? How and when is that certain job to be done that must be done as soon as possible? What is the help situation?

Yes, there are many things to talk over when the farm family gets together. For farming is a real business—so like a manufacturing business, for example, where prices, production, "hows" and "whens," manpower, wages and all such problems are also the chief concern of those who must run that business—and make it pay.

As a matter of fact, farming is America's first and most fundamental business. Other business men know that. And they know that, like their own businesses, farming calls for "get up and go," coupled with brains, ability and willingness to work. When you get right down to it, the farmer's job and the manufacturer's are much alike—with much in common.

That's probably why they have always stood for the American principle that encourages and rewards perseverance, ambition, ability and hard work.

Farming is founded on that. So is manufacturing. So is America.

PRODUCE AND CONSERVE — SHARE AND PLAY SQUARE
FARM
FIGHTS for freedom

Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—*NBC Network*

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE

IT PAYS TO USE
18% Normal
SUPERPHOSPHATE

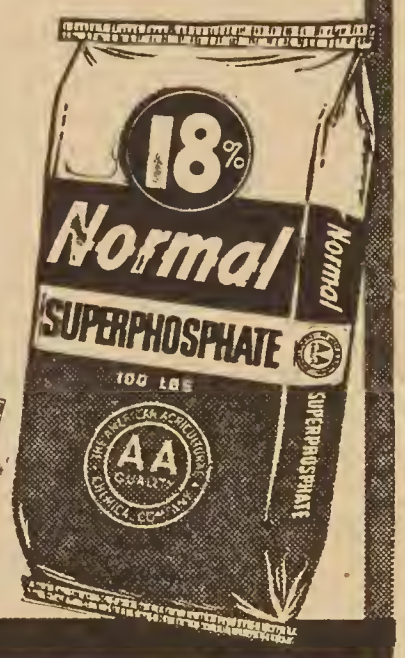
IT'S MORE ECONOMICAL PER UNIT OF AVAILABLE PHOSPHORUS! . . .

When you need superphosphate — use 18% *NORMAL*. It's superphosphate made the "normal" way — without the addition of filler or any reduction in calcium and sulphur.

Use 18% *NORMAL* and get more for your money. Order now from your nearby Agrico dealer or write direct to us.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
Baltimore 24, Md. • Buffalo 6, N. Y.
North Weymouth, Mass.
Carteret, N. J.

FREE: New 16-page booklet tells how you can cut feed costs, beat feed shortage and reduce cost of producing milk and meat. Write nearest office. Ask for Booklet A.



Use 18% NORMAL SUPERPHOSPHATE
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF AGRICO

DO YOUR OWN REPAIRING with SMOOTH-ON No. 1

MAKE HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT LAST LONGER

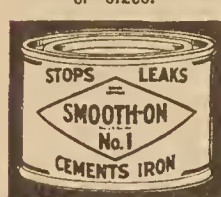
by stopping leaks in boilers, radiators, pipes, heaters, etc.; tightening loose fixtures, tool and utensil handles, etc.; mending cracks in machinery casings, etc., with Smooth-On. A container of Smooth-On enables you to make hundreds of lasting repairs for a few pennies each on household and auto equipment. Requires no heat, special tools, or dismantling. The FREE Smooth-On Handbook explains how.

Buy Smooth-On from your hardware store, or if necessary from us, in 1¾-oz., 7 oz. containers, also larger sizes.

FREE REPAIR HANDBOOK

40 Pages of helpful repair suggestions that save time and money. Send postal TODAY for free copy.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.,
Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave.,
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.



Do it with SMOOTH-ON

NORTHERN SELECTED, state inspected, strawberry plants, Catskill, Dunlap, Dorsett, Premier, 50-$1.45; 100-$2.45; 250-$4.80; 500-$9.25. Gem, Mastodon, 50-$2.50; 100-$4.00; 250-$8.75. Latham, Chief, Sodus raspberry plants, 10-$1.10; 25-$2.25; 100-$8 postpaid.
Brule Valley Nurseries, Brule, Wisconsin

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds.

(1 Quart) Enough for 4 bushels seed $1.75
(1 Pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed 1.00
(½ Pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed .60

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

Manufactured Only By
CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 1129-M, New Britain, Conn.

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices.
ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

THE NEW
SUPERFINE
NICHOLS
TRIANGLE BRAND
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
99%+ PURE
COPPER SULPHATE

Makes Bordeaux the Quick, Efficient Way!

Superfine is made by an entirely new process of vacuum crystalization which assures high *purity* and *uniformity*. A *premium* product at *no extra cost* to you!

NEW, QUICK WAY TO MAKE BORDEAUX—Superfine crystals are about the size of coarse table salt. Pour them into a container and play the hose on them. They dissolve before the container is filled! *It's the easy and efficient way to make Bordeaux!*

● FREE! SEND POSTCARD TODAY FOR VALUABLE FREE BOOKLET—"Bordeaux Mixture"—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

Your dealer can also supply TRIANGLE BRAND Copper Sulphate in LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED, "INSTANT" (powder) for regular Bordeaux mixture. Also MONOHYDRATED for Copper-Lime dusts.

Oldest and best known brand!
The standard for over 50 years.

MADE BY
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

Saving Time on a Small Potato Acreage

PLENTY of men will tell you that there is no place for the small potato grower, that he cannot compete with the commercial grower who can afford all the available labor-saving equipment. Nevertheless, a good many farmers continue to grow an acre or two of potatoes, and evidently find it profitable or they would not continue it.

There are a number of ways in which, without expensive equipment, the grower of a few potatoes can grow more potatoes per hour of work. The first is to use certified seed, or at least potatoes grow from certified seed. The use of poor seed immediately puts an upper limit on the possible yield, regardless of how well the job is done thereafter. Extra thorough harrowing of the field will save cultivation after the potatoes are up.

Green Sprouting Seed

If conditions are ideal at planting time, seed can be cut and planted immediately. However, if the ground is dry this is likely to result in "skips". These can be largely avoided by cutting the seed a few days before planting, and keeping the seed where the surrounding air is moist and warm (about 70° F.). Under such conditions the cut surface will form a callus, will not dry out rapidly and is less likely to rot. You are likely also to get better stands if the seed is greened by spreading on the barn floor, not more than three potatoes deep, about two or three weeks before planting time. Short, stubby sprouts will develop, very few of which will be broken off during planting, and which will develop rapidly.

Experience shows that, on the average, potatoes planted early yield better than those planted late. Commercial growers plant as high as 22 bushels to the acre. It is a good idea to drop the seed (whole small potatoes or large potatoes cut to seed pieces not smaller than 1½ ounces) as close as 10 inches apart in the row where the rows are 3 feet apart.

Fertilizer

Potatoes make excellent use of commercial fertilizers, and unless manure has been added it will pay to use at least 1,000 pounds to the acre of a 8-16-16 or 1,600 pounds of a 5-10-10. Some potato growers have solved the problem of sowing this fertilizer by marking the rows, then furrowing them out with a plow. On the plow frame they hang a pail of fertilizer with a hole in the bottom of the pail so that the fertilizer trickles into the row behind the plow. A little experimenting will indicate the size hole necessary to make approximately the right application. Then, a tire chain is hooked to the plow and dragged along the furrow to mix the fertilizer with the soil so that it will not injure the seed pieces.

An active young fellow can drop potatoes almost as rapidly as they can be planted with a 1-row planter. Out in Steuben County they use bags slung over the shoulder with a small rope, and as each seed piece is dropped it is stepped on.

A fast way to cover potatoes is to use a planker. It is not necessary that the field be leveled by the planker, only that each seed piece be covered. Then, within a week after planting, the field is gone over crosswise with a springtooth harrow. Often as many as three harrowings can be given a few days apart, and then a weeder can be used. As a result, it is sometimes unnecessary to cultivate in the row more than twice.

Insects and Diseases

On a small acreage, dusting is usually easier than spraying, and a wheelbarrow duster is not too expensive (if you can find one). Dusting is started when the plants are 5 to 6 inches high, and then they are dusted every week or ten days. For the first two applications a 60-20-20 (lime-copper-arsenic) is used, and thereafter an 80-20 (lime-copper) dust is used.

Sometimes it is possible to hire a potato digger. If it is not, a lot of work can be saved by setting the plow deep enough to miss the tubers and plowing them out.

The use of good seed and adequate amounts of fertilizer and dust may seem like an expensive program. However, it may well result in as many good potatoes on one acre as would otherwise be grown on two. The cost per bushel is likely to be less and, what is important this year, more potatoes will be grown for each hour's work.

SOYBEANS FOR GRAIN

THE requirements for growing a crop of soybeans include suitable soil, inoculant of the seed, and thorough control of weeds. Soybeans will grow on any soil that produces a good crop of corn, but heavy clay soils are not the best because, following a rain, they crust over and the soybean seedlings may be unable to break through the crust. As far as lime is concerned, soybeans will grow best on soils with sufficient lime to grow good red clover. On land that has received a coating of manure every two or three years, 200 or 300 pounds of superphosphate are recommended per acre. Fertilizer should be applied so it does not come in direct contact with the seed.

Soybeans should always be inoculated even on land where a good crop of soybeans has been grown in the past. The inoculating material is not costly. You can buy it at your farm supply store and you will find directions for its use on the package.

Soybeans cannot stand competition from weeds. The first step in weed control is to harrow the soil thoroughly before planting, and to harrow it several times a few days apart. The first harrowing can be deep, then each succeeding one somewhat shallower, so that weed seeds will not be brought to the surface, and so that those already near the surface will be killed as they sprout. Then, after the crop is planted and until the beans get 6 inches high, use a weeder, a spiketooth harrow or a rotary hoe. Growers admit that often it appears that this treatment is ruining the crop, but if the harrowing is done after the beans break through the ground, and not too early in the morning, the damage will be far less than weeds will do. In the middle of the day the beans will lose some moisture, and are less brittle.

Here are some other suggestions for growing soybeans:

(1) Plant them shallow; only deep enough on a well-compacted seedbed to allow good germination.

(2) Where beans are drilled solid, use 2 bushels of seed per acre; in 14-inch rows, 1 to 1¼ bushels; and in 21 to 25-inch rows, from 3 pecks to 1 bushel.

(3) Plant them a few days after corn planting time. Do not hesitate to delay planting a few days if this al-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

lows you to give the field an additional harrowing.

(4) For grain, at an elevation of less than a thousand feet, SENECA is a good variety. For elevations over a thousand feet, CAYUGA or ONTARIO are recommended.

Because of the feed situation, there will be more than usual interest in soybeans this year. The crop is high in protein and fat, and indications are that it can be grown profitably if you can get a yield of from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Because this crop is somewhat tricky to grow, be slow to conclude that it is not adapted to your farm until you have tried it more than once.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

him in the red glow of the fire when he broke around the edge of the crowd and ran for the south end of the blazing building.

Seconds later, Helen Chittendon arrived and immediately started to look for her Dad. Instantly worried because she was unable to locate him, she ran through the crowd, raising her voice above all the noise of the still clanging fire bell and the roar of the fire to ask everyone if they had seen her father. Finally, she crowded close to the line of men holding the hose and shouted her question at them. One of them let go his hold and came close to yell in her ear:

"I saw your father just a moment ago. Told him I thought he could still get into his office. Thought probably he would want to get money and papers out."

"What did he say?"

"Asked about the horses."

Helen turned and ran toward the office, a small structure near the south end of the doomed building and across the street from it. It was not yet in flames, but glowed a pale sinister red in the light of the raging fire. The office door was open. Thank God, she thought, for that meant that Dad was inside.

But she was wrong. Instead, coming out with their arms full of papers were Sarah Munson and Hank Clark. To save the office cash and valuable papers had been Sarah's first thought when she reached the fire, but in her haste she had left the office door key at home and had been unable to get it. She had then run back toward the crowd up near the fire for help, and found Hank. Hank lunged against the door several times, but couldn't budge it. Then he picked up a big plank and getting a running start he splintered the door and broke through. Sarah knew the combination of the safe, and in a moment more she and Hank had gathered the papers and cash box and were hurrying on their way out to safety when they met Helen.

"Where's Dad? Isn't he here?" Helen asked, anxiously.

"Haven't seen him," said Hank. "He's probably up there with the crowd."

"No, he isn't," cried Helen. "I just came from there. They said he was here. Oh, my God," she interrupted herself, "the horses!"

"What'cha mean?" Hank shouted.

"The man—said—Dad—asked—if the horses were out."

Without another word, the girl turned and ran for the stables.

"Here, come back, you fool!" yelled Hank. "You can't git in. That whole thing will be blazin' like hell in no time."

But Helen never paused. Hank stood a moment, mouth agape, then turning to Sarah he dumped his armful of papers into her arms.

"Git help!" he said, and turned and plunged after the flying girl.

Now it was Sarah's turn to run, but first she cleared the decks for action. With one sweep of her arms she let the cash box and every paper go, gave them a contemptuous kick as they hit the ground, and started for the crowd up the street on a dead run. Sarah's path crossed that of Al and Tom shortly after the two men arrived on the scene. She stopped them, and began to scream at them, but [illegible]ently that they could not understand.

"Go!" she screamed. "Go quickly."

"What's the matter?"

"Shut up!" she said. "Shut up and hurry. Ezra, Helen, Hank Clark—all gone after horses."

Then she turned and started back to the office, slipped on the glare of ice, and fell heavily.

But Al and Tom had understood and were racing to the south end of the building, where they found the big slide doors which led into the stable wide open. Inside the air was thick with smoke and it was pitch dark, except for a dull glow at the far end of the stable. The hay stored on the other side of the partition and above the long stable apparently was already on fire. It was quiet in there, though they could still hear distant shouts of the firemen and the crowd, and through the open door came that paralyzing clang, clang of the fire bell. Al wondered why the fool was continuing to ring it. Must have aroused everybody within miles long ago. Gone crazy, probably. Everybody goes crazy at a fire.

Pausing a moment to catch their breath and to get their bearings, Al and Tom heard something coming at them in the darkness. Suddenly, a huge, indeterminate shape loomed out of the murk ahead of them, and they jumped to one side just in time to avoid being trampled by one of the big horses, who went by like a shadow, snorting with every bound.

"They're in there, Tom. Someone must have let that horse loose. I'm going up."

"No, you've been sick. You stay here. I'll go."

It ended by their both dropping to their hands and knees to get nearer the floor where the air was better, and crawling as fast as they could toward that sinister glow near the horse stalls. Watching as best they could for any more charging crazy horses that might run them down, they kept calling and shouting. At last Al thought he heard

(*Continued on Page* 18)

★ NATURAL ★

CHILEAN NITRATE

...for this season's crops

Natural nitrate shipments from Chile are now arriving on a satisfactory schedule.

By the end of February, 300,000 tons had reached U. S. ports. It is expected that close to 500,000 tons will be here by April 1, either delivered or available for delivery. From that date on, about 200,000 tons more are hoped for. Every effort is being made to get it here in time for this season's crops.

If present shipping estimates hold, there will be just about as much Chilean nitrate for direct application this year as last year. It may be impossible, however, to supply all sections of the country in the same proportions as last year. This is because the allocation program, under which the War Production Board and the War Food Administration control the distribution of supplies to consumers, takes into account principally, (1) the total supply of nitrogen products; (2) their respective locations and production potentials; and (3) crop requirements.

In the efficient administration of this program, unfortunately, it is necessary occasionally to disregard long established practices and consumer preferences, in order to make sure that everybody will get the largest possible proportion of their requirements in the materials of their choice. Therefore, if you cannot get Chilean nitrate when you want it, please remember that *the inconvenience is only temporary* and that *it is one of the many supply dislocations resulting from the war.*

Chilean nitrate is here in substantial quantity, but, like every good soldier, it goes where it is told and goes when it is told by the government.

Natural CHILEAN NITRATE

Cabbage Seed Beds

By Paul Work

It will soon be time to plant the cabbage seed bed. We have heard a great deal about shortage of Danish seed and it is definitely scarce. On the other hand I attended a cabbage meeting a couple of months ago and found that the group in attendance had plenty of seed to meet their needs; not a pound for each 2 acres, but a pound per 3 acres which is adequate.

Since there are from 8,000 to 10,000 seeds in an ounce of cabbage it ought to be possible to get many more plants than we usually count on. To this end suitable soil should be selected for the purpose, preferably a sandy loam or loam, and the seed bed should be prepared thoroughly.

Sowing seed in rows will generally give a better come-up, better weed control, and better opportunity to get the plants out without breaking roots.

Seed should be sowed rather thinly, 20 to 30 seeds per foot is plenty in most soils.

If water is available, this may help materially in case of a dry spell, especially just as the seedlings are coming through the ground. The teeth of a rake can be used to break the surface of soil if it crusts seriously before the plants come up.

* * *

Packages for Vegetables

There is no reason to believe that any of New York's vegetables went unmarketed last year for lack of packages. Farmers did a good job of providing in advance for their container needs. The situation for the coming season is much more serious than last year. New packages are not being made in as large numbers as last year and there is great difficulty in getting out logs and in finding labor for the mills. Ceiling prices on packages have been increased by an average of about 10 per cent which may help, but up to this time there has been little incentive to the mills to make packages when other lines of manufacture are more profitable.

Accordingly it is wise for vegetable growers to gather up good used packages, to store them under cover if possible, and to be prepared to use some unaccustomed containers if necessary. There may be more difference between the experience of forehanded growers and those who trust to luck than was the case last year.

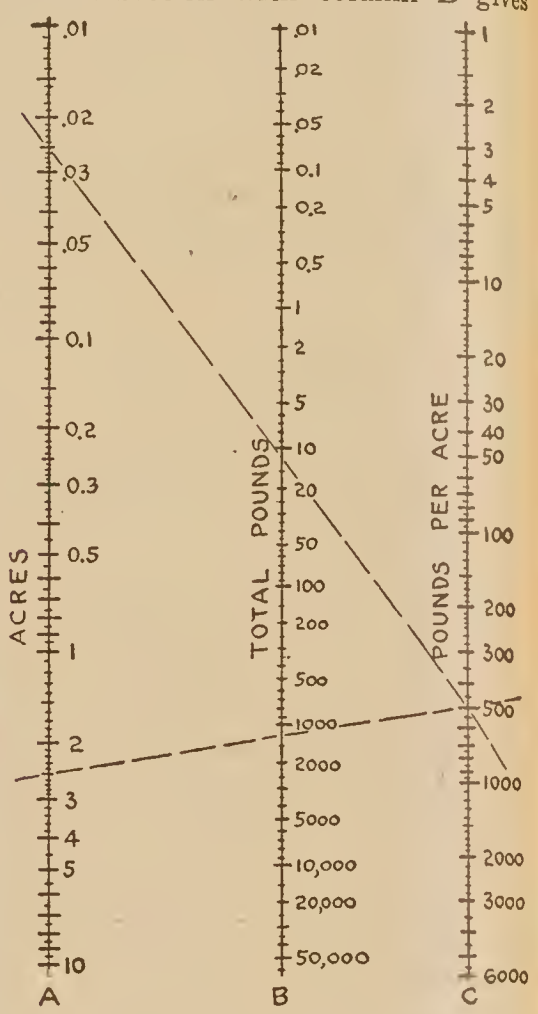
—A. A.—

HOW MANY POUNDS PER ACRE?

No doubt every reader frequently has occasion to compute "pounds per acre" problems. This chart will prove to be a great help in making such computations. The chart gives the total number of pounds of anything to be used on any plot of ground without any "longhand" figuring whatever.

For example, let us suppose that you want to sow 500 pounds of seed per acre. Let us also suppose that the plot is very small—only .025 acre. How many pounds of seed should be used?

Run a straight line through the .025, column A, and the 500, column C, and the intersection with column B gives



the answer as 12.5 pounds. One of the dotted lines drawn across the chart shows how it is done.

The other dotted line across the chart shows that if there are 2.5 acres, and that if you are told to sow 500 pounds per acre, the answer is 1250 pounds of seed.

The range of the chart is from .01 acre to 10 acres, and one pound per acre to 6000 pounds per acre. However, by keeping tab on the ciphers this chart is easily applicable to ANY number of acres and ANY number of pounds per acre. Thus if the plot is 25 acres,—12,500 pounds will be required; 250 acres,—125,000 pounds; etc. With the aid of this chart you will be able to quickly do problems that might produce headaches and consume much time when performed by the old longhand method.—*W. F. Schaphorst.*

—A. A.—

SEEDING LADINO

I am seeding a piece of old pasture that has been plowed up and raised a crop of corn and a crop of oats. I want to seed it back to pasture. I have read in your paper some articles about Ladino clover, and I would like to get hold of a peck of this seed. Where could I get it, and what would be the price? I would like to try it to see what it would do here. My land is alfalfa land. We can raise three to five tons to the acre.—C. E. M., N. Y.

A Ladino clover-grass mixture is much more productive for either hay or pasture than a straight seeding of Ladino clover. On good alfalfa land that will raise from three to five tons of alfalfa hay to the acre a year, I would not encourage your growing Ladino for hay, but I would for pasture as it will stand up better under heavy grazing than alfalfa.

Where just Ladino and some grass or grasses such as timothy or orchard grass are being seeded, two pounds of Ladino clover seed to the acre is ample. Where you are also using some alfalfa or alsike clover in the mixture, one pound of Ladino clover seed to the acre is ample. The seed is small and also the plant has a running habit. For these reasons only a small amount of seed is needed. This year the seed is selling from $2.00 to $2.25 a pound. Many local seed dealers stock it. This year it looks as if the demand for the seed will be four or five times the supply.—*George Serviss.*

FOR SMALL FARMS.....
FOR AVERAGE FARMS....
FOR LARGE FARMS...

there's a CLETRAC Tru-Traction* TRACTOR
to fit every agricultural need

UNDER government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction tractors for agriculture is being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower for use on large farms. Not all farmers can purchase these Cletracs. However, those farmers who believe they can qualify and prove their need for new tractors may make application for the tractor they need.

If the application is approved the tractor will be delivered.

In considering the purchase of a new tractor, remember that only Cletrac provides Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times. And there's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit.

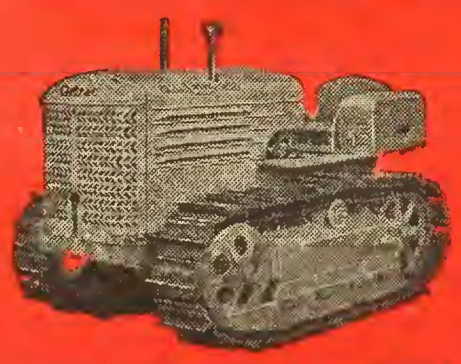
See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service, or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B or D for agricultural use.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY • 19300-14 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

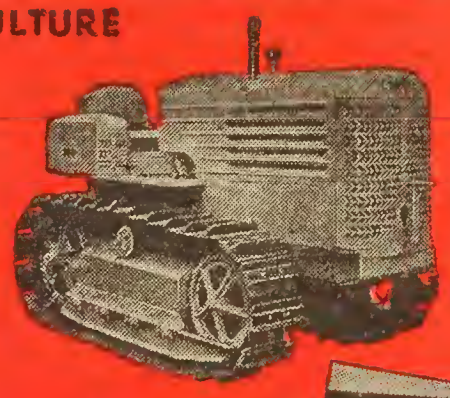
* Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

★ CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION TRACTORS FOR AGRICULTURE

MODEL H—Gas powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar and 22 belt horsepower. For the smaller farmer. Write for free booklet.



MODEL A—Powered by either gasoline or diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms. Write for free booklet.



MODEL B—Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work. Write for free booklet.

ARMY E NAVY

CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTORS

Write for Cletrac Model A, Model B and Model H Booklets

The idea behind CONTOUR PLOWING applies to tractors, too

MANY a rich farm has been allowed to wear away through erosion. Contour plowing is the ounce of prevention that *won't let this tragedy happen.*

And that's just what has to be done about WEAR that shortens the life of tractors...*prevent* it. This is no time to have to halt farm work while waiting for tractor replacement parts, or while waiting your turn to have a tractor mechanic repair damage caused by wear. *Don't let wear get a start!*

First aid for forehanded farmers is Veedol Tractor Oil. With the tough, wear-fighting cushion of this 100% Pennsylvania oil between close-fitting, hard-working parts, friction is reduced and engine heat lowered. Wear is held down while efficiency is boosted —and your valuable tractor is safe through the longest, hardest driving.

And with Veedol Tractor Oil, your tractor's safe not merely for 60 to 70 hours as usual—*but for 150 hours between oil changes!*

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS —assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains *32 ounces of Prevention*

100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
D.H.I.A. RECORDS — PROVEN SIRES.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
ERNEST S. SMITH, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

WANTED—12 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
to freshen in fall and early winter. Good grade or pure bred, T.B. and blood tested. Dams must have D.H.I.A. records with plenty of size and quality.
Maurice W. Pope, Vincentown, N. J.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES, born since April last from great producing cow families, closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl, 874.6 lbs. fat 3½ yrs. Federal Accredited—Negative.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bull, 1 year old. Six nearest dams records average 500 lb. butterfat, 10,000 lbs. milk on 2 times day milking. Younger bulls from dams with good D.H.I.A. records. Also 3 Reg. Guernsey cows, freshen in May and June. Bangs Free Herd No. 789.
FRED CHALUPA, LYONS, N. Y. PHONE 28F12.

AYRSHIRE

Registered Ayrshire Bull No. 66719,
Name—Groom Cochrane. Sire—Penshurst Micky Cochrane (52950). Dam—November Armour 111824. Born April 3, 1941. Blood test and T.B. Accredited.
RICHARD PAYNE, NEWFIELD, N. Y. Phone 2571.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

Service Bulls for Sale. Two Registered Yearling dual purpose Shorthorn Bulls by Bar None Ranch and Anderson Herd Sires out of mature dams that would classify very good and good plus with two year old R M records of 6499-287 and 6402-298 lbs. Both solid red. Price $175.00 Each.
MARGARITA SEAVER, Richmond, Mass.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
THE BREED THAT ANSWERS EVERY NEED.
YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT—
BAR NONE RANCH, BERLIN, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE — PUREBRED
Brown Swiss Heifers and Heifer Calves
BANGS APPROVED, REAL FOUNDATION STOCK.
Allen F. Speer & Sons, NORTH GREECE, NEW YORK.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and fresh cows, also fall cows. Every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed and no payment required until pasture season.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.,
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. 3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34. Phone: Ithaca 2015.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON Barns full of choice dairy cows. Just fresh and coming fresh March, April & May. Well Bred individuals and good producers. Fancy Guernseys and Holsteins. Cash for reasonable prices or time with adequate down payment and sufficient security.
CANDOR, Phone 3H or 3Y, Candor, NEW YORK

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS.
The very best money can buy—Defy competition to show you as good—Defy anyone to contradict that outstanding fact. We want to prove it—Come yourself. State Dairymen pay out of Milk—No Correspondence. Come or phone—Hot air is free, this ad costs money. Telephone Moravia 137. F. L. Palmer & Son, Moravia, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

YOUR CHOICE—100 HEAD PURE BRED REG. HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS (Bred and safe in calf) due to freshen starting May; 25 Bulls, four months to breeding age. Publican Domino, Onward Domino and Dundy Domino Bloodlines. Herd Approved and accredited. Ship into any state. O'Hagan's Stock Farms, Voorheesville, (Albany Co.), N. Y. Phone Delmar 9-1244

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

Hereford Bulls—Yearlings Registered.
CAN BE SEEN STATE ROAD No. 321 — TWO MILES NORTH OF SKANEATELES VILLAGE.
P. SIDNEY HAND
SKANEATELES, N. Y. R. D. No. 2.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We are consigning 3 OUTSTANDING HEIFERS, one bred, two open, to the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Rhinebeck, N. Y., April 29. All are daughters of Repeater of Wheatland 9, gd. Champ. Bull at Kan., Mo., and N. Y. 1st prize at Iowa, Indiana, Fort Worth.
CLAYTON C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

For Sale: THE BULL BARBARA CORNELLER 7th, calved Sept. 18, 1941. Sire: Barbara Corneller 127th, Grand Champion Bull at N.Y.S. Fair 1940 and Grand Champion at Northeastern Breeders Sale 1941 at Ithaca. Dam: Barbara Cornell 7th, 1st prize female at N.Y.S. Fair. Cows bred to this bull. Steedman & Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y. R. 33A. Phone 90.

15 CHOICE REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS FEMALES
Most of them bred to Envious Juana of Ravenswood, son of the great Envious Blackcap B. 6th, International Grand Champion, 1939.
E. B. CLARK, NO. NORWICH, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

Vaccinated Shoats: 2½-4-4½ months — $9.50, $10.50, $12.50 each.
Boars for Immediate and future service. Duroc—Chester Whites—O.I.C. Poland China Berkshires. All are vaccinated and safe. From prolific families.
CHARLES DAVIS, SINGING HILLS, CONCORD, MASS.

RUGGED PIGS! Chester-Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Few Duroc Crosses. 5-6 weeks, $5.00; 7-8 weeks, $6.00; 9-10 weeks, $7.00. BOARS—BARROWS—SOWS. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Please state second choice. Ship C.O.D. No charge crating. CARL ANDERSON, VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASS.

HEREFORD SOWS AND GILTS
BRED FOR SPRING LITTERS.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
FROM CHAMPION BLOODLINES. 20 GREAT FALL BOARS. BOOKING ORDERS FOR SPRING PIGS, EITHER SEX. DESCRIBE WANTS.
Hampton's Orchard, R. 1, Lexington, O.

FULL BLOOD REG. O.I.C. PIGS.
TAKING ORDERS FOR SPRING AND FALL DELIVERY, $20.00 EACH. FREE FROM DISEASE.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.F.D. 3

Tamworths Excellent fall boars and gilts. Boars of breeding age. REASONABLE! Also one Polled Hereford Bull.
Greymoor Farm
ROBERT J. GENERAUX, MGR.
CANAAN. Phone-Canaan 2407. NEW YORK

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

Registered BLACK POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Two herd boars at sacrifice prices. Also Fall Boars and Gilts
Charles Heal & Son
WOODLANE, Burlington, N. J.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: 50 YOUNG EWES
TO LAMB LAST OF APRIL.
GRADE ANGUS COWS. PURE BRED HEREFORD BULL.
Harold Mahaney, King Ferry, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE HORSES AND CATTLE—Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Carload or truckload. Also, matched teams of Belgian Horses.
James Burns
BATH, Phone-Bath 2F22 Bath, New York

DOGS

Pure Bred German Shepherd Puppies.
10 WEEKS OLD.
MAKES EXCELLENT COW AND WATCH DOG.
LEON OLTZ, Danby, N. Y., R.D. 4

FOR SALE: PURE BRED OLD-FASHIONED
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
FROM HEEL-DRIVING PARENTS.
Julia Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

RABBITS

Rex Rabbits: Valuable Fur. Small Cost. Most Prolific. Best Meat.
Large returns. Our Rex are all pedigreed and registered. This guarantees you quality. We are breeders and not "Buy it back promoters."
MORDELE FARM, RIEGELSVILLE, PENNA. ROUTE 1.

HAY

HAY — ALL GRADES
By carload or truckload.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

HAY FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE TO A HUNDRED TON OF GOOD QUALITY HAY.
William Dunn, R. 1, Madrid, N. Y.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT, SMOOTH RURALS, RUSSET RURALS. TUBER UNIT FOUNDATION STOCK.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
KATAHDIN, most widely grown of the new varieties. PONTIAC, Michigan introduction, red tubers, a very heavy yielder adapted to wide range of soils. Also a small amount of WARBAS and SEQUOIAS which were not entered for certification. Our seed plots are maintained on our own farms. C. W. MOORE, West Henrietta, N.Y.

VERMONT CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES — Green Mountain; Houma; Katahdin and a few lots of Sequoia; Irish Cobbler; Sebago; Early Rose; Warba and Chippewa. Also War Approved Green Mountains. For contact with growers write: H. L. BAILEY, Secretary, Seed Potato Growers' Association, Agricultural Department, Montpelier, Vermont.

SEED POTATOES
CHOICE SEBAGO SEED POTATOES, NOT CERTIFIED, BLIGHT RESISTING.
H. C. BEARDSLEY
MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP
$3.39 GALLON, F.O.B. SUGAR. 10 LB. PAIL, $4.00 F.O.B.
Franklin Hooper, Johnson, Vermont

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

April 15	Granville, N. Y. Harold Scott's Holstein Dispersal Sale.
April 17	Cornell University. Annual sale New York Hereford Breeders' Association.
April 17	Middletown, N. Y. The Morris Liebowitz Ayrshire Dispersal Sale.
April 17-18	York, Pa. Louis Merryman's 41st Guernsey Sale.
April 19	Lititz, Pa. Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale.
April 22	Scott Bros. Holstein Dispersal, Troy, Pa.
April 25-26	Earl B. Lovell Dispersal (Reg. Holsteins). Earlville Sale Pavilion, Earlville, N. Y.
April 25-26	Trenton, N. J. Eastern Regional Aberdeen-Angus Sale.
April 27	Northampton, Mass. New England Invitational Ayrshire Sale.
April 29	Rhinebeck, N. Y. 8th annual sale of Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.
April 29	J. Richard Deak Dispersal (Holsteins). Canaan, N. Y.
May 3-4	Earlville, N. Y. 167th Earlville Holstein Sale.
May 5	Trenton, N. J. New Jersey Jersey Cattle Club Sale.
May 8	ELCO Farms (Registered Holsteins) Dispersal. Auburn, N. Y.
May 8	Abington, Mass. Twin Elms Jersey Farms Sale.
May 10	Rye, N. Y. National Ayrshire Sale.
May 23	Northern New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale. Topsfield, Mass.
May 24	Trenton, N. J. Annual Sale New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative.
June 3	Meredith, N. Y. New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.

Meetings

May 6	Rye, N. Y. 69th Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
June 7	Columbus, Ohio. Annual meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
June 14-15	Syracuse, N. Y. Annual Meeting Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

POULTRY

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM PASSED. FAMILY TESTING. WRITE FOR FOLDER.
E. R. Stone & Son, Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES. SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
* A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Barred Rocks ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BREEDING FARMS IN THE NORTHEAST. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN. 100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
Victor H. Kirkup, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

Leghorns —R. I. REDS, NATHAN BARRED ROCKS AND CROSSES. Pedigreed Ancestry—100% Pullorum Clean. Bred especially for Production Profits.
Nathan Breeding Farm
BOX 400 Cuddebackville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
From Pedigreed R.O.P. Breeding.
LARGE LEGHORNS — LARGE EGGS.
Excellent R.O.P. Males for breeding. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, SODUS, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM WANTED
100 to 150 acre dairy farm with general crop land in North Central New Jersey or nearby sections. Prepared to pay reasonable cash price.
Write particulars to BOX 541-H.
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: HANDY MAN
who can do both carpentry and light farming; wife to cook for farm group. Good future.
Write Box 514-MS
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Man to Work on Farm
in Central New York. House, privileges and satisfactory working agreement. Start immediately. Write
Box 514 HM, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: WOMAN TO COOK
At Dutchess County summer camp for 60 children and staff. June 9th to Sept. 6th. Reply stating age, experience, salary desired.
HOPE FARM, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED: Woman to do Plain Cooking
for 100. Experienced Kitchen Man handles vegetables, pots, pans. Country Boarding School, $125 year round position.
HOPE FARM, Dutchess County, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN
Run city man's farm eastern New York. Permanent job, partnership possibilities; preferably married, school-age children. Modern house near village and school. All privileges. Reasonable wages plus share profits. State first letter qualifications and references.
WILLIAM VOLKER, 220 Church St., N. Y. CITY 13.

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

●Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

● *Large size bottle $1.25 — at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

BALMUR CREAM

A Household Ointment.

This bland, medicated dressing makes all the qualities of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh available in cream form for convenient personal use. Soothes irritated skin. Effective for cuts, minor burns. Used for chafing, chapping, sunburn and for baby's diaper rash.

Send 10c to cover postage and packing for 35c Introductory sample tube

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BE SURE TO ATTEND

8th Annual NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS SALE

SATURDAY APRIL 29TH • RHINEBECK, N.Y.

Show 9:30 A. M. Sale 12:30 P. M.

75 Outstanding Breeding Cattle

from the leading Northeastern Herds. T.B. Acc. and Bangs Free Approved.

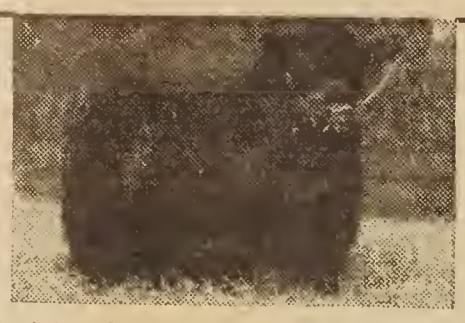
7 Top Young Bulls--68 Heifers

Many of them bred to outstanding sires.

For details and catalog write

MYRON M. FUERST,

Sale Mgr., Pine Plains, N. Y.



This bull — GOOD HOPE ERICMAN — an outstanding son of Eboneezer of Anoka, selling in the NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE at RHINEBECK, N. Y., APRIL 29th, also four real heifers for the knowing breeder.

Write for photographs and pedigrees.

GOOD HOPE FARM, Old Chatham, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL

"Year's Greatest Ayrshire Sale"

Wed., May 10th, 1:00 P. M.

Kennilworth Riding Academy, Rye, N.Y.

Choicest seed stock from leading breeding establishments — 45 females and 7 outstanding young sires.

High Records—Show Specimens—Richest Pedigrees—Clean Bill of Health

For Catalog Write

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE

Box 85, BRANDON, VT.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

NEW ENGLAND INVITATIONAL SALE

60 FRESH and SPRINGING COWS and HEIFERS

THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, at 12:30 P. M.

FAIR GROUNDS, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

All from T. B. Accredited herds. Most all from Bang's Accredited herds. 19 head are calfhood vaccinated.

For Catalog write

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FARMERS in practically the whole of New York State and northwestern Pennsylvania are taking a terrible beating simply because the distribution and outlet for the livestock that they produce is being so disrupted by O.P.A. rulings which are forcing our small packers out of business.

The dairyman is probably getting hit the hardest financially, because little calves are almost unsalable at any price. On a good many markets these little calves are selling as low as 50c to $1 apiece, or as low as 3c a pound, which really will not pay the commission and trucking. Therefore, great numbers of them are being destroyed with no food value to anyone in this time of war, and at a tremendous economic loss.

"DOC" ROBERTS

Great numbers of cast-off dairy cows are continuing to be shipped back West, where they are selling from a $1 to $1.50 a hundred more than they are in the Northeast. Lambs in the Northeast are selling around $1 lower than in Chicago, and our lamb feeders are facing a possible loss instead of any profit. On top of this, a great many of these animals are being held back, and that applies to fed cattle, and they are eating feed which we are told is short all over the country. It is hoped that the State Departments of Farms and Markets will enter into this fight, because it is their fight and the farmers' fight as much as the packers' fight.

Consumers in the Western New York area are growing very short of meat, with the exception of pork. The big packer with the tremendous demand that is made upon him is unable to furnish this area with the needed meat; and while the animals are here to feed these people, the meat simply cannot be processed and distributed on the basis which O.P.A. insists that it must be. In other words, O.P.A. insists that its ceilings must be adhered to, and yet it is impossible to meet these ceiling prices even at the sharply lower basis on which livestock is now selling.

The argument centers around the fact that the big packer can sell processed meat, such as bologna, sausage, loaves, etc., on which a very high ceiling was placed, and can therefore pay more for livestock than the little packer who has to sell straight carcass meat. The little packer insists that the big packer is not meeting O.P.A. ceilings on his carcass meat that he sells, even though he is selling at ceiling price, because he is selling by-products at an exorbitant price that is taking care of the carcass price, and that in reality this is as wrong as having a higher carcass price.

O.P.A. sent big (?) meat men here from Washington to hold conferences with our packers, and first insisted that it would hold nothing but closed meetings with newspaper men barred, no stenographic report of what was said, and no one admitted who was not on the packer committee. Our packers did not submit to such hidden tactics, and therefore the first meeting got nowhere.

At the second meeting, after two hours wrangling, they arrived at a compromise where newspaper men would still be barred, and a steno-

(*Continued on Page* 23)

O-H Cow's Relief OINTMENT

KEEPS MILK PRODUCTION UP!

Cow's Relief Ointment helps to expand the bag and keep it soft and flexible. Particularly valuable for heifers with first calf. Also used for years by successful dairymen for treating caked bag due to exposure and sore, cracked or bruised teats.

Only 60c for 10 Ounce pkg.

On sale at druggists, grain dealers and general stores.

OUR HUSBANDS COMPANY

LYNDON, VERMONT

Acidity

Simple

CALF DIARRHEA

When hyperacidity — sour stomach (simple diarrhea) attacks your calves, use Dr. Naylor's DIRENE immediately for effective medication and prompt relief. It's a dependable antacid and intestinal astringent for all farm animals. Keep a box on hand.

Only 75¢

... Mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you.

H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's DIRENE

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

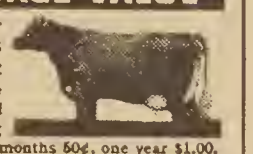
Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus says about 90% respond to Strepto-Lac. Write for full details today.

Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines —serums and supplies.

Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19, Kansas City 15, Mo

MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac (TYROTHRICIN)

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE



Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND

ABERDEEN - ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE

TUESDAY, MAY 23rd

TOPSFIELD, MASS.

59 Foundation Females — 12 Bulls

FOR DETAILS AND SALE CATALOG WRITE

T. F. KANE, *Secretary*, CHELSEA, VT.

Combined Bull Halter and Controller

Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee. Write for circular. RUSSELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 2, PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

275 Registered Holstein Cattle

AT AUCTION SALE PAVILION

Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

WED. & THUR., MAY 3-4

All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, mastitis charts with milking animals.

150 fresh and close springing cows and heifers.

100 bred and unbred heifers, many due to freshen in the fall.

15 bulls ready for service, all from dams with production records.

A large offering of young heifer calves following their dams.

This is the 167th Earlville Sale, America's oldest established and most reliable market place for Registered Holstein cattle.

You will buy fresh and close springers, good ones, from $200 to $300; bred heiefrs from $125 to $200; open yearlings from $100 to $200.

No other sale like it in America. Here you will save yourself plenty of money and make inevstments in profitable Registered Holsteins.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE SALE BOTH DAYS.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

The Earl B. Lovell Dispersal (second section)

TUES. and WED., APRIL 25-26

175 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SALE AUDITORIUM, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

126 cows, all fresh or close springers, rich in high production, good type, and good udders.

50 heifer calves, all born within recent weeks, all by good sires.

The 3 year old herd sire, King Eric C Posch by Commander Posch from the 1017 lb. fat cow, Eunice Sylvius Posch with 29,553 lb. of milk and up to 117 lb. of milk in a day. Many young daughters of this bull selling also.

HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.

These cattle are being moved from Prof. Lovell's farm at Marathon, N. Y., to the sale pavilion at Earlville, N. Y., because there are better accommodations.

You will buy some wonderful cows in this sale well worth th money.

PLAN TO ATTEND BOTH DAYS.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer,

MEXICO, NEW YORK

ELCO FARMS DISPERSAL

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Monday, May 8 AUBURN, N. Y. (Cayuga Co.)

Farm at east outskirts of City limits, on Route 5. One of the highest producing herds in the State on 2 time milking. Its 1942 average of 514.5 lb. of fat ranked 2nd in the U. S.

A leading show herd at the State's best shows. Negative to blood test, all animals 2½ years and younger, calfhood vaccinated. A great proven sire with 18 daughters selling.

Just the chance you have been waiting for. Send for catalog.

ELSIE EVANS LIND, Owner, AUBURN, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

60 *Columbia County Dispersal* REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Leading Producing herd of J. RICHARD DEAK,

his farm, Canaan, N. Y., 9 miles east of Chatham, and 14 miles west of Pittsfield, Mass.

Saturday, April 29, 1944

SALE HELD UNDER COVER AT 11 A. M.

HERD AVERAGE ALMOST 500 LB. OF FAT.

1 cow with 700 lb. of fat, 2 others over 600 lb.

T.B. Accredited, all Bang Vaccinated and blood tested.

On FRIDAY, APRIL 28, all farm and dairy equipment will be sold including several tractors and attachments. A big two-day sale.

Under complete management of

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Bradford County, Pa., Dispersal

GEO. & MARK SCOTT, TROY, PA.

90 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Saturday, APRIL 22 10:30 A. M.

A Bang Certified herd eligible to go anywhere. 55 mature cows, 38 in milk and producing 18 cans daily at the shipping station. Some fall cows. 25 heifers from 4 to 18 months old. Several young heifer calves.

A high producing, richly bred, profitable herd, of the best. Every animal pledged to absolute sale.

Catalogs at the ringside.

GEORGE AND MARK SCOTT, Owners, TROY, PA.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

BIG TYPE
WHITE LEGHORNS
Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.

Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

ELMER H. WENE

In Addition to LOW MONEY-SAVING PRICES

More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreeds or crossbreeds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

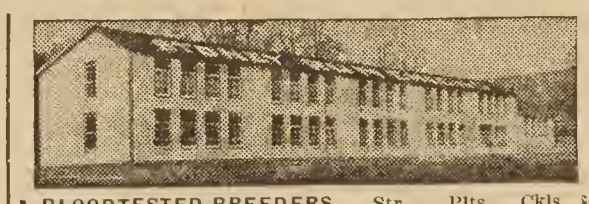
U.S. NEW JERSEY APPROVED — CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.



BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.50	22.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.

STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

NON-SEX	PLTS.	CKLS.
Special Mating Large	100	100	100
Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampsbire Reds (Special)	15.00	18.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	12.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	13.00

H. Mix, $11; H. Mix, no sex guar., $10. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Legborns	$12.00	$21.50	$4.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.50	16.00	10.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders and batchery. All Cbicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., (Box AA), Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Grade A White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	12.00	-----	----
New Hampshires	13.00	-----	----
Heavy Mixed	9.00	-----	----

Write for prices on started chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	22.00	13.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid	Str. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00	17.00	14.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	18.00	24.00	14.00

H. Mixed $12. per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Plts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$1.50
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	14.00	18.00	13.00
New Hampsbire Reds	15.00	20.00	13.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	16.00	13.00

1 Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post	100 Str.	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Legborns	$10.00	$20.00	$2.50
Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00
White Rocks and N. H. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	18.00	24.00	15.00
Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	15.00

Mixed Chicks $10 per 100.
Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh. Bl. Buff, Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$16.00	$ 3.50
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	13.00	18.00	10.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar. & W. Rox	16.00	24.00	10.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampsbire. Sbip C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Cbicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Gbostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired and large type WHITE LEGHORNS	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

SCHLICHTMAN'S U. S. APPROVED

Pullorum Tested Chicks, Per 100, Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $9.90; Assorted, $7.95. FREE Catalog explaining two week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Low Prices on Straight Chicks and Pullets. Ckls. $2.-100.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"PASTING UP" AND BROODING TEMPERATURE

By L. E. WEAVER

ABOUT two years ago it was reported that there are fewer "pasted up" chicks when they are started on fine chick grain than when a starting mash is fed from the beginning. A chick is "pasted up" when the discharge from the bowel is soft and sticky so that it clings to the down and becomes an encrusted accumulation. Many poultrymen have adopted the practice of starting their chicks on grain. There is some difference of opinion as to whether grain should be fed for two or for three days, but everybody seems to agree that starting with grain does cut down the number of cases of pasting up.

L. E. WEAVER

Just how serious is "pasting up" anyway? And what causes it? These questions were still unanswered. So last year the research men of Kasco Mills ran some tests and got the answers. They ran three experiments, one each with White Leghorns,, Rhode Island Reds, and a Red-Rock cross. In each experiment chicks were brooded at 98° F., which was considered the proper temperature for chicks on a wire floor. Other lots were brooded at temperatures known to be too high or too low. One lot was brooded at 84° F. In all cases duplicate lots were started on all-mash and on fine chick grain respectively. Here are some of the facts that the experiments revealed.

1. When the temperature was right (98° F.) there was practically no pasting up regardless of mash or grain.

2. When the temperature was too high or too low pasting up occurred, but there were fewer cases when chicks were started on grain than when they were started on all mash.

3. Pasting up did not increase the number of deaths except in the groups brooded at the extremely low temperature of 84° F.

4. At the end of three weeks there was practically no difference between the grain-started group and the mash-started group in amount of pasting up, amount of feed consumed, or gains made.

5. Two days of grain feeding was as effective as three days in reducing pasting up when the temperature was not correct.

All of which seems to indicate that the kind of feed the chicks get at the start is less important than a proper brooding temperature.

* * *

CLEANING EGGS

What is the quickest way to clean eggs? Recently a number of people have asked that question. It is not surprising either. It does take a lot of time to get the eggs cleaned and graded and packed each day. That is true even when one is using cleaning machines and graders.

Our notions about washing eggs with water have changed. The market buyer will still tell you never to put eggs in water because they won't keep. He is right — most of the time — but not always. Eggs *can* be washed without hurting their keeping qualities. It is being done. It is probably the quickest and easiest way to get them clean. Just a couple of rules must be remembered and observed. They make all the dif-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Baby Chicks

"Less feed per egg"

• A Kerr Chick eats no more than an ordinary chick—BUT grows faster, lays sooner. 120,000 breeders on 240-acre farm blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum). 100% live delivery guaranteed. 36 years of fair dealings. Order chicks early for advance order discount. Price list, free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

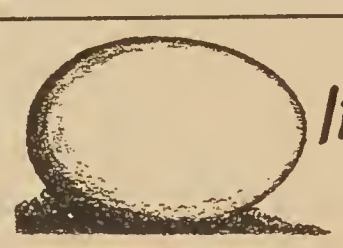
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)
21 RAILROAD AVENUE, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

REDBIRD FARM

PULLORUM-TESTED CHICKS from High Egg-Record Strains
Official Test Records up to 334 Eggs.
98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks
On Champion Grade A and Grade B Matings.
R. I. REDS—Original strain bred 34 years.
NEW HAMPSHIRES—Onr own authentic strain.
BARRED ROCKS—230-260 egg foundation flock.
WH. LEGHORNS—Big birds, large, tint-free eggs.
ROCK-REDS, Barred. SEXING—Guar. 95% True.
Write for free folder and Spring Prices.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Rpute 11.



It's only an Egg

but in this egg we have combined the best of two parent strains to give you a chick bred for VIGOR—PRODUCTION and PROFITABLENESS—A QUALITY CHICK.

Quality starts with the breeding stock, perpetuates itself through the chick and pays dividends in your laying house.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S Quality CHICKS

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

ORDER MAY & JUNE CHICKS NOW

Our. Reds and Rock-Red Crosses are backed by breeding which assures livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size, maximum production of eggs and meat. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or Straight-run. Write for Catalog today. Order Early.

DOUGLASTON
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D. I, Pulaski, N.Y.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH
White Leghorn Pullets

month old 50c, COCKERELS same age, 20c each. First deliveries by middle of April. 10% deposit books order. Shipments are made by express collect.
ALSO BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns

Substantial proof of Holser Leghorns' productivity: highest average point score, all birds entered, for any Eastern Leghorn breeder with over 100 birds entered in standard laying contests, 1939-1942. Free catalog has many more facts. U.S. R.O.P., U.S. Certified.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM
RFD 4-H TROY, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS From our own Blood Tested Breeders. Large Eng. White Legborns $10.-100; Plts., $20.-100; Leg. Ckls., $3.-100. New Hampshires (AAA SUP.) 15c; Red-Rocks, 14c. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA. R.D. 2.

Baby Chicks

Pullorum Tested CHICKS FROM THE CREAM OF NEW ENGLAND FLOCKS

New England has long been famous for the excellence of its egg-blood strains. We have carefully selected flocks carrying bloodlines from flocks with outstanding R.O.P. and Laying Test records. These superior flocks have been closely culled, blood-tested and expertly mated. Close attention has been given to meat qualities as well as egg production.

ALL POPULAR BREEDS Barred and Sex-Link Crosses

STARTED CHICKS SEXING Money-Saving Prices

Write for Free Literature and Price List

ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY

Dept. AA-44. Address the plant nearest you.
399 TRUMBULL ST., HARTFORD 3, CONN.
276 CENTRAL AVE., ALBANY 5, N. Y.

BRED FOR PROFITS
The Only Unbeaten New Hampshires

U. S. R.O.P.
U. S. CERTIFIED
U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN

Nedlar Hamps meet not only the official standards for these well-known grades but they also meet our private standards, which are a great deal higher. Official R.O.P. hen-housed averages on Nedlar Hamps are over 200 eggs a bird; and official R.O.P. records in Register of Merit and R.O.P. reports make this strain tops in the breed for production.

Hundreds of Larrabee customers have found to their delight that Nedlar Hamps not only have the vigor and meat qualities of the breed but also have honest-to-goodness high speed production.

Free picture catalog. Write today.

E. N. LARRABEE
Nedlar Farm Box T Peterborough, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15 PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE

JOSEPH **TOLMAN** Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	13.00

H. Mix $12; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $10.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

JUNIATA CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $2.50-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate

Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large English White Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	16.00	11.00

Heavy Mix $10. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular. COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

ference between success and failure.

The water must always be warmer than the eggs. The water must contain lye. You will need rubber gloves if you handle the eggs while they are wet. Here is the way it is done.

Half of a 13-ounce can of lye is dissolved in 5 gallons of water. The solution is put in a crock or other container that is a little wider and a little deeper than the wire basket that is to be used. Put the soiled eggs in the basket. Put the basket inside the container and let the eggs soak 15 minutes. Before taking the basket out of the water rotate it back and forth a few times. Let the eggs drain and dry in the basket. An electric fan speeds the drying a great deal. Unless the solution was dirty when the eggs were put in, they won't have to be rinsed. When dry, the eggs can be handled without gloves. The badly stained ones will have to be finished with sandpaper cleaner. This can be avoided if one has rubber gloves and scrubs such eggs before they dry.

Here is **why** it works. The lye kills the bacteria on the shells of the eggs. It also helps to loosen the dirt. If the water is colder than the eggs the contents of the eggs will shrink slightly and may pull bacteria through the shell. It is bacteria inside the shell that make eggs spoil. As long as the water is warmer than the eggs the bacteria stay outside where the lye can get them.

Of course it is best not to let the eggs become dirty in the first place. Practices that help to produce clean eggs are:

To keep the floor litter deep and dry.

To keep the hens indoors.

To "fluff up" the nesting material often, and keep it several inches deep.

To collect eggs at least three times daily.

* * *

TIME TO START POULTRY PASTURE

The most enthusiastic booster for poultry pastures that I have met recently is Mr. Glenn Wagner of Cuba, New York. He says he likes best to seed a new pasture in April without any nurse crop. The young growth soon covers the ground, and as soon as it is three or four inches high Mr. Wagner turns the chicks on it. It is tender and nutritious and the chicks eat it readily, but it soon gets ahead of them. Then Mr. Wagner clips it with a mowing machine set to cut close. He repeats the clipping frequently because, as he explained, he doesn't want to be bothered with raking. So he wants the clippings short enough that they will dry up and work down out of the way. It seems to me that in this way Mr. Wagner will accumulate a mulch that will help greatly in preventing loss of moisture by evaporation during dry spells. It should keep the pasture greener in such periods.

Mr. Wagner estimates that his pasture saves 25 to 30 per cent on the cost of feed for the pullets and that in addition he gets pullets that are blessed with good health.—*L. E. W.*

—A. A.—

DISEASE CARRIERS

In a recent issue of the *American Agriculturist,* you published an article, "Are Poultry Disease Germs Carried By The Wind?" I agree with this in all respects, but I would like to add a few lines.

In this part of New York State, many of the Hudson Valley folks have small home flocks of mixed birds. The great percentage of these folks raise from 50 to 100 birds, and put just enough time on them to keep them fed, watered and sheltered. I have seen a great many feed their flocks in the old-fashioned method, — by throwing

(*Continued on next page*)

Build better and quicker with
RILCO *Laminated* **WOOD ARCHES**

Engineered and Factory-Built for Ready Erection

● Your lumber dealer can supply you with Rilco Laminated Wood Arches and Rafters for a wide variety of farm structures. He can deliver them to your farm for ready erection. Rilco arches make strong, rigid frames because they combine sidewall and roof into a single framing unit which is continuous from Foundation to Roof ridge. This assures a stronger, more wind-resistant building. Rilco construction is tested, proven. Used by Army and Navy in airplane hangars, drill halls—wherever wide post-free spans are needed.

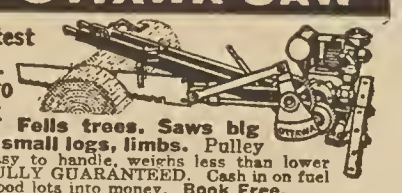
Prefabricated Buildings Ready Now. You can avoid building delays, by ordering prefabricated Rilco buildings from your dealer now. The famous Rilco pre-fab poultry and hog house are factory-built by Rilco. Your lumber dealer can deliver them to you ready for use. Engineered for strength, durability, long life. See your Lumber Dealer today about your building needs. He'll be glad to help you.

WRITE for Free folder illustrating Rilco Barns, Machine Sheds, Brooders, Laying and Hog Houses. Get full details on Building the RILCO Way!

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
P. O. Box 106H, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE BIG FREE BOOK



Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1631 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

FENCING FOR THE FARM
STOCK FENCE — TURKEY WIRE — BARBED WIRE
FENCE POSTS — FENCE CONTROLLERS
POULTRY FENCE — CELO-GLASS.
Write for Catalogue.
ARNOLD-DAIN CORP.
BOX A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special Mated Large Type	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	3.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns			
Eng. and Hanson S. C.	$10.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	2.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	16.00	13.00
AAA N. H. Reds Direct	16.00	24.00	13.00

Heavy Mixed $10. 4 wk. old Wh. & Black Leg. Pullets 40c Shipped Exp. Col. 100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95% accur. BWDT. Order NOW. FREE Photo Cat.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$2.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS

Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.

	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM. PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

MEADOWBROOK Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings, $28.-100. White Holland Turkey Poults 90c each. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

Danger of Disease
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 404, Waterloo, Iowa

Coming to PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN Radios in Every Room.
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS KING OF RABBITS

Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

MADE RIGHT

This special equipment has enabled us—even under war conditions—to improve Phen-O-Sal.

SO YOU CAN START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT

The *Double-Duty Drinking Water Medicine**

1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water,
2. MEDICATES CHICK'S digestive tract

It takes more than a good recipe to make good pies, doesn't it? Real skill, or *"know-how"* is the answer! It's that way, too, in making poultry medicines.

Every step in making Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal and other products is supervised by scientists . . . men with the "know-how" to get the best results. Each step is carefully controlled. Yet, these are only some of the many ways in which we make sure *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Phen-O-Sal does double duty.

How can Phen-O-Sal do double duty? Because its *non-oxidizing* ingredients don't lose their strength in the water or in the chick. They *stay active longer.* This enables them to check germ growth in the drinking water *and to reach the chick's digestive tract.*

No wonder Phen-O-Sal is no ordinary drinking water medicine! It's skillfully made for *double* duty. So, start your chicks *right* with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Phen-O-Sal, the *double-duty* drinking water medicine.

POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory — WE ARE CO-OPERATING

Follow "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed and other stores displaying these emblems.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

GET THE *Genuine* Dr. SALSBURY'S PHEN-O-SAL

THE *Double-Duty* DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Build for Tomorrow BY BUYING WAR BONDS *Today*

SELECT SPRING COWS EARLY!

Act now for the following reasons: (1) Due to the unusual conditions for the last six months a large amount of delayed buying of cows should take place this spring. (2) The selection of cows to pick from is larger now than it probably will be later. (3) Indications are that dairy products will continue to sell at present prices or better. Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a good selection of good cows to select from. No cash is necessary. Paymonts do not have to begin until grass time, and can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, (Specialists in Livestock Financing), 112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK. Phone Albany 4-1136.

SELL AT AUCTION—GET THE HIGH DOLLAR.
Write, Wire or Phone
JOHN W. HICKCOX, AUCTIONEER
3 VAN PATTEN ST., AUBURN, N. Y.
Phone 3648R. Will Go Anywhere.
Cattle Sales a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

To profit by our guarantee, be sure to mention *American Agriculturist* when you write to advertisers.

5 MANAGERS NEEDED FOR BULK PETROLEUM PLANTS

Serving farmers with gasoline, oil, and other essential petroleum products. Opportunity for right type of men to grow. General agricultural experience or oil business experience desirable. State age and draft status. Box 514 G. F.

c/o American Agriculturist
Ithaca, N. Y.

feed over a large radius of ground. As a result, the wild birds (sparrows, robins, blackbirds, etc.) also feed on this open range. They pick up disease on their feet, feathers and through their food, and spread it from flock to flock by flying from one coop to another. In a certain part of Westchester County 19 small flock owners had coccidiosis in their flocks, and I firmly believe that these small feathered friends of ours were the sole cause.—*G. W. Arno.*

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 11)

an answer.

By now the only way they could breathe was by lying flat on their bellies on the floor and worming their way forward. Little flames were beginning to lick the partitions that separated the stable from the haymow. Another horse snorted by, missing them by inches. Then Al and Tom could hear the other horses whinnying and threshing around in their stalls. They knew they must be near, and again began to use their precious breath to call.

"Hank—Hank—Helen—Ezra—are you there?"

They heard a faint answer.

"Yes—yes—over here. For God's sake, hurry!"

Creeping a few feet farther toward the voice, they suddenly came on them. They were all there on the floor, apparently near the horse stalls, for Al could hear a horse threshing around only a few feet away. Above the roar of the fire, which was louder now, Al could still hear the clang of the fire bell, a good sound now, a guide perhaps back to life and safety.

A hoarse voice—Hank's—croaked:

"Old man and girl both out. Ezra hurt, too. Couldn't move 'em alone."

"O.K." said Al. "We'll move them, but we can't stand up. Have to crawl and drag them."

Guided by the fire bell, inch by inch, they crawled and pulled, and pulled and crawled, until all Al wanted to do was to lie down and rest forever. But pounding on his dimming consciousness would come that insistent bell, and he would again start hauling and pulling, on Ezra or Helen—he didn't know which, except that once he was dimly aware that he must have hold of Helen because her dress tore loose where he held on to it with the grip of a bulldog. Behind him he could hear the tempo of the inferno growing louder. It was blistering hot. His lungs burned. He couldn't breathe. And then suddenly back of them came the most terrifying sound he had ever heard in all his life, a sound that once heard can never be forgotten—the awful screaming of a horse in his death agony. The fire had reached the horse stalls.

That scream cleared their minds, put new life and energy into their efforts. Closer to the door now. The air seemed a little better too. Then a few feet farther — a little faster — and then, praise God, suddenly there was help—men—dozens of them—grabbed them, carried them all to the blessed relief of cold fresh air.

Five minutes after they were out, firemen shouted:

"Back! Back! Run! Get back! She's goin'!"

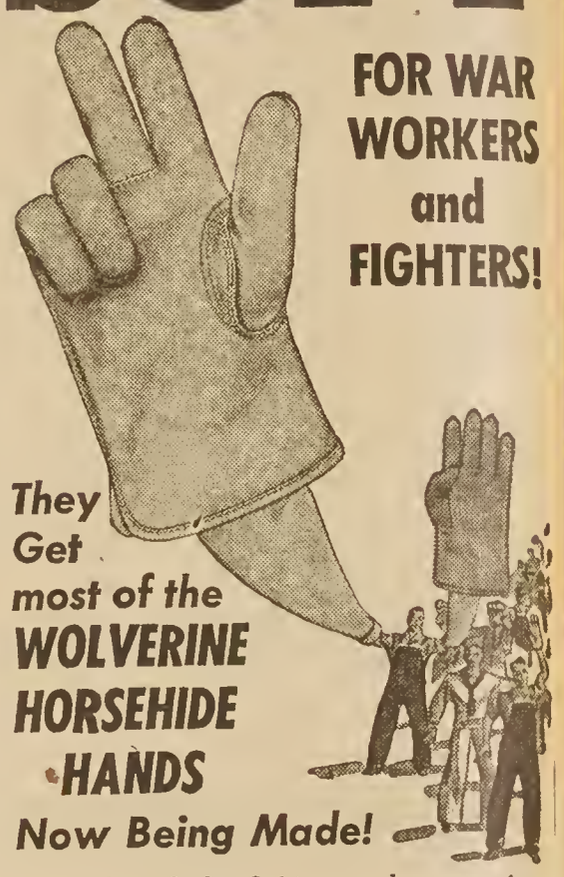
The firemen and the crowd surged back up the street, then turning they saw the whole long roof of the building begin to sag, till suddenly with a roar it plunged in and down, the blazing side walls fell forward, the triumphant flames and sparks leaping hundreds of feet into the air.

But Ezra and Helen Chittendon and their rescuers, Al, Hank and Tom Mead, were not there to see nor care, for friends were hurrying them, all five, to Dr. Denman's office.

(*To be continued*)

PRETTY SOFT

FOR WAR WORKERS and FIGHTERS!



They Get most of the WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE HANDS *Now Being Made!*

Not only soft for fighters and war workers but soft for anybody who can get 'em! Wolverine Horsehide hands even dry soft after soaking. That means real comfort and the ability to work at your best much longer. Yet Wolverine gloves give you all the natural wear-defying toughness for which full grain horsehide is famous. So keep your eyes open and buy a pair the very first chance you get.

WOLVERINE SHOE & TANNING CORPORATION
Rockford, Mich.

WOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

Lo-Bax is especially designed for use wherever milk is produced or processed.

Quick Facts About LO-BAX

1. Kills germs almost instantly.
2. Dissolves quickly in hard or soft water—hot or cold.
3. Makes clear solutions for rinsing or immersing dairy utensils.
4. Contains 50% available chlorine.
5. Reaches you full strength—retains its full strength.
6. Economical — one bottle (28-oz. size) makes 1050 gals. dairy rinse solution at cost of 1/7 of a cent per gallon or less. Ask your Dealer or Supply House about Lo-Bax or write us direct.

Sanitize WITH **LO-BAX** FAST-KILLING CHLORINE BACTERICIDE

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

COW-POX **SORES**

Don't neglect the sores of cow-pox and let them become infected. Treat them *as soon as they appear* with Gambine Tincture or Ointment. Either will prove beneficial, but *both* is better. Apply Tincture first, let it dry, then apply Ointment. Don't let one cow infect your whole herd. Use Gambine *promptly*—it pays!
If your dealer cannot supply Gambine, write us.

TINCTURE **GAMBINE** OINTMENT

Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Order Pigs Now

Mostly POLAND CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Crosses, around 8 weeks old, $4.50 each, for shipment first favorable weather. Money-back guarantee to satisfy on arrival at your express office. Pigs will be much higher later this spring, as many farmers have sold their sows because of feed shortage. The "early bird" can buy 2 pigs now for what 1 pig may cost later. Truck-loads of 50 to 100 lb. shoats at $8 to $14 each, on a few days notice. Order now. Write.

C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

What's Around the Turn of the Road for Dairymen?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

which will make it difficult to produce that milk. They do not realize that such policies are shortsighted and hurt consumers in the long run.

Rivalries and Quarrelling Among Dairy Groups

No other one thing helps to keep down milk prices more than this kind of quarrelling.

Some Remedies

The total result, then, of the greatest production of milk in the history of the country, with the falling off in consumption which will follow the war, can mean almost a catastrophe for the dairyman. What can be done about it? What are the remedies? Here are a few suggestions:

1. Home Work.

Efforts to meet the problems ahead start on the farm. We have made some rapid progress lately in improving pastures and hay, and in breeding. But we have only just started. Dairymen who do not keep up with these improvements will just be out of luck. After the war, successful dairymen in these northeastern states will keep fewer cows, but better ones. The production of more grain on some northeastern farms is not practical, but many dairymen who have been trying it as an experiment in recent years have found, to their surprise, that by raising more grain and keeping a smaller number of cows they have cut their own work and increased their profits.

2. Research.

(a) We need more research on the food qualities of milk and its products.

(b) We need to find more uses for by-products of milk, as for example in the making of plastics.

(c) We certainly need more study of our whole marketing and distribution system of milk and its by-products.

I am not one forever bitterly criticizing the milk dealers. They have their problems, and many of them have done a good job, everything considered. But it is apparent that there is something the matter with our whole marketing system for all farm products. One example is the extravagance and waste caused by duplicate milk plants and milk routes in the country and duplicate milk deliveries in the city. On this point, however, both farmers and consumers should watch to see that there is no monopoly by dealers in either country or city. There is safety in competition.

If some of the millions of dollars that have been wasted by the Federal government in foolish schemes to help farmers had been used for study and research on marketing problems, farmers, dealers, and consumers would all be in a better position today.

3. Educate the Consumer.

Milk is the best food in the world, and there is something the matter when farmers cannot make a living producing it, and when prices of milk cannot be raised a cent a quart in the city without a lot of sensational publicity by newspapers and politicians. The same consumer who yells his head off about a cent a quart more on his milk will pay a larger raise on almost any other product and never blink an eye.

One of the biggest postwar jobs of the dairyman is to do a better job of selling his product. That means the advertising of milk products by people who know their business. Advertising by individual milk companies does little good. One company's milk is no better than that of another company. It is milk itself that we want to talk about.

Advertising under the auspices of the New York State government, with funds furnished jointly by farmers and producers, undoubtedly did much to increase the consumption of milk. The criticism of this method is that it was done by government under political control. How much better it would be if every dairyman in the country could contribute generously to an organization like the National Dairy Council, which is doing a fine job of telling the consumer about dairy products.

This could well be supplemented in a local milk shed by an overhead agency representing every dairy cooperative—for example, the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency in the New York milk shed—to which dairymen could make contributions for advertising and publicity. Then this overhead agency could hire competent people to do the advertising job. Rest assured, dairymen never will get very far until, like other business, they recognize the value of advertising and educational publicity for their product, and pay to support it.

4. Take Government out of the Milk Business.

I am convinced that marketing agreements must go out after this war. They did some good at first. They are no good now, because government with all of its red tape dominates them. Any action is slow and cumbersome, and dairymen have nothing to say about the sale of their products. This year a law was introduced in the New York State Legislature removing the inspection of milk from the municipal market and placing it in the hands of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. That is where it should be. The politicians of New York City are too far removed from all of the facts of milk production and marketing to be fair either to consumers or producers.

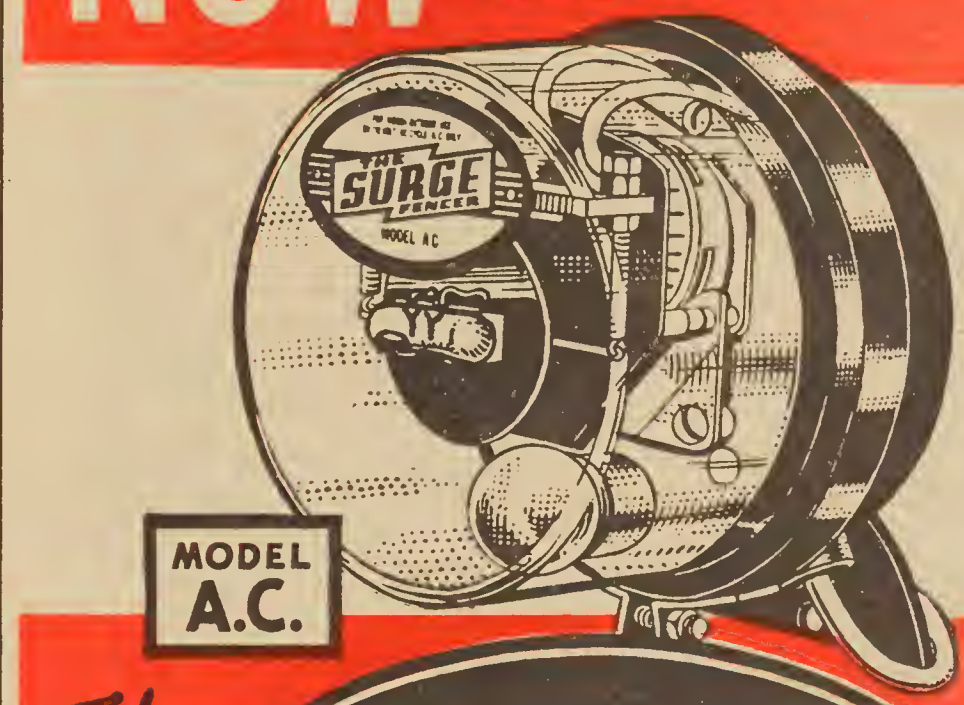
All subsidies in the milk business should be eliminated and milk sold in a free market. Subsidies give the politician a death grip on the milk business, and, whether the farmer wishes it or not, result in his selling his soul for a mess of pottage. If farmers wish to continue to have any independence whatever in their business, they should never vote for a politician or an Administration that believes in any kind of government operation of farming or business.

5. There Must Be Better Organization Among Dairymen Themselves.

In about thirty years farmers have built from nothing about 11,000 successful cooperative organizations. Some of the oldest and the best of these are dairy marketing cooperatives. It is not necessary nor even advisable in a large milk shed that there be only one large cooperative, but if this dairy business is to continue, every dairyman must be in some well-managed cooperative. Then these cooperatives must stop quarrelling among themselves and work together in some kind of an overhead organization on problems that concern them all. That is the only way under Heaven by which milk producers, now far in the minority, can hope to stand up against government or consumer domination, and to compete with the milk dealers.

We can say with certainty that the independence of dairymen, and all farmers for that matter, will soon be a thing of the past if they don't recognize the handwriting on the wall and do something about it. And the chief thing to do is to stop fighting with the neighbors and stick together. They are learning to do just that. I have great faith in the dairy farmer and in his ability to lick his problems and to keep his great business on the march.

NOW *Available*



MODEL A.C.

The Surge ELECTRIC FENCER

Certainly, you can buy several cheap fence controllers and not be badly hurt in your pocketbook . . . or, you can buy one good fencer and also not be hurt.

But there is a *difference* . . . a difference in stock control. After all, you DO put up your electric fence to hold your stock, your fence controller is really useful only when you have it and have it in proper working order.

The SURGE A. C. is a full-time fencer . . . on the job when you need it . . . it has the reliability, durability and proved performance that you naturally expect from anything bearing the name Surge.

for SAFE SURE Stock Control

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y. 842 W. Belden Ave., Dept. 3064, Syracuse, N. Y.

Please send me free and without obligation complete details about the Surge Electric Fencer.

*Name*_____

*Town*_____ *R. F. D.*_____ *State*_____

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.

MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

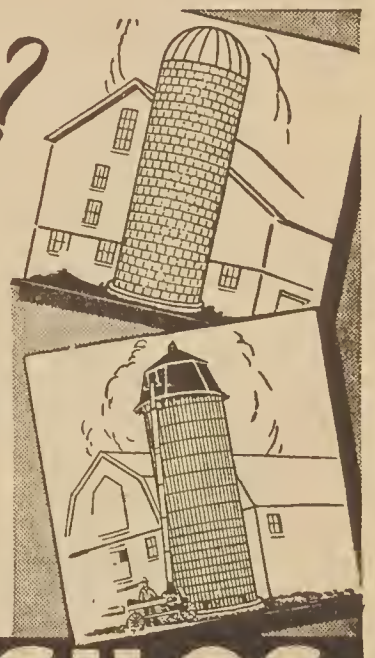
Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

OLD AND NEW

If you are moving you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your OLD and NEW address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WHAT *about your Silo?*



Are you going to need a new one in 1944? Are you planning on storing more home-grown succulent feed to cut your feeding costs? Are you concerned about the security of your dairy next fall and winter?

It's wise to decide such questions and look into the matter of silos right *now*. Production of silos continues to be limited. If you will need one, you'll want to be sure to get a *good* one . . . and save *all* the nutrition value in your corn or grass. So,

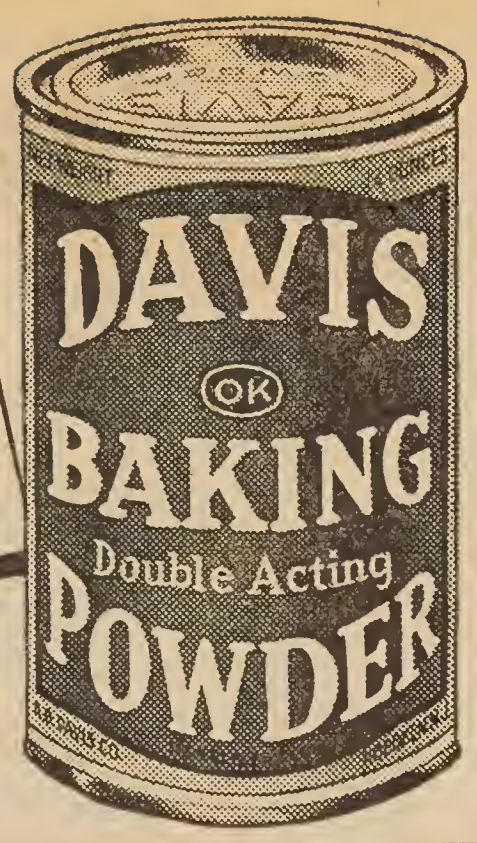
WRITE FOR INFORMATION

Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. 424 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* **SILOS**

SINCE 1879
-always dependable



FREE — 80-page book of *Master Patterns for Baking*. Just *print* your name and address on the *back* of a Davis Baking Powder label and mail to R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J., Dept. 71.

Women Who Suffer from SIMPLE ANEMIA

Here's One Of The Best Ways To Help Build Up Red Blood!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy for home use to help build up red blood to give more strength—in such cases. Follow label directions. *Worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

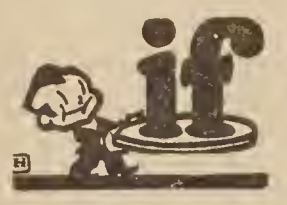
Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from . . $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19

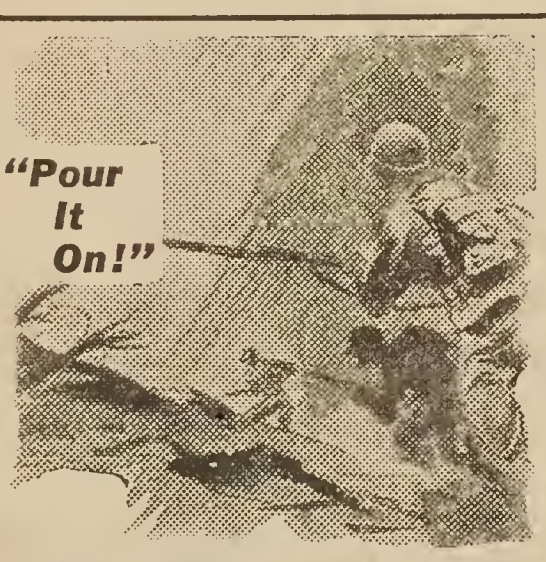
J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y



BACK THE ATTACK With WAR BONDS

Are You Insured Against

Loss of life, limb, sight or time caused by accidents such as, around the home, struck by lightning, gored by a bull, kicked or injured by a horse or other animal, tractor accidents, silo, barn and farm machinery accidents?

YOUR MERCHANTS MUTUAL AGENT

will gladly furnish you without obligation full information on the Merchants Mutual Personal Accident Policy designed expressly for Farmers, Members of their Family and Hired Help.

NO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED . . .

ACT NOW — YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO REMAIN UNINSURED

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Buffalo 5, N. Y.

DEAF HEARING AID WITHOUT BATTERY
10 DAY TRIAL OFFER
Automatic hearing device without BATTERY. No headband. Worn on ear unnoticed. Featherlight. Used by thousands. Send today for free information and names of happy users in your vicinity.
AMERICAN EARPHONE CO., 10 East 43rd St., (Dept. 204) N. Y. 17, N. Y.

How You Can Care for Your Sewing Machine

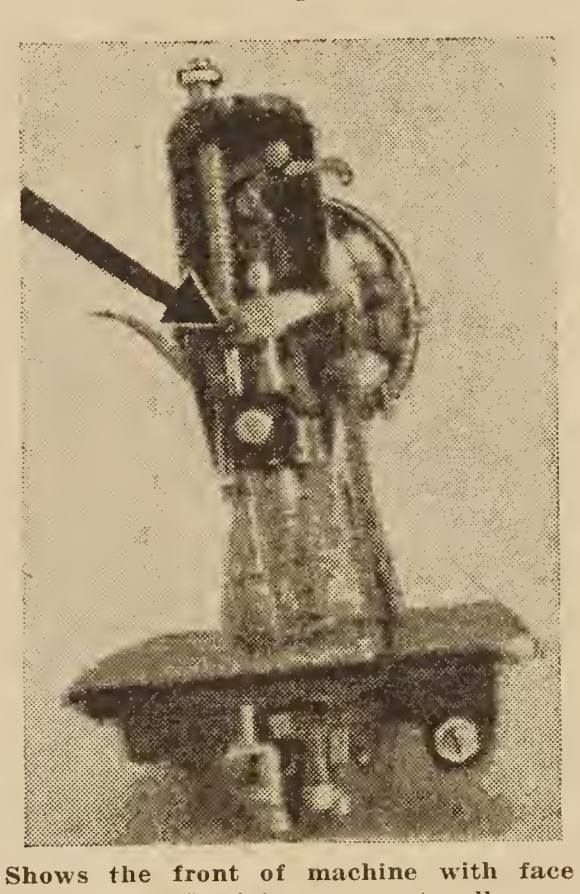
By William Silverstein *

ARE YOU still waiting for the familiar sewing machine salesman who used to ring your doorbell and offer to leave one of the latest model electric sewing machines with you for a few weeks' trial, including a free dressmaking course in the bargain whether you bought the machine or not? Well, he has a little war job to perform now and won't be back for a while. But don't be discouraged. Replacement parts are still to be had for most makes of sewing machines, so if you have an old one you may consider yourself fortunate. No machine has ever worn out so completely as to be beyond repair.

If given even the slightest care regularly, a machine will run for a long time without trouble. Here are a few simple and easy things that you can do when something goes wrong with your machine:

Clean and Oil Properly

For safety always remove the needle first, then the bobbin case and the needle plate. Brush out all lint; what can't be removed with the brush may be removed with a pointed object, being very careful not to scratch or roughen any parts.



Shows the front of machine with face plate removed, giving access to all movable parts for cleaning and oiling. Arrow points to presser bar screw for adjusting foot.

Next bend the machine over on its hinges, and give the entire under side a good brushing and cleaning; then apply a few drops of a good grade light sewing machine oil to all movable parts, but do not flood the machine with oil.

When a machine has not been in use for some time and runs hard, it is probably due to gummed oil. In that case no amount of new oil will help, so try the following:

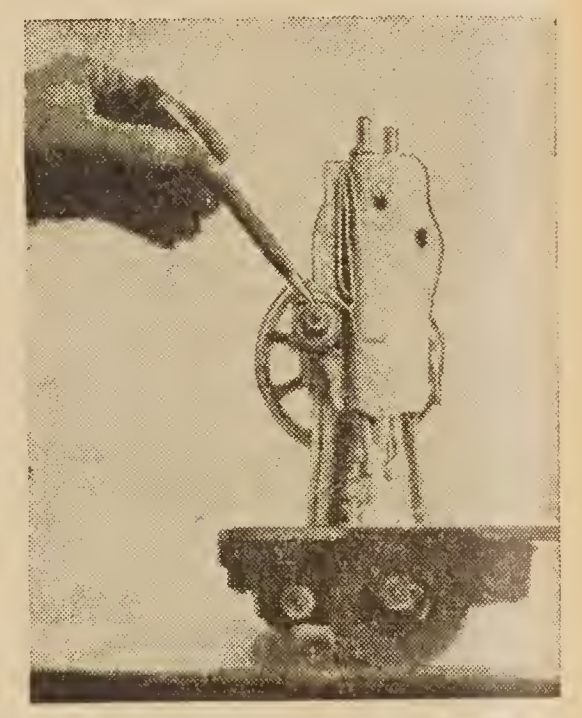
Get some denatured alcohol and with an eye-dropper place a few drops into every oil hole of the machine and onto every movable part that can be reached on the under side of the machine. Allow to remain for about 15 minutes, and by that time the gummed oil should be dissolved. After a thorough wiping to remove any remaining alcohol and a fresh all-round oiling, the machine should run smoothly again.

CAUTION: Do **not** permit the alcohol to get on the **enamel** of the machine or on the woodwork; it may spoil the finish.

Another reason why a machine might run hard is that the belt may be too tight and cause excessive pressure on the machine, or it may be too loose and slip around the balance wheel without actually turning it, thus giving the impression that there is something wrong with the machine.

Find the Trouble

WHEN NEEDLES BREAK. — Wrong, bent or improperly set needle. Needle is not centered in the hole of the needle plate. To remedy, loosen the screws that hold down the needle plate and you will be able to move it slightly to the left or right until properly centered for the needle.



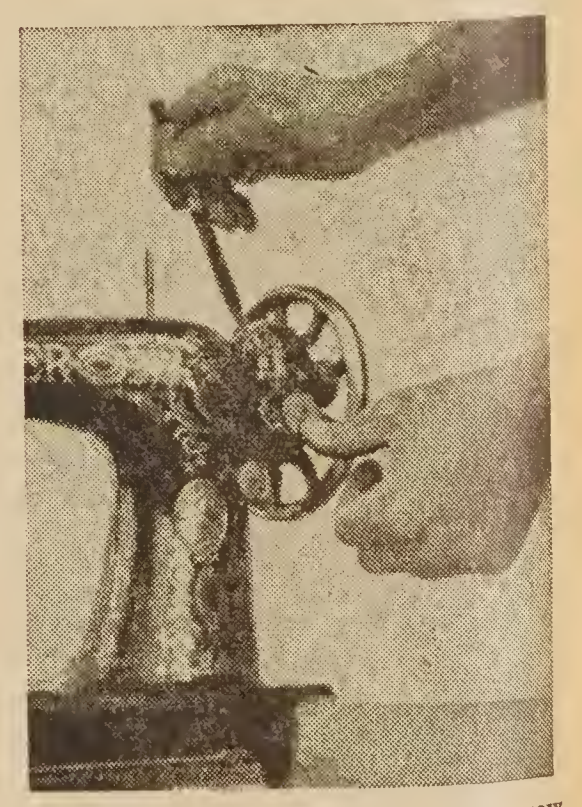
Pencil points to upper tension-regulating screw. Turn to the left to loosen tension, to the right to tighten.

Foot might not be screwed securely to the presser bar, or it is not centered right and the needle strikes it. To center the foot, remove the face plate and loosen the small screw that secures the presser bar; turn foot until centered and retighten screw.

SKIPS STITCHES—Wrong or improperly set needle. Worn hook, allowing too much side play in race; the only remedy here is to renew the hook.

FEEDS IMPROPERLY — Stitch regulator might be turned up too far; try a larger stitch. The teeth on the feeder may be worn smooth or clogged with dirt; renew feeder or clean out dirt

(*Continued on next page*)



To adjust the bobbin winder, loosen screw shown at point of pencil and press down with thumb until rubber tire just touches the hub of the balance wheel. When in the "off" position it should not touch.

* Mr. Silverstein was formerly chief mechanic of two large sewing machine companies.

CLOTHES *With a Purpose*

No. **3663.** This slim, trim smock — no bunchiness — is just what every housekeeper wants. Sizes 14 to 52. Size 36, 4⅜ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2⅜ yds. ric rac.

No. **2758** presents the ever-popular shirtwaist style, this time enhanced by a little touch of applique. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3¾ yds. 35-in. fabric.

No. **11215** is a separate transfer pattern.

No. **3748** is easy to make, easy for a child to put on, easy to keep in order and is not soon outgrown. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 yrs. Size 2, for the short-length playsuit, 1¼ yds. 35-in. fabric with 3 yds. binding.

No. **2752** yields a real work outfit that features the culotte and has deep roomy pockets. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for the culotte, 3¼ yds. 35-in. fabric; for the blouse, 1⅞ yds. 35-in. fabric.

No. **2768.** Is there a graduation around the corner or maybe a party in store? Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅜ yds. 39-in. fabric with 1⅞ yds. lace trimming.

No. **2006** makes a cute little frock with a matching sunbonnet that any little girl will adore. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, dress, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric, ½ yd. contrasting; hat, ½ yd. 35-in. fabric.

No. **2004.** Pattern is for doll 13" tall and comes with complete wardrobe including doll-sized dress to match No. 2006.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Our Spring Fashion Book has over 175 new designs for all ages, sizes and occasions, all fully illustrated. Price only 12c, or 25 cents for the Book and a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—A. A.—

The Poet's Corner

Promise

By Mildred Goff.

There will be quickening sunshine,
There will be gentle rains,
As long as the world continues,
As long as the earth remains.

This is the merciful promise,
It never will falter or fail.
Be sure that seedtime and harvest
Will continue, and ever prevail.

Over the tender seedling,
Over the fertile sod,
Falls the eternal blessing,
The infinite mercy of God.

CARE FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

(*Continued from opposite page*)

with pin. Foot may be badly worn on the under side from contact with feeder, caused by running the machine when there is no material under the needle; foot should be renewed.

TOP THREAD BREAKS—Machine is not threaded properly. Top tension is too tight or the needle is bent. The needle might not be set right; it should be inserted as high up as it will go with the small groove in the needle always facing the hook, regardless of the make of machine. The take-up spring might be bent or broken; it should be renewed.

BOTTOM THREAD BREAKS — Bobbin case is not threaded properly. Tension on bobbin case too tight. There is too much thread wound on bobbin, thus preventing free movement of the bobbin in the bobbin case. Tension spring on the bobbin case is worn or broken and should be renewed.

GATHERS OR DRAWS MATERIAL—especially when sewing on silk or other light material—Too tight tensions; loosen both top and bottom ones slightly. Try a smaller stitch.

WHEN MACHINE LOOPS — If the looping is on top of the material, tighten the tension on the bobbin case; if on the under side of the material, tighten the top tension until proper stitch is obtained.

—A. A.—

TENDERIZING — The less tender cuts of meat should always be cooked with water, and can be made more tender by pounding or by cooking with an acid such as tomato juice or vinegar.

One hundred pounds of meat roasted at 500 degrees loses approximately 44 pounds; at 400 it loses 22 pounds; but at 300 only 12 pounds.

EXTRA!

PERFECTION Again Making Oil Stoves and Heaters!

GOOD NEWS for the Home Front! Although we are working day and night turning out war materials . . . Uncle Sam has authorized us to make a limited number of famous Perfection Oil cookstoves and heaters for essential civilian needs. Because of government restrictions on the amount of metal available for civilian goods, only five models of our complete line are being made . . . but they're all *pre-war* Perfection quality . . . your guarantee of clean, economical, efficient performance.

How to Get a New Perfection

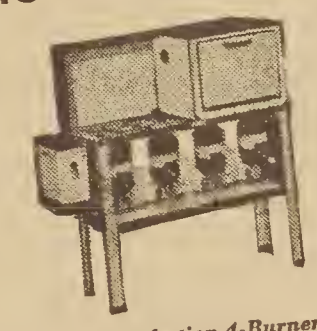
To get a cookstove or heater, apply to your local ration board for a purchase certificate. To get a water heater, apply to the War Production Board for a priority. Then present your purchase authorization to your Perfection dealer. Please do not apply if your present cookstove or heater can be repaired.

Get the Most Out of Your Present Perfection-Made Appliances

Today it is a patriotic duty to make sure you are getting the efficient performance originally built into your Perfection. Have your Perfection dealer check it over . . . he will be glad to supply you with replacement parts and genuine Perfection Inner-Flow Wicks . . . the only wicks that insure 100% satisfaction on Perfection-made appliances.

THESE PERFECTION OIL STOVES AND HEATERS NOW AVAILABLE TO ELIGIBLE BUYERS

No. 353 Perfection Flat-Top Stove. Has 3 High-Power burners. Wide cooking top. In black and white baked enamel.



No. R-357 Perfection 4-Burner Range. Patented High-Power burners. Roomy "Live Heat" oven with heat indicator.

No. 2201 "Ivanhoe" Fuel Oil Space Heater. Produces 28,000 BTU's per hour. Compact—occupies only 18 x 26½ in. floor space.

No. 525 Perfection Portable Kerosene Heater. Popular low-cost heater. Light—easy to carry. Air-cooled handle.

No. 406-B "Puritan" Water Heater. Insures continuous hot water at low cost. Uses economical kerosene fuel.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

7659-A Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

The Mark of Quality

MORE WAR BONDS AND SWEAT MEAN LESS BLOOD AND TEARS!

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I HAVE BEEN back from the Southwest long enough to have my feet solidly planted on northeastern ground again and to pick up the feel of things here. While the memories of my trip are fresh in my mind I am going to set down some comparisons of the Southwest and the Northeast from a farmer's point of view.

Southwest More Prosperous

There is no question but that right now both the cattle and sheep growers and the crop growers in the Southwest are making more money in proportion to their ability and their investments than we are in the Northeast. There is also no question but that on the whole they are taking more chances, so that a turn either in weather or in prices will damage them more severely than similar unfavorable developments will damage northeastern farmers.

Southwest Lacks Cooperatives

There are a lot of little cooperatives which have sprung up in the Southwest recently. There are some cooperatives which have big names and big ambitions and seek to cover a lot of territory. Viewed in terms of either membership or volume of business, cooperative endeavor in Southwest does not yet amount to much.

The chief difference in point of view between a northeastern and a southwestern farmer (or rancher, as he would prefer to be called in the Southwest) is that here in the Northeast we expect to work out at least some of our own problems, while the Southwesterner, as soon as he runs into trouble, expects the Government to do something for him.

I don't think that this is because the Southwesterner lacks courage or the will to stand on his own feet. It simply means that he doesn't understand organized effort or how to use it. Therefore, lacking any effective means of dealing collectively with his economic problems, he has no choice but to run with them to a political party or the government.

Frustration Apparent

As I have mentioned before, most land owners and good-sized farmers in the Southwest are anti-New Deal. I don't think this is because they are no longer Democrats. At heart they are. They are anti-New Deal because the control of their party has moved into the hands of the more numerous groups, including a large Mexican population whom the New Deal has cultivated and brought into power.

Being therefore unable to elect Republicans or to get back control of their own party, many land operators in the Southwest feel completely frustrated politically.

Because they have no cooperatives or business organizations which amount to much yet, they also feel frustrated on the economic front despite the fact that they are doing very well financially right now.

Finally, the better grade families in the Southwest have contributed tremendously of their youth to the nation's war effort and they have lost heavily, particularly in the surrender of the Philippines. This makes our war a personal war so far as they are concerned, and many of them feel that they are being let down by both capital and labor. Some of the men I met who had lost sons on Bataan talked "shooting language" when strikes were mentioned.

Difficult Adjustments Ahead

Summing up, it would seem to me that compared to farmers in the Northeast, farmers in the Southwest have yet to find themselves politically and economically. Certainly, the New Deal phase of Democratic politics isn't their kind of politics. Certainly, also, what little they have in the way of farm organizations can't longer depend merely on legislature pressures. They have got to come to grips sooner or later with business problems.

Southwestern cattle and sheep growers are particularly aware of this now that they are so completely at the mercy of the big packers and the Government agencies like the OPA which the packers have finally succeeded in dominating.

Finally, sooner or later southwestern farmers have got to learn to stand together and keep from being split apart by politicians and by the business interests which live off them. *I have never been in any area where the technique of playing off one farmer against another was so cleverly developed by both politicians and big business interests as it is in the Southwest.*

* * *

HAYING PLANS

We have furnished a mill 1200 feet (Scribners' Scale) of very nice ash logs. Out of these logs have been cut the pieces needed to build three buck rakes. One rake is for ourselves and two are for neighbors.

We expect to have our rake delivered by the 25th of May, which is about the time we usually start putting up grass silage. It will be mounted on our two-ton Stewart truck. We will have to take off the gravity dump platform to mount the rake, but this is a short job. The platform will be set aside so that it can be put back on the truck and the truck used with a hayloader to pick up wilted hay, as we have used it in past years, if the buck rake won't work on green hay. The man who is building the rake for us says he is keeping his fingers crossed so far as the performance of the rake in picking up green or wilted hay is concerned.

Will Add Grain

While this year none of the wilted grass silage in the three silos we filled has a bad odor, we are going to be particularly careful in putting up one silo full of grass silage this summer. We will feed milking cows from this silo and don't want to take any chances. We have quite a lot of winter wheat, and my present plan is to fill the silo in question with grass just when our wheat is in the dough stage and to work some soft wheat in with the chopped grass. When we do this we will probably not wilt the grass very much. We will need about all the juice there is in it to soak up the hollow wheat straw.

Chopped Hay

Since there is plenty of evidence that a buck rake will handle dry hay rapidly and cheaply, we plan on using the rake we are having built to carry to our chopper a good many tons of hay. We would like to work out some method of flue drying our chopped hay mow. We have had several suggestions but none of them has quite clicked with us yet.

Our present plan is to blow the chopped hay into a loft 36 ft. wide and 86 ft. long. We are thinking that if we can distribute the hay evenly over this much space, and then open big doors at each end of the loft so that the wind can blow through over the surface of the hay, we may have a drying set-up which will work fairly well.

Several times we have combined high moisture grain and set it in bags the length of a barn floor open at both ends and found that it would lose moisture quite rapidly. If the idea will work with sacked grain, why won't an adaptation of it work with chopped hay?

* * *

MANPOWER SITUATION

It is my observation that our manpower situation on our northeastern farms is worse than we realize. This is because we have been letting things go and getting by with less manpower than was actually needed for the work to be done.

At Sunnygables we are now down to three of us. We have 700 acres of land, much of it in woods and pasture to be sure, but nevertheless we will go into the summer with between thirty and forty dairy cows; between 150 and 200 head of beef cattle, and some hogs and chickens. By careful planning we will probably get along all right, provided none of us gets sick and also provided that I stay at home more and don't get into too many other things.

The point that I am making, however, is that our crew is just too small either to secure a maximum production or to be safe. I wonder if our situation isn't about typical of that on most northeastern farms.

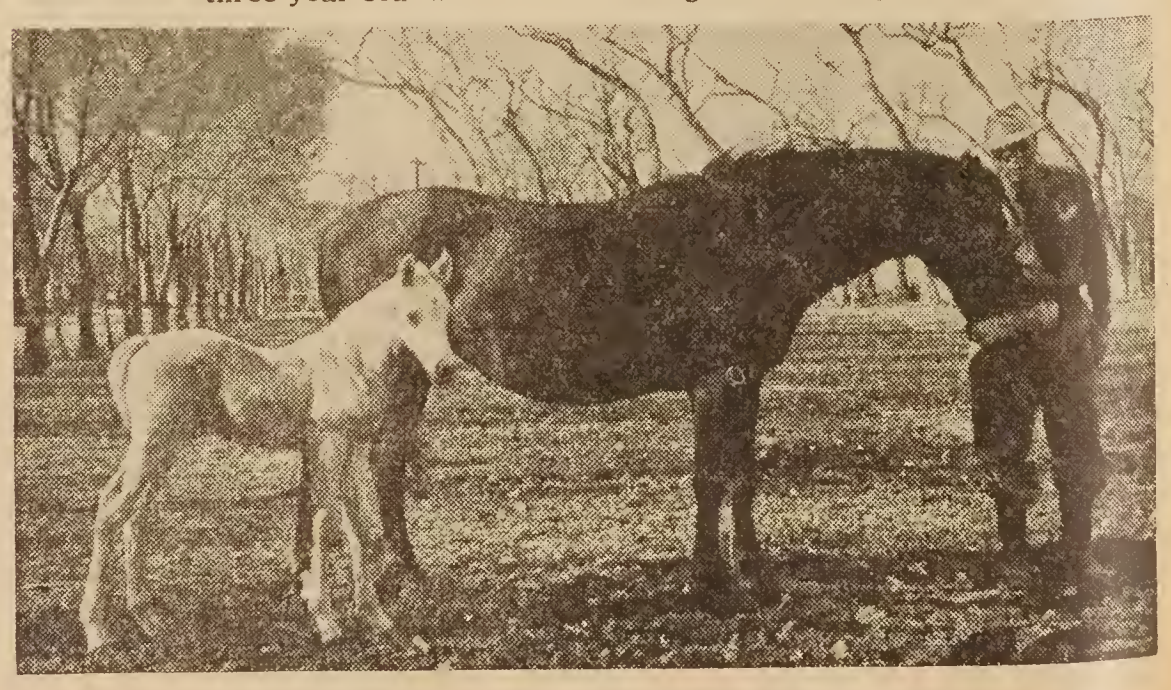
* * *

FROZEN FOODS

This spring we shall make only one planting of peas instead of two or three. They will be the best peas to freeze. We will plant them in long rows or sow them broadcast. In other words, produce them with as little labor as possible. We will have a few messes fresh, but the bulk of the crop will be frozen and we will keep right on eating peas all summer and next winter.

I make this last point because we found that we hoarded the rhubarb we froze last spring until March of this year when we suddenly awakened to the fact that we had quite a lot of it on hand. Oftentimes we have fresh rhubarb at Sunnygables by the middle of April, so you can see that we weren't very smart about last year's rhubarb. Incidentally, the rhubarb we are trying to eat up and get out of the way now tastes just as good as though it were fresh.

Down at the South Spring Ranch in New Mexico my daughter-in-law has a little horse breeding project based on a Palomino stallion, Muchacho de Oro, and five sorrel three-year-old mares. Since Palominos do not breed true, the accepted method of producing them is to breed a Palomino to a sorrel. The stallion, which is four years old, is shown above. I used him for my saddle horse while at the ranch. His first son—a perfect Palomino—was born just before I got to the ranch and is shown below with his mother, a sorrel three-year-old which is seven-eighths thoroughbred.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

CONTEST

Over radio station WEAF in New York City, a contest is being conducted in cooperation with the state veterinary associations of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The contest is open to anyone living and working on a farm in the northeastern states. Each contestant will write a letter of not more than 300 words on the subject, "How We Keep Livestock Healthy on Our Farm." All letters are to be addressed to Animal Gossip Contest, Station WEAF, New York 20, New York City.

The contest started April 1 and runs to May 15. The prizes will be awarded on a special broadcast on July 17. Full details are available by writing to WEAF.

—A. A.—

MAPLE CEILINGS

"Can you tell me the ceiling price on maple syrup and sugar?"

The ceiling price established last spring is still in effect. The ceiling for top-grade syrup, sold to consumers, is $3.39, and the ceiling for the second grade is $3.11. We can see nothing in the regulations to prevent adding a charge if the syrup is delivered.

On sales to retailers, for top grade, the ceiling per case of twelve gallons is $34.96. Here again the cost of delivering can be added.

The ceiling for maple sugar is 36c a pound for fancy, at the seller's shipping point.

—A. A.—

Hiring School Boys

"Under what conditions is it necessary for a boy of school age to get a permit to work on a farm in New York State?"

A boy 16 years of age or over does not have to have a work permit to work on a farm. From 14 to 16 he can work on the home farm without a permit, but has to have his working papers from the Education Department to work on other farms. From 12 to 14 a boy is supposed to be legally hired only when he is working for his parents, guardians or custodians, and for such work he does not need a work certificate.

—A. A.—

MEMORIAL PARKS

"Could you advise me as to the best way to dispose of a cemetery lot which I bought years ago when a new cemetery was opening up? They promised at that time that the lots would increase in value quickly. They may have, but I have been away so long, and out of touch with things there. I would be glad to get what I put into the lot, and as much more as possible, of course."

A few years ago a number of concerns put on high pressure promotion campaigns to sell lots in memorial parks or cemeteries. If there are cases where those who put money into such lots have profited from the investment, we have failed to hear of them. A letter to the Chamber of Commerce in the city where a lot is owned, or to the National Better Business Bureau, Chrysler Bldg., New York City, would bring additional information.

—A. A.—

AUTO INSURANCE

"My car was damaged in an accident. I received pay for the damage, yet I was required to take out an insurance policy on the car before I could get my license renewed. I think insurance is a good thing, but I do not like to have someone force me to buy it. I live in New York State."

Some years ago, there was much discussion in New York State as to the advisability of passing legislation compelling all car owners to have car insurance. This was not done. Instead, a law was passed requiring that persons involved in accidents (except very minor accidents) show financial responsibility in order to get their license. One way of proving such responsibility is buying an automobile insurance policy.

Perhaps if you will consider that this law protects you as well as other motorists, you will have less objections to meeting the requirements of the law by carrying an insurance policy.

—A. A.—

A subscriber would like to obtain a copy of "He Fell in Love With His Wife", by E. P. Roe. If any subscriber knows where a copy may be secured, we would greatly appreciate the information.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 15)

graphic report made of the statements made by the packers, but nothing taken down of what was said by the O.P.A. men. It was hard for our packers to understand why O.P.A. representatives were not willing to hold a public hearing and to be responsible for anything that they said. Needless to say, these conferences got nowhere.

At the last meeting it was authoritatively stated that the O.P.A. offered to give our local packers a small subsidy for anything they bought outside of the State of New York. Just why New York State should be discriminated against was hard for any of us to understand, and again this type of proposition was turned down by the packers, and that's the way the situation remains April 4.

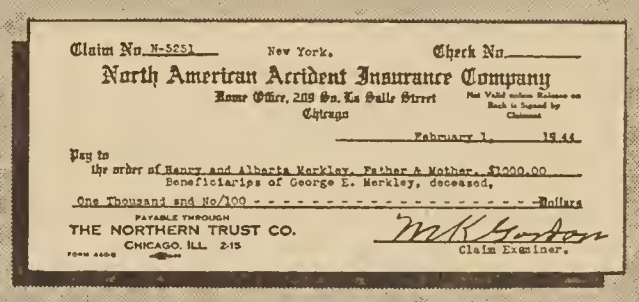
It is hoped that authoritative action can be taken by the heads of New York State livestock and meat interests, that the farmers and feeders who are so vitally interested can have their say, and that pressure enough can be brought upon political Washington to have such conditions as we are now facing with our livestock remedied.

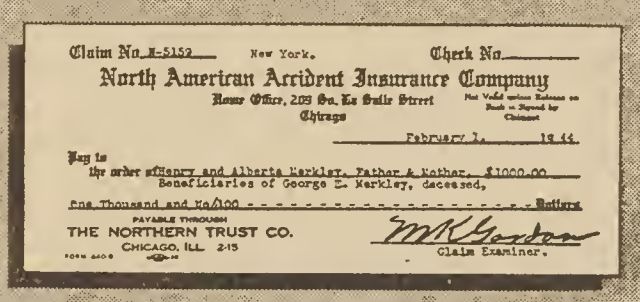
P. S. Lloyd Mowers from Oakfield, New York, a boy who worked for me all last summer on the farm, writes me from a camp in the Southwest: "This country is H—! You stand in mud up to your armpits, while the wind blows dust in your face."

At least we aren't that bad!

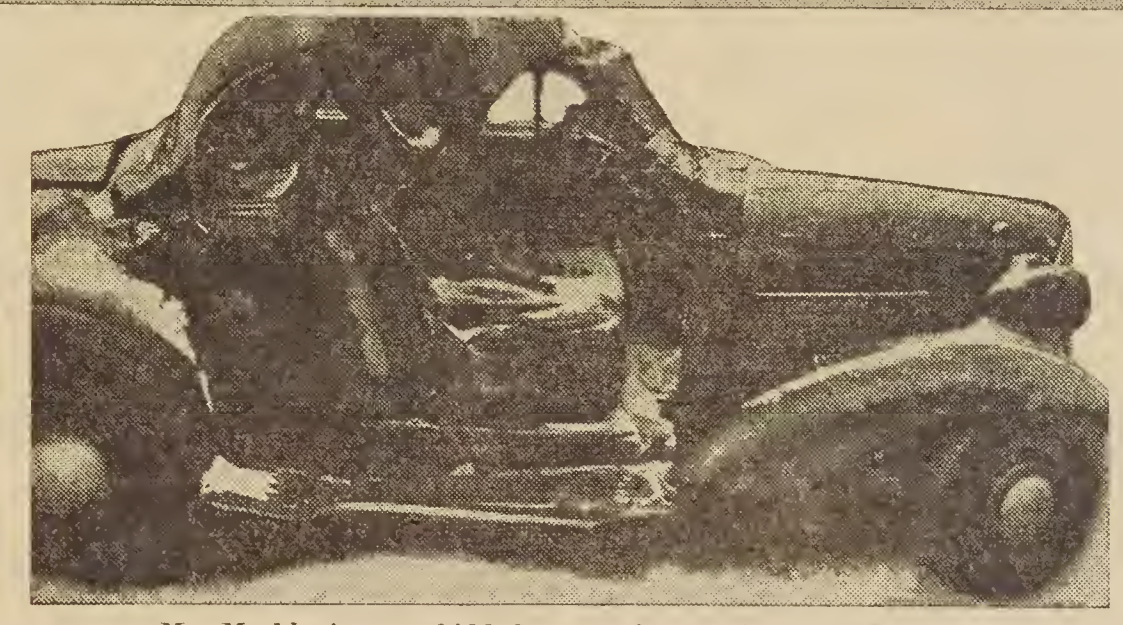
BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

Two Checks for $1000.00 Each Paid to the


Claim No. N-5251 New York. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago
February 1, 1944
Pay to the order of Henry and Alberta Merkley, Father & Mother, $1000.00
Beneficiaries of George E. Merkley, deceased,
One Thousand and No/100 Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
Claim Examiner.


Claim No. N-5152 New York. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago
February 1, 1944
Pay to the order of Henry and Alberta Merkley, Father & Mother, $1000.00
Beneficiaries of George E. Merkley, deceased,
One Thousand and No/100 Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
Claim Examiner.

Father and Mother of George E. Merkley



Mr. Merkley's car skidded on an icy road, crashing into a tree. His death resulted from a fractured skull. He carried two policies. After his father and mother received two checks for $1,000 each, they wrote saying:

We wish to extend our many thanks and appreciation, to the nice way, in which the company and your agent, Mr. R. Coloton, handled the policy of my son, Geo. E. Merkley who was fatally injured in an automobile accident on Dec. 26th 1943. It will be a great help to us. It pays to keep your policy renewed.

Benefits Recently Paid . .

Madelyn Hendershot, Ogdensburg, N. Y. — Auto accident—cerebral concussion	$ 41.43
Mildred Hopson, Northville, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained shoulder	31.43
Magdalene Wulkan, Delevan, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. ribs and knee	14.28
Gardner W. Munn, Middleville, N. Y. — Truck accident—frac. leg and ribs	130.00
Nora Dumas, Walos Center, N. Y. — Auto collision—bruises	20.00
Mrs. Anna Maxwell, Moira, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured ankle and thigh	30.00
Marion Losee, Worcester, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured shoulder	82.86
Loe Page, New Berlin, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured knee	29.28
Catherine Lobdell, Smyrna, N. Y. — Truck accident—injury to knee	45.71
Stanley Graber, Interlaken, N. Y. — Auto accident—cerebral concussion	84.28
W. F. Margeson, Savona, N. Y. — Bus accident—injuries	27.14
Henry Redman, Little Falls, N. Y. — Truck accident—cut scalp and injuries	30.00
Arthur Hilliker, Chemung, N. Y. — Wagon accident—frac. patella	50.00
Edna Everingham, Lafayette, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	50.00
James Gilmour, Morristown, N. Y. — Auto collided with truck—lacerations	51.43
Lena Larkin, Wolcott, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured hip and legs	30.00
George E. Merkley, Est., Lisbon, N. Y. — Auto skidded and hit tree—mortuary	2000.00
Royal L. Hendricks, Jordan, N. Y. — Auto accident—back injury	47.14
Edward Green, Lisbon, N. Y. — Truck accident—sprained ankle	55.71
W. Henry Morey, E. Fairfield, Vt. — Sled accident—chest injury	20.00
Eleanor Morse, Carmel, Me. — Auto accident—sprained wrist	27.14
Lizzie Harris, Newport, Me. — Auto accident—cuts and bruises	12.86
M. F. Marston, Poland Springs, Me. — Truck accident—injured knee	38.57
Marian E. Hague, Gorham, Me. — Auto accident—ruptured spleen	130.00
David F. Carr, Est., Raynham Ctr., Mass. — Car hit tree—mortuary	500.00
Lloyd W. Tucker, Brandon, Vt. — Truck accident—strained shoulder	14.28
Mildred C. Haverly, Brimfield, Mass. — Auto accident—lacerated forehead	27.14
Clarence Jennings, Kent, Conn. — Truck accident—frac. humerus	65.71
Herbert J. Nolan, Windsor, Conn. — Auto accident—cont. chest	20.00
Hollis S. Willard, Campton, N. H. — Truck accident—fractured vertebrae	22.86
Grace M. Plume, Grafton Center, N. H. — Auto accident—cont. back and thigh	61.43
Julius Mans, Lebanon, N. H. — Auto accident—sprained ankle and foot	30.00
David E. Dunton, Nashua, N. H. — Auto collision—contusions	32.86
Gordon L. Hayes Etna, N. H. — Auto collision—lacerations	28.57
Daryl Thorn Millerton, Pa. — Auto accident—cut nose and scalp	10.00
Oscar W. Bergh, Tioga, Pa. — Auto accident—injury to chest	80.00
J. Ernest Baker, Swedesboro, N. J. — Auto accident—concussion brain	85.72
Joseph Lucas, Riverside, N. J. — Auto accident—contusions	30.00

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

16 CANNON STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

$5 MILK

the quickest and most practical way to meet the government's request for

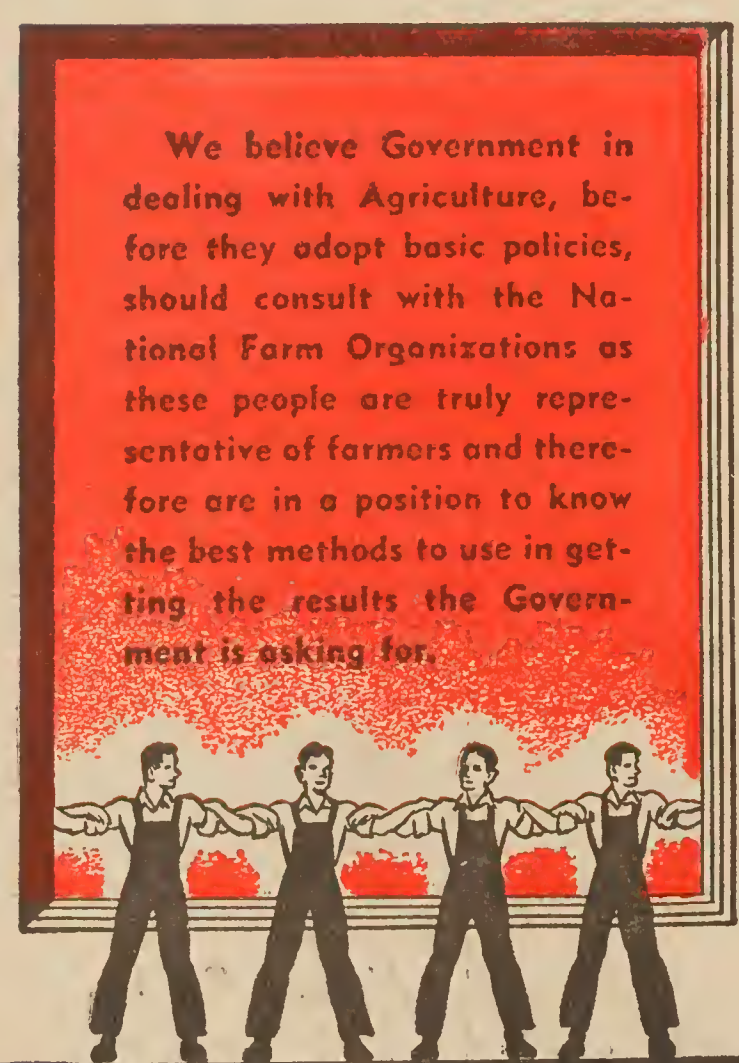
MORE FOOD FOR VICTORY!

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM the government tells us. Sure it does. We've said that all along. But steadily increasing costs . . . coupled with insufficient farm income . . . disorganizes and sabotages the production of food just as completely as enemy bombers or agents could do it. So long as our income is insufficient to keep our fields and herds producing at top efficiency, we dairy farmers are as helpless in this fight as soldiers without ammunition would be on the battle fronts.

For months now, the uniform pool price for milk has failed to meet the cost of production. Subsidy payments—as bad as they are in principle—have helped some, BUT NOT ENOUGH. Setting aside the seasonal price reduction on April 1, has helped some more but still NOT ENOUGH.

Only a $5 Milk Price Will Balance Rising Costs

What we need is a $5 PRICE for all of our milk—a price to balance the rise that has taken place—*and is steadily taking place*—in the cost of essential feeds. A price to balance the rise that has taken place in the cost of essential fertilizers. A price to balance the rise that has taken place in the cost of labor and its keep. A price to cancel out the hundred and one other rising costs that we're compelled to pay. And above all, a price that will lend strength and dignity to our will to sacrifice because it will tell us that we are *not* wearing out our lands, herds, equipment and the health of ourselves, our wives and our children simply to pile up bigger bankrolls for the city's prosperous consumers.



You Bet We'll Work 80 Hours a Week

This is our war, and we know it. We have given our best so far. And we'll beat that "best" this year if it is at all humanly possible to do so. But we're not fools. National strength has its roots in every home in the land. If we try to produce more than our income will pay for—and go broke doing it—the war effort itself, and every man, woman and child in the nation will suffer.

Strong farms, voluntarily working as never before to turn out more food than ever before turned out, is what the country needs in the present crisis. And we say—because we know it is true—that $5 MILK is the quickest, most practical and most economical way to get this milkshed's dairy farms at peak production before next fall rolls around.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MAY 6, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

War Spring

It's pretty here on the land, Sonny, with the new
green of plants mixing with the good black of earth.

Peaceful here, too—just sun and wind and soil
and us—and the lazy buzz of an early bee.

Little seeds sending down their roots,
poking up their shoots—just *bursting* themselves
to do something big in the world.

If you could paint this picture or put these sounds
to music, guess you'd be for sure the best artist
or music maker in the world.

But if you'll shut your eyes a minute, Sonny,
you'll hear another sort of rhythm
over some other kind o' fields.

'Tisn't quiet music, 'Tisn't peaceful fields. It's the
tramp of marching men over the red fields of war.

They are fighting on those fields, not farming them.
The seeds they plant are bullets. . . . .
The crops they harvest are victories. . . . .
They are fighting on those fields of war
to save these fields of peace.

Look out over the land, Sonny, and breathe deep,
then close your eyes again and hear the marching feet.

And when you think how our fighters count on
us, Sonny, aren't you pretty proud to be a farmer?

—Courtesy of Minnesota Valley Canning Company, Le Sueur, Minnesota.

MAY 2 — The G.L.F. Patron — 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Plan Early to . . .

FIGHT CROP ENEMIES

. . . ON COMMERCIAL CROPS

INSECT OR DISEASE	DUST	SPRAY
MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE	ORGANOCIDE DUST R40L2 or C-L DUST 33. C-L Dust 33 which contains natural cryolite, a fluorine compound, should not be used on snap or lima beans after the pods have formed.	ORGANOCIDE SPRAY. Organocide Spray 2 qts., Water 100 gals.
LEAF HOPPERS	N-20 S35 (2% nicotine from Black Leaf 10 with 35% sulphur.) (80-20 Lime-Copper Dust or CAC Dust 7 will serve as a repellent.)	10-10-100 BORDEAUX MIXTURE (repellent). The use of 10-10-100 Bordeaux Mixture in place of 10-5-100 aids in the control of leaf-hopper.
FLEA BEETLE	80-20 or 70-30 LIME-COPPER DUST or CAC DUST 7 (repellent).	10-10-100 BORDEAUX MIXTURE. In Upstate New York a 10-16-100 Bordeaux Mixture may be advisable if infestation is heavy. On Long Island an 8-4-100 Bordeaux is recommended. (repellent).
POTATO BEETLE	60-20-20 LIME-COPPER-CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST or CAC DUST 7CA20. To prevent blight as well as to control potato beetle.	CALCIUM ARSENATE. Calcium Arsenate 5 lbs., Water 100 gals. Usually added to the first two applications of Bordeaux Mixture or Copper A Compound. On Long Island and New Jersey, use 10 to 12 lbs. of Calcium Arsenate per 100 gals.
LATE BLIGHT	80-20 or 70-30 LIME-COPPER DUST or CAC DUST 7. To prevent blight, after potato beetles are cleaned up.	10-10-100 BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Copper Sulphate 10 lbs., Spray Lime 10 lbs., Water to Make 100 gals., or COPPER A COMPOUND. Copper A Compound 5 lbs., Water to Make 100 gals.
APHIS	N-30 DUST (3% Nicotine from Black Leaf 10). N-30 Dust is equal in killing power to a 4% nicotine sulphate-lime dust. Duster must be equipped with a 50 to 100 ft. trailer apron. Apply 50 lbs. per acre.	BLACK LEAF 40. Black Leaf 40 1 qt., Potash Fish Oil Soap 5 lbs., Water 100 gals. Apply 135 to 150 gals. per acre. Apply when temperature is 75°F or higher.
FLEA BEETLE	CUCUMBER-MELON DUST A-10 or POTATO BEETLE DUST 80-20. Apply one or two days after transplanting.	
POTATO BEETLE	POTATO BEETLE DUST 70-30 or C-L DUST 33 or CAC DUST 7CA20*. *Prevents early infection of blight.	
EARLY BLIGHT		COPPER A COMPOUND. Copper A Compound 5 lbs., Water 100 gals. Apply four sprays at 10-day intervals—300 gals. per acre. Make first application as vines are about to fall over in the field.
TOMATO HORN WORM	POTATO BEETLE DUST 70-30 or C-L DUST 50 or CAC DUST 7CA30*. Apply dust when the worms are small. *Aids in the control of blight.	
IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM	CABBAGE DUST 25-75 (when cabbage is to be trimmed) or ORGANOCIDE DUST R40L2 (on fresh market cabbage).	LEAD ARSENATE (when cabbage is to be trimmed). Lead Arsenate 10 lbs., B-1956 Spreader and Emulsifier 4 ozs., or Grasselli Spreader-Sticker 5 ozs., Water to Make 100 gals., or ORGANOCIDE SPRAY (fresh market cabbage). Organocide Spray 2 qts., Water for 100 gals.
CABBAGE LOOPER	CABBAGE DUST 25-75 (when cabbage is to be trimmed) or ORGANOCIDE DUST R40L2 (on fresh market cabbage). Apply as soon as the Loopers hatch. Organocide Dust R40L2 will not control heavy infestations or mature loopers.	
CABBAGE APHIS	N-30 DUST (3% nicotine from Black Leaf 10). N-30 Dust is equal in killing power to a 4% nicotine sulphate-lime dust. A light canvas trailer—extending 50 feet behind the duster is essential for good control of aphis. Use 50 lbs. of dust per acre.	
WORM, LOOPER & APHIS	CABBAGE WORM & APHIS DUST 3-25. (When cabbage is to be trimmed. Do not use on fresh market cabbage.)	BLACK LEAF 40 & LEAD ARSENATE (when cabbage is to be trimmed). Black Leaf 40 1 qt., Lead Arsenate 10 lbs., Soap Flakes or Potash Fish Oil Soap 5 lbs., Water to Make 100 gals. Use three nozzles per row and apply when temperature is 75°F or higher.

. . . IN HOME GARDENS

For Most Insects and Diseases

Dual Garden Dust in 2 lb. bags contains rotenone for the control of insects and a fixed copper fungicide for the prevention of diseases. A limited amount is available. It may be used to control Mexican bean beetle, cabbage worms, flea beetles, Colorado potato beetle, cucumber beetles, and squash vine borer; and to prevent blight and similar leaf diseases of potatoes, egg plant, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, and celery.

Chewing Insects and Some Diseases

V-G Dust 2 in 5 lb. bags contains natural cryolite for the control of chewing insects and a fixed copper fungicide for the prevention of diseases. Do not use on beans after the pods have formed. Effective in the control of Colorado potato beetles, flea beetles, cucumber beetles, and Mexican bean beetle and to prevent blight and similar leaf diseases of potatoes, egg plant, tomatoes, cucumbers and melons.

For Vine Crops

Cucumber-Melon Dust 6-10 in 5 lb. bags contains calcium arsenate and a fixed copper fungicide. Use to control chewing insects and diseases attacking cucumbers and melons. Also a good general purpose garden dust for potatoes, egg plant, tomatoes, and peppers.

For Diseases But Not Insects

V-G Dust 3 in 5 lb. bags contains a fixed copper fungicide. Use when chewing insects are not present for the prevention of blight and similar leaf diseases of potatoes, egg plant, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, squash, peppers, and celery.

Bulletin Board

ORDER AHEAD ON SUPERPHOSPHATE Some difficulty has been encountered in getting enough Superphosphate out this season in time for spring planting. Indications now are that there will be plenty available during the summer months. It isn't too early to begin planning requirements and ordering Superphosphate for fall use on pastures, winter grain, or in stables.

G.L.F. 20% Granphosphate will store well. By planning and ordering ahead you can insure your Superphosphate supply for fall needs.

* * *

PROTECT YOUR BAG SUPPLY Once again our supply of burlap—which has been easier for several months—is threatened by developments in the Pacific.

Fortunately for G.L.F. members, their bag rental program assures the maximum use of each burlap bag with the minimum requirements for new burlap.

Each bag, with proper care, can make many trips from mill to farm before it is worn out. The G.L.F. bag renting program helps to keep feed bags on the job. Under this program, the bag your feed comes in is rented to you through the following agreement:

"This bag is the property of Cooperative G.L.F. Mills, Inc. For a period of 15 days from date of purchase it is rented to the purchaser at a charge of 17c. The G.L.F. Service Agency distributing this feed is authorized under its agency contract to collect this deposit from the G.L.F. farmer patrons. This bag is to be returned within 15 days of delivery to the G.L.F. Service Agency or direct to any of the several authorized bag reconditioning plants in good, usable condition. When so returned the agency is authorized to refund the deposit. If the bag is not returned the deposit charge will be retained for purpose of replacing the bag."

This G.L.F. bag rental program has the hearty endorsement of U. S. government war bureaus because of its conservation of burlap. Ninety-six cents per ton of feed is the conservative estimate of the cash saving to farmers.

This program works. Let's keep it working. Take care of your bags. Return them in good condition and your 17c deposit will be refunded in full.

* * *

HOME GROWN OAT SEED If you plant home-grown oat seed, be careful of these three things —(1) smut, (2) weeds, (3) germination.

Smut. Smut-treated oats and barley will normally produce three to five bushels per acre more than untreated seed. All G.L.F. oat and barley seed is treated to control smut. Many G.L.F. Service Agencies are equipped to treat home-grown seed, or it can be done right on the farm with formaldehyde.

Weeds are the biggest risk in sowing home-grown seed. Unless the oats are exceptionally clean, or unless local cleaning facilities are available, weeds are bound to be spread.

Germination can be easily checked by placing 100 seeds between two dampened blotters. Leave in a dark place for four days. Count the strong, healthy sprouts to find the per cent of germination.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm *and* the WAR

POTATO SUPPORT PRICES

The War Food Administration announced on March 31 that they will not purchase potatoes from the 1944 crop in order to support prices. However, about September 15, and extending through December 15, 1944, loans will be made available to producers, associations and certified dealers. On Long Island support prices range from $2.15 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1's in July to $2.45 in December. For upstate New York the price ranges from $2.15 in August to $2.40 in December. These prices are intended only as a basis for calculating loan rates. More complete details on the whole price support program are expected soon.

* * *

WAR BOARDS AND DRAFT BOARDS

A. D. Gentle, New York State Deputy Farm Manpower Director, tells us that State Selective Service Headquarters have instructed local draft boards to ask for information from county War Boards in determining draft classifications. County War Boards will give draft boards information on the status of farm workers. Farm workers who are producing a substantial amount of food are still eligible for deferment under the terms of the Tydings Amendment. While the farm unit program has been thrown out the window, it is still a fact that figuring the farm units per farm worker is a logical means by which War Boards can give draft boards the information they need.

* * *

TIRES AND TUBES

The O. P. A. has announced that tubes for passenger car tires, known as "factory seconds", can now be bought without a ration certificate. Also, motorists eligible for used passenger car tires may now buy passenger car tires known as factory seconds.

* * *

SUPPLIES

Approved by W. P. B.'s Office of Civilian Requirements is a program to increase supplies of flash lights, batteries for fence control and ignition, crescent and monkey wrenches, grease guns, hand drills, brooders and cream separators.

* * *

GAS FOR FARM ORGANIZATIONS

The O.P.A. has ruled that, effective April 11, representatives of farm organizations are eligible for "C" gas rationing cards. This ruling applies to full-time, paid employees of agencies operating to increase food production. The mileage allowed is supposed to cover: assisting farmers to increase food production; organizing or helping farm cooperatives to market produce or buy supplies; organizing or assisting in the cooperative use of farm livestock, machinery and equipment.

* * *

RAGS NEEDED

Salvage committees are calling attention to the steadily increasing demand for rags by the armed forces and by defense plants. Local salvage committees are urged to go to work, following the system that has been so successful in other salvage drives. These rags are used for cleaning ma-

(*Continued on Page* 10)

IT has always been a Goodyear working principle that nothing is good enough which can be made better.

And it has been Goodyear experience that the source of betterment is less often the materials used than what is done with them.

A few Milestones in GOODYEAR Research

1906—*Introduced the straight-side tire—the original quick-demountable tire.* • **1908**—*Developed the tire-building machine—made quality mass production possible.* • **1913**—*Brought out multiple-cord tires—greatly increasing mileage and dependability.* • **1917**—*Pioneered pneumatic truck tires—the foundation of modern truck and bus transportation.* • **1922**—*Developed Captax accelerator for curing rubber—a major advance in tire quality.* • **1927**—*Introduced Airwheel low-pressure airplane tires.* • **1927-29**—*Synthetic rubber patents—United States and Great Britain.* • **1929**—*Developed light-weight, high-pressure farm spray hose.* • **1931**—*Pioneered pneumatic farm tractor tires.* • **1934**—*Developed Pliofilm moistureproof packaging.* • **1935**—*Brought out LifeGuards—took danger out of blowouts.* • **1937**—*Built America's first all-synthetic rubber tire.* • **1941**—*After several years of pilot plant operation, established commercial unit plant for producing synthetic rubber.* • **1941-43**—*Many secret military developments of wide postwar usefulness.*

On this premise Goodyear since its earliest days has pursued research to advance the usefulness and value of its products.

It was this unresting quest for improvement which fathered the first straight-side tire, the first pneumatic cord tire for trucks and farm tractors, the Sure-Grip open-center self-cleaning tread, the Klingtite Red Farm belt, the first American all-synthetic tire, plus a host of other Goodyear advances.

During this past year Goodyear dedicated a new home for its scientific resources—what is believed to be in personnel, facilities and equipment the finest laboratory for its purpose in the world.

Its bold and various activities now are concentrated on war products, but the lessons learned will inevitably enrich the fullness of life when applied to the products of peace.

From the developments spurred by war, such possibilities are foreseeable as Pliofilm wrappers for fruits and vegetables that preserve freshness for months, plastic glass, feather-light insulating materials, plastic water pipes that won't burst when frozen, metal-wood laminations for plane and car bodies, mildewproof tarpaulins and awnings, static-free radio, crashproof fuel tanks, and many like wonders on which we now are at work.

Firm in its purpose to stand forth always as "science headquarters" of the rubber industry, Goodyear aims to make it true of its products, as of life in America, that "the best is yet to come."

BUY WAR BONDS Buy for Keeps!

Sure-Grip, Klingtite, Captax, Airwheel, Pliofilm, LifeGuard—T.M.'s The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR

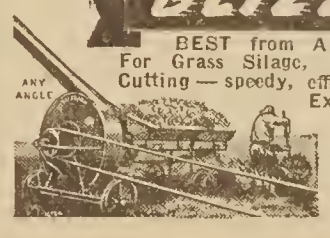
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen

UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

BLIZZARD



BEST from ALL ANGLES. For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting — speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. Limited number available. Free catalog.

BLIZZARD MFG. CO. (Since 1874)

CANTON 2, OHIO.

Rein's Processed Quality Products

SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS —SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—

Ideal Bedding and Litter for Animals, Cattle, Dairy and Poultry Farms. Carloads only. Prices on request.

HAY IN CARLOAD LOTS.

E. B. REIN LUMBER COMPANY

BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION,

TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.

384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

A DICTATORIAL ACT

FOR A LONG time the management of the great mail order house of Montgomery Ward & Company, headed by President Sewell Avery, has been in dispute with some of its employees belonging to the C. I. O. Warehouse Union. In December, 1942, Avery, at the command, it is alleged, of President Roosevelt, signed a contract with the union, under protest. This agreement expired December 8, 1943. The management now claims that the C.I.O. no longer represents a majority of the 5,500 employees at the Chicago mail order house and has refused to renew the contract with the labor union.

On April 12 the C. I. O. unionists went on strike but returned at the end of a 12-day walk-out at the request of the White House.

Wards has continued to observe the union hours, wages and related terms of employment as they were before the expiration of the contract with the union, but has refused to obey the War Labor Board's order to sign up with the union again.

In a public statement, the Company says:

"Ward's experience with the War Labor Board over a period of two years has convinced Wards that the Board is a means by which special privileges are granted to labor unions."

The Company was told that if it continued to refuse to obey the War Labor Board's order to sign up with the union, the United States government would take over. Ward's reply to this was that its business was not directly concerned with the War and that under the law of the land passed by Congress and the Constitution of the United States, President Roosevelt had no right to take over the Company's business.

In spite of this, however, the President ordered the Army to move in on April 27 and seize control of the plant, and Avery was forcibly ejected from his own office and the company's building.

The purpose of taking the space to explain this here is to point out that if the facts are as stated by the newspapers, the action of the government and the President in seizing this business is one of the most dangerous acts to rights of citizens and of business that has yet been perpetrated by this government, and is entirely contrary to the very principles for which our boys are fighting.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

THE WEATHER

Don't get me started on this subject!

OATS

Just as my ground gets dry enough to plow, along comes another soaker, so that today, April 26, I don't have an oat in the ground and no prospect of sowing any in much less than a week. A few farmers in the Northeast have been more fortunate, but I think it is conservative to say that ninety per cent of the early spring grains will not be in the ground by the first of May. The deadline in most northeastern sections is not far from May 10; that is, most years oats planted after that date just do not pay.

So I am already figuring on planting a smaller acreage of oats and a larger one of corn for grain, perhaps falling back later on that old reliable last crop, buckwheat.

Of course, one of the troubles on most dairy farms is that we need the oats for straw. I bought some straw the other day, paying more than $20 a ton for it.

AMMONIUM NITRATE

It looks now like a good hay and pasture season. To help matters along, I applied a hundred pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre to all but my new seedings. In a week after it was applied the meadow on which I first applied the nitrogen showed the good effects of it. Nitrate of soda is just as good as the ammonium nitrate, except that we usually apply two hundred pounds to the acre instead of one hundred.

IN THE GARDEN

Between rains we have managed to get in enough peas for table use and for canning and freezing. Peas are like oats: the earlier you can get them in the ground the better.

TRANSPLANTING

Here's something that needs emphasis, for most gardeners set their plants back unnecessarily or even kill them by improper methods of transplanting. The main thing to remember is to get the hole deep enough so that the roots can be put in without crowding; if the plant has a tap root the end of it may be cut off so that it will not have to be doubled up too much when set in the ground. The crown of the plant should be on a level with the ground after transplanting, but seedlings are usually set a little deeper than they stood in the flats. I always pour a little water in the hole and let it settle before transplanting, and then thoroughly water the plant afterwards. The more soil you can keep on the roots when transferring from the flat to the garden, the quicker your plant will grow in its permanent place. Pack the dirt in carefully around the roots, making sure there are no air pockets.

In the case of overgrown plants, particularly tomatoes, the stem may be laid horizontally in the soil for several inches rather than to let it project above the surface too far.

STRAWBERRIES

Keep your old strawberry bed renewed. It is late now to get new plants from the nurseries, but you can use the best plants from the runners from your old bed. If you don't have an old bed, perhaps you can get some runners from a neighbor. Be sure that the rows are wide enough apart—4 or 5 feet. Don't plant strawberries on sod ground or the grubs are liable to destroy them.

NO COMMON SENSE

I LIVE on a much travelled main highway, and there are far more cars going by my farm at over 45 miles an hour than under it, and many well above 60 miles per hour. Such drivers lack common sense, to say nothing of patriotism.

As the supply of tires and gasoline grows less, more drivers seem to be speeding up. They are travelling much faster now than they did last fall. The national speed limit is 35 miles an hour. Many thousands of old cars are daily going out of commission, and there are no replacements. The same goes for tires. I am reminded of the first days of the automobile in seeing so many drivers stuck beside the road trying to repair blow-outs.

The life of a tire at 35 miles an hour is 50 per cent longer than at 50 miles an hour, three times longer than at 60 miles an hour. Think it over.

HOMEMADE BUTTER ADVENTURES

LAST fall and this winter we have been having an interesting time and some fun at home trying to make good butter. We had a lot of trouble making the butter come and then it didn't keep very well after a couple of weeks. Finally we went to Professor Guthrie at the New York State College of Agriculture. He told us where our troubles probably were, and now we have butter better than you can buy anywhere. It keeps very well, and it only takes about fifteen minutes to churn it. Here is what we do:

1. Run the warm milk fresh from the cows through a good separator.

2. Pasteurize the cream after the separation, after each milking or at least once a day. Pasteurization is done by putting the cream in a double boiler and bringing it to a temperature of 165° F. and holding it there for twenty minutes. When pasteurizing temperature must not go under 160° F. or over 170° F. A good dairy thermometer is necessary, and can be bought at any farm supply store. After pasteurizing, we put the cream in a cool place.

3. If it takes too long to churn, the cream is probably not sour enough. This can be overcome by the use of a chemical "starter" or by mixing in a little of the sour cream held over from the last batch.

4. After churning, the butter must of course be worked over thoroughly to get all buttermilk out, and salted to taste. It can then be packed in crocks, protected from odors, and stored in a cool place.

In talking with Professor Guthrie I said:

"Pasteurizing is just an extra job. Our grandmothers never heard of it and yet they made good butter."

He replied that he thought we wouldn't like the butter that our grandmothers made unless we had grown used to it when we were young, for it often had a strong taste if kept very long before using. The oldtimers liked it because they were accustomed to it, just as some of us like a strong cheese.

DIED IN TEN MINUTES

"Can you tell me what could have happened to my veal calf, three weeks old? He was perfectly healthy, but laid down and died ten minutes after eating."—*B. S. T., New York.*

DR. J. F. ROBERTS, one of our livestock editors, answered that letter as follows:

"It is most probable that your calf picked up a little piece of wire or a nail, and after he started to eat the sharp metal punctured his stomach, went on into his heart and killed him. It could not have been because he was choked, as you would have noticed that, and a young animal like that can seldom have anything the matter that would cause death so quickly except some foreign sharp metal which got into his stomach."

It is unnecessary to add anything to the above statement except to say again that hardware causes more livestock deaths now than any other single thing. An hour or two spent frequently in looking over the barns and the yards for loose wires and nails is good insurance against heavy loss.

ATTENTION, WOMEN AND GIRLS!

DON'T miss No. I in the series of sewing lessons starting in this issue, Page 20. Whether you have sewed for years, or are just starting, you will find many new ideas and much help in these practical discussions about one of the finest arts in the world.

AN OPPORTUNITY

SOME time ago a friend of mine who has a beautiful farm home with all modern conveniences lost his wife. Now he is looking for a middle-aged woman to act as housekeeper for him and his daughter thirteen years old, at most excellent wages.

Here's a chance for a woman who would like a good home, with opportunity to take part in Grange, church and other farm and community life. If interested, write to *American Agriculturist*, Department H, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, giving full particulars.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE BIG business man had died and gone to—well, never mind—but hardly had he got his hand broken in shoveling coal when Irv Ingalls, Advertising Manager of *American Agriculturist*, who had persistently pestered the big business man on earth, slapped him on the back and started in again with a high pressure sales talk.

"Now, Mr. Smith," boomed Irv, "I'm here for that appointment."

"What appointment?"

"Why, don't you remember," Irv went on, "every time I entered your office on earth you told me you would see me here!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 9. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

A disastrous fire which completely destroyed Ezra Chittendon's huge mill and storage house very nearly resulted in tragedy for Ezra and his daughter Helen, and for Allen Clinton, Hank Clark and Tom Mead, all of whom had gone into the burning stables and barely escaped with their lives.

CHAPTER XXIX.

IN DR. DENMAN'S inner office an oil light hanging from the ceiling added little to the dim light of the new day just showing through the windows. A coal stove glowed red on one side of the room, and cupboards filled with bottles of every size and description lined the opposite wall. Several big jugs stood on the floor in one corner, and filling the vacant places were scales, a cabinet of surgical instruments, and a table with an old microscope on it. Over all hung that mixed odor of ether and other drugs so typical of hospitals, doctors' offices, and even of doctors themselves.

In one corner of the room was the doctor's big roll-top desk, with medical books piled high on top, every pigeonhole crammed full of papers.

Seated at the desk now, but turned so as to face the room, spectacles high on his forehead, was Doctor Denman, with that look of irritation on his face which he always wore when things or patients got a little too thick for him. They were now. On the couch, pale but conscious, lay Helen Chittendon. Beside her in a chair was her father, no longer belligerent, and looking in the morning light like the tired old man that he was. Across the room sat Allen, looking just as he felt—washed out. Beside him were Hank Clark and Tom Mead.

The doctor had looked them all over, all but Hank who had insisted that he was all right and that the doctor give his attention to the others. His examinations over, the doctor was talking:

"You folks are just plain lucky," he said. "Not only did you escape with your lives, but you didn't ruin your lungs as I expected you had with that smoke. As it is, I can't find a thing the matter with you except shock. I want you to go home and stay in bed today, take some pills I'm going to give you, and you'll be all right."

Then he added:

"Al, you'd better take it mighty easy for a week or two. All this extra exertion with the shock and excitement on top of your operation isn't so good."

Just then Hank stirred a little in his chair and fell forward on his face on the floor in a dead faint.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed the doctor. "What next?"

As Tom and Al rushed to pick Hank up, he ordered sharply:

"Leave him be. Leave him be!"

They stepped back, and kneeling by Hank the doctor ran expert old fingers rapidly over his body. Finally he straightened up, muttering:

"Damn fool. He said he was all right."

"What's wrong?" anxiously asked Al.

The doctor was sarcastic.

"Wrong?" he growled. "Nothing's wrong, except for about four broken ribs, a cracked collar-bone, and God knows what else! Otherwise, the man's all right."

Unexpectedly, Ezra spoke up.

"I know when it happened. A fire-crazed horse jammed him when he was tryin' to get it out of its stall. But he claimed he was all right. The man's got courage."

"You're telling me!" snapped the doctor. "Here I was fooling around with you folks and he sat there maybe with a rib jabbing him in the lungs."

Then realizing that they were all on the point of exhaustion, he spoke more kindly:

"Friends are waiting for you out in the other room to take you home. Go ahead now, take care of yourselves, and for God's sake don't get into any more trouble. We've had enough around here lately. I'll see to Hank. I'm going to put him to bed here and get a nurse. He can't be moved."

Al stepped forward, and he and his old enemy, Ezra, assisted Helen to her feet. Together they wabbled slowly out of the inside office, Al on one side of Helen, Ezra on the other, the old physician behind them, smiling gently at just one more of life's strange dramas, of which he had seen so many.

One evening several days later,

(*Continued on Page* 18)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THEY rave on labor hour by hour, but no one talks on woman-power. When power is scarce they talk of men and who will come to work and when, and trot out figures long and tall 'bout gettin' harvests done by fall. Extension agents get around before the frost line leaves the ground, and fellers from the AAA spend hours on some one else's hay, a-calculatin' if the yield will need more man-power in that field.

But, notice, I remarked above that some forget the ones we love, them women trained by years of toil to see that harvests never spoil; among them females none can beat my frau, who keeps our farmstead neat, whose willing muscles lift and bend, and on whose labor I'll depend. For help I'll never fume nor fret as long as she can wake me yet and have my pancakes sizzling hot, and go with me to pasture lot to milk the cows and slop the swine and drive the planter on the line, and keep the garden plot all hoed and help me spread the barnyard load. And then at noon I like it so, a-sittin' by the radio, while Mother hustles up the grub and bathes my shirts in the laundry tub. Let's cut out talk of labor dour as long as we have women power!

A pin-point of dirt can stop it!

If it gets into the fuel system

That's why tank crews give scrupulous attention to fuel-system cleanliness—when they can find the time.

and a tractor is just as vulnerable

BUT . . . there is much less excuse for dirt in a tractor's fuel system. Periodic checkups and cleanups are feasible on the farm.

Begin your fuel system cleanup in the tanks where you store your tractor fuel. Also check any funnels or carrying cans which may come in contact with fuel before it reaches the tractor. The following list of reminders will help you to KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING:

TRACTOR FUEL SYSTEMS:*

1. Drain the entire fuel system—screens, settling bowl, lines, and fuel tank—periodically, checking for leaks, wear, and rust.

2. Check carburetor adjustment frequently, referring to your tractor instruction book for proper settings. A badly adjusted carburetor can waste fuel, cause uneven engine performance, and lead to expensive mechanical troubles.

3. Avoid leaning out the mixture excessively. A white coat inside the exhaust pipe is a sure tip that your mixture is over-lean.

4. No matter what kind of fuel you use, be sure to get the very best quality obtainable . . . be sure it carries the Gulf disc.

GULF

*More instructions on fuels and fuel systems will be found on pages 16, 26, and 47 of the FREE Gulf Farm Tractor Guide

Next month: Air Cleaners

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

GULF FARM AIDS, ROOM 3800, GULF BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Please send the war edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide to:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

I own (or operate)_____ NO. ____ MAKE ____ MODEL ____ tractor(s).

How to Adjust the Corn Planter

By Paul R. Hoff

ACCURATE planting is an important factor in the yield of a field of corn. If the planting is too close, barren stalks or small ears result. If less than the desired amount of seed is dropped, both time and land are wasted.

The Seed Plates

The uniformity of the seed and the selection of seed plates best suited to the size of the seed determine the accuracy of the drop. The size of the seed varies from year to year and the plates must be tested with the seed to be used so that the machine goes to the field fitted with plates having cells of the correct size to plant accurately.

Two general types of plates are used in planters to drill corn—the flat drop which receives the kernels lying flat and the edge drop which receives the kernels lying on edge. Both types of plates are satisfactory if the size of the cells is correct for the seed that is being planted.

The seed corn must be graded. In ungraded seed, two small kernels may be dropped at one time because they crowd into a cell in the seed plate. Likewise, large kernels that cannot pass through the cells may cause the drop to be missed. Leaving in the corn from the tips and the butts of the ears usually causes inaccurate planting.

Cracked seed is usually due to putting the plates in wrong or due to the plate holder being upside down.

Spacing Kernels in Row

The spacing between kernels in drilling is determined by the number of cells in the seed plates that pass over the planter shank for each revolution of the planter wheels. The distance between seed drops can be varied on most corn planters by changing the drive chain from one sprocket to another on the axle and by setting the variable drop lever to drop two, three or four kernels for each revolution of the feed shaft. Most planters have three different sizes of sprocket wheels on the axle, and three positions of the variable drop lever. Nine spacing adjustments can be had by changing the chain from one sprocket to another and by shifting the variable drop lever.

A few corn planters have been built with two different sizes of sprockets on the axle and two different sizes of sprockets on the drop shaft. This arrangement together with the three positions of the variable drop lever gives twelve spacing adjustments.

A chart which shows how to set the machine for any desired drilling spacing is provided by the manufacturer for each corn planter. If the chart is not available, one can be made using the following sample calculation.

The drive chain is on the 20 tooth axle sprocket.

The sprocket on the feed shaft has 6 teeth.

20 divided by 6 is 3⅓ revolutions of the drive shaft for each revolution of the axle.

The variable drop lever is set for 3 drops per revolution of the feed shaft.

3⅓ multiplied by 3 is 10 drops per revolution of the wheels.

Most corn planters have 30 inch diameter wheels.

The circumference of a 30 inch diameter wheel is 94 inches.

94 divided by 10 is 9.4 inches between kernels in the row, or about as close to a 10 inch spacing as the planter can plant.

The following chart shows the spacing of the kernels in the row and the adjustments to obtain them for one commonly used planter, using the standard 16 cell corn seed plates. The planter has 30 inch diameter wheels.

Variable Drop Setting	Axle Sprocket Wheel Used		
	20 tooth	16 tooth	13 tooth
2	14.1"	17.6"	21.7"
3	9.4"	11.8"	14.5"
4	7.0"	8.8"	10.8"

—A. A.—

PASTURE FOR PIGS

By JOHN P. WILLMAN

PORK PRODUCERS, large and small, can do much this summer to save supplies of grains and concentrates by making maximum use of pasture in their feeding operations. Swine breeders and feeders who have used pastures know their use reduces the cost of pork production, makes pigs healthier, and keeps up soil fertility.

Alfalfa, clover or a mixture of these and grass are excellent pastures for swine. When these crops are not available, rape may be grown for the pigs. Rape should be sown on well-fitted soil at the rate of 7 to 10 pounds per acre or may be sown with oats at the rate of 6 or 8 pounds of rape and a bushel of oats. Rape should be sown at about oat-planting time. Wheat or rye are excellent spring pastures before other pastures are available.

An acre of good alfalfa, clover or rape pasture should furnish enough feed for 15 to 20 spring-farrowed pigs that are full-fed suitable concentrate mixtures. An acre of good pasture is enough for 6 to 8 sows. The pigs should be put on the pasture as soon as it is ready for grazing in the spring and if the pasture is not overstocked it should provide feed until late in the fall. Usually it is possible to harvest a crop of hay from pig pastures in the early summer and at the same time continue to allow the pigs to use this area.

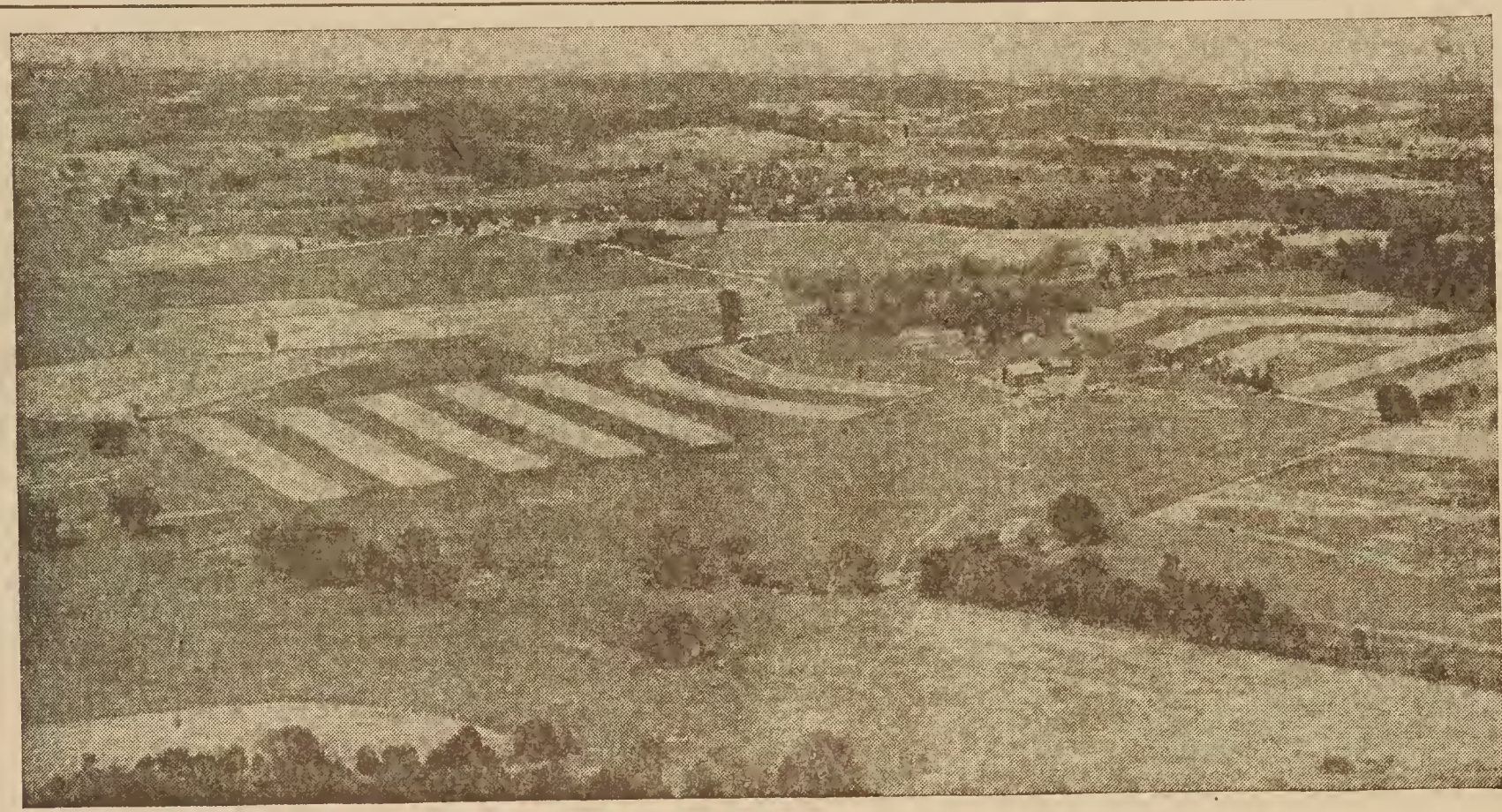
Hogs are not hard to confine if they have plenty of forage and other feed to eat. Woven-wire fences are best, but electric fences have been successfully used by many swine breeders and feeders. If pastures are not available and the pigs must be housed in small pens in or near the barn, then it will pay to cut grass and weeds for the pigs. This method is recommended if you are feeding only a few pigs. In one trial at Cornell University the feeding of fresh, green alfalfa and clover to pigs in dry lot resulted in a saving of one pound of hog ration for each 3.2 pounds of this green feed offered. In addition the pigs fed this green feed gained more per head daily than pigs that were not offered this fresh, green feed.

A summary of many experiments shows that an acre of clover or alfalfa pastured by growing and fattening pigs will save about 1100 pounds of corn and 450 pounds of tankage. This may be a higher return from an acre of land than one may expect from the production of hay on this area. The average of two trials conducted at Cornell University during 1942 and 1943 shows that an acre of clover, alfalfa and grass pasture saved about 1400 pounds of a suitable swine ration. In these trials the pigs fed in dry lot made an average daily gain of 1.28 pounds as compared to 1.44 pounds for the pigs that were given access to pasture. The dry-lot-fed pigs required 395 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain as compared to 351 pounds for the pigs given access to pasture throughout the feeding period.

—A. A.—

GRANGE 70 YEARS OLD

Union Grange at Billsboro, Ontario County, has celebrated its 70th anniversary in the Grange Hall where the first meeting was held in 1874. Walter Dorman, one of the charter members, was present.



ALL-CROP HARVESTER

...Friend of the Land

This picture reveals a major achievement of American agriculture. It portrays the type of farming which will insure the future greatness of our Nation, as well as the immediate and continued security of those who live on the land and to whom its fertility is entrusted.

The high percentage of pasture, hay and silage crops on this farm presents an example of soil conservation at its best . . . but more than that, it demonstrates how a greater tonnage of badly needed feed and forage can be grown with the least amount of labor.

But first we must have *seed* to plant these crops. Where is it coming from? Out on the Nation's farms right now . . . waiting to do the job . . . are over 100,000 All-Crop Harvesters.

Since it was introduced less than ten years ago, this versatile machine has harvested millions of acres of the grass and legume seed, soy beans and sorghums which have accomplished a miracle in this country. In those few short years, this seed has enabled our farmers to retard erosion by spreading these new forage and feed crops over *30 million* acres. Seed is needed now for millions of acres more, and All-Crop Harvesters will keep on rolling long after the grain harvest, as the seed crops ripen.

The story this picture tells might have been far different. It might have been darkened by the dusty haze that rose as a result of the one-crop wheat farming of the last war. The land might have been riddled with gullies or barren with infertility. Instead, it is healed over with contour strips of succulent feed crops that catch and hold the rain, interlacing the top-soil with anchoring roots.

Here is the earth in harmony with man . . . the result of mechanical progress in modern farming.

★ Every ALL-CROP Ready to Roll ★

Your chances of obtaining a new All-Crop Harvester this year may be better than you think. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer now. If he can't supply you with a new All-Crop, he may be able to sell you a reconditioned machine.

On many farms there's still enough SCRAP to buy an EXTRA War Bond. How about yours?

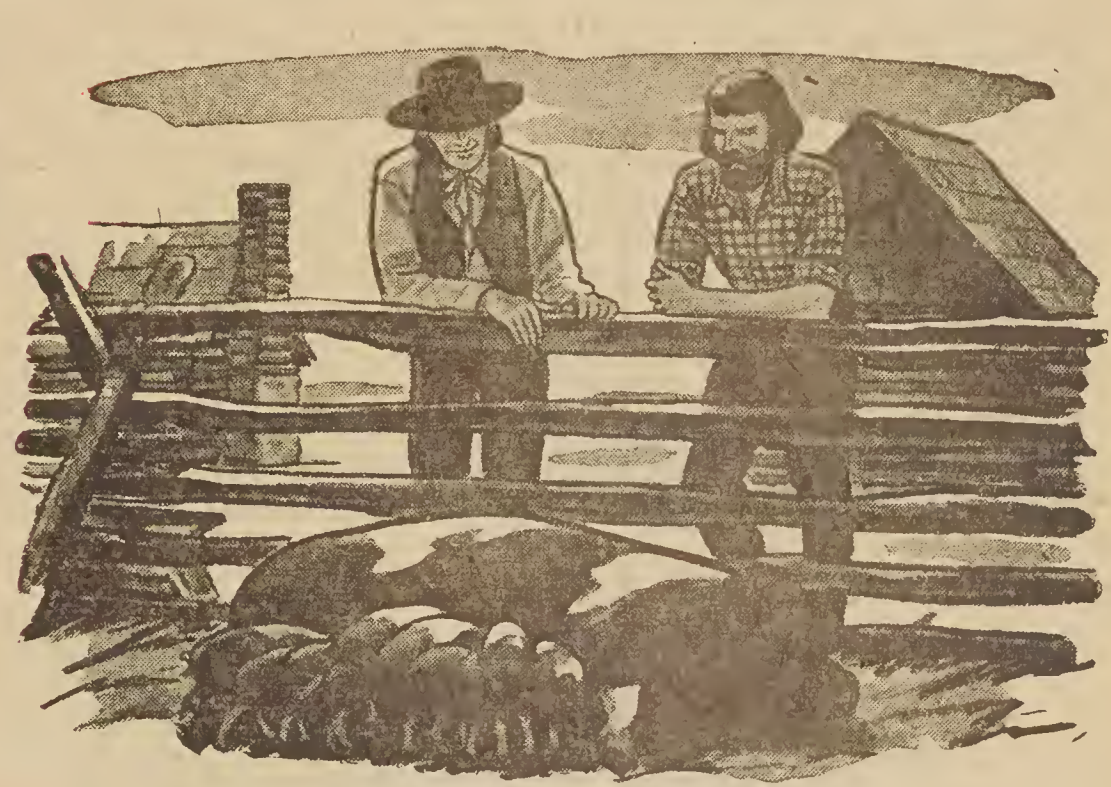
ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U.S.A.

HOGS, OIL AND RESEARCH

Today's Poland-China hog took a lot of developing. Generations of practical men tested and experimented to improve on Nature. ***(And the same thing can be said today of every Esso petroleum product:)***

1. All modern swine trace back to the ferocious, big-tusked wild boar of the Old World. *(Just as today's countless specialized Esso products come from a single, long-known material called petroleum.)*

2. Swine were among man's first domestic live stock. But development of breed came slowly. Swine mentioned in the Bible (Matthew, 9:28) were far closer to wild pigs than to today's fine pure-bred hogs *(Petroleum, too, remained a crude and hit-or-miss servant of man until the Machine Age brought swift progress in developing new products from it.)*



3. When early settlers brought swine to America, they found different climates and feeds (such as corn) called for something new and better in hogs. Farmers of Butler and Warren Counties, in Ohio, took the lead. They imported China stock—crossed it with Russian and Byfield—and got the Poland-China lard-hog, a breed that fattened fast on corn. Since 1845, the breed has been kept pure, and steadily improved by experiments in feed, care, and breeding. *(Similarly great Esso laboratories—today employing over 1,500 practical experimenting scientists—have actually developed hundreds of special products from crude petroleum for motor cars, airplanes, factories, homes and modern well-run farms.)*

4. Today, when you raise Poland-China stock, you know you've got what you want to get results. *(And the same thing goes for anything you buy named Esso. You can count on the practical petroleum research that leads the world in getting results! It backs up every Esso product!)*

Get your Free copy of the new ESSO FARM BOOK!

All the hard-to-find farm information you want . . . with short cuts, helpful hints, easy-to-use tables of measurement . . . plus a complete farm diary and record book! Your free copy of this great new ESSO FARM BOOK is waiting for you at your Esso supplier's now—get it today!

CARE SAVES WEAR

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

THE WORLD'S BEST MILKING COMBINATION--

De Laval Magnetic *Speedway* Milker

The De Laval Magnetic Speedway is different and better in principle and performance. It is the only milker having pulsations for each unit created and controlled at the pulso-pump by magnetic force, assuring perfect uniformity of milking. It is the world's best, fastest and cleanest milker.

De Laval Sterling Milker

The De Laval Sterling provides De Laval quality milking for small herds. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts and provides precise milking speed and action that pleases the cow. Sterling Single or Double Units can also be used on any other single pipe line installation.

PLUS

THE DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. *Have everything in readiness* — avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. *Preparation of the cow* — Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.* Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes.* Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

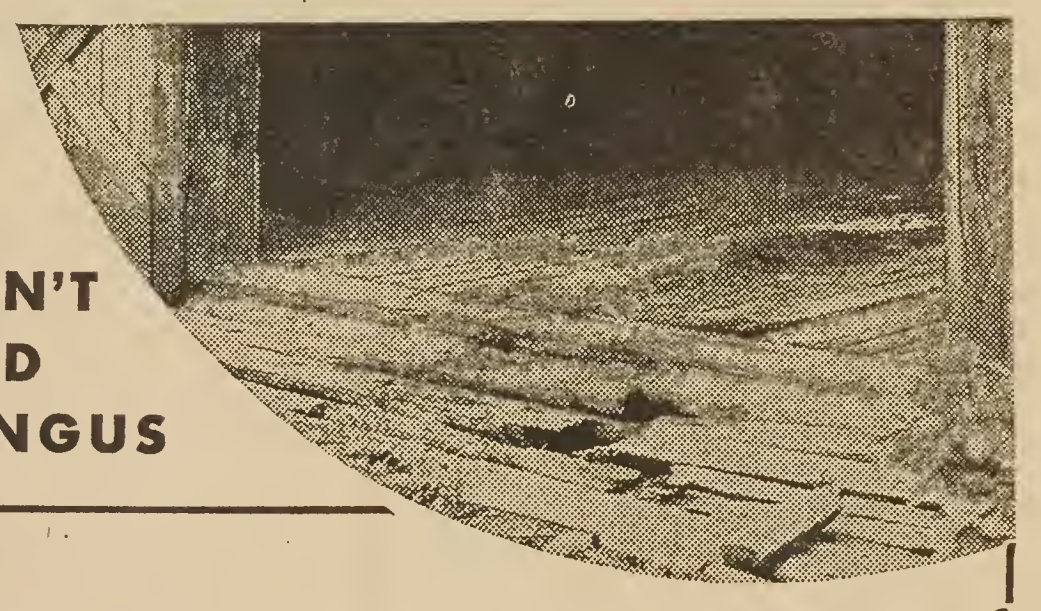
TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY · CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST. · SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST.

When Writing Advertisers Please Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

Rot is a Fungus. It Cannot Feed on Wood Treated with CUPRINOL

See how these boards, the barn floor too, are breaking up because of rot. Cuprinol treatment would have saved this wood by preventing rot and decay. You cannot afford this kind of rot, but you can afford Cuprinol, especially at today's lower prices.

Cuprinol Prices Now Reduced

Because the Armed Forces are realizing the need for preserving wood, fabrics and rope, our volume of sales has increased tremendously. As a result we are able because of this increased volume to reduce Cuprinol prices about 20% on retail sales with no reduction in quality.

Buy it today. Apply it by brush, spray or dipping wherever your wood construction is susceptible to rot or insect borers. Use it on fences, posts, coops, brooders, bins, cribs, silos—Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grains or other farm products. Use Cuprinol by itself or as a priming coat. It lengthens the life and service of wood, fabrics and rope. Sold through farm supply stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

This Veal Calf Situation

By "Doc." J. F. Roberts

DAIRYMEN should continually receive a very substantial return from their calves, but except at spots and except occasionally, they simply are not doing so. And even in isolated cases where they are, the return is not what it should be or could be. Veal is delicious, healthful, and useful food; practically everyone likes it, and yet it is used as a part of the regular diet in few families. Calf liver and sweetbreads are delicacies recommended by physicians, and the supply never meets the demand.

There can be only one answer, and that is that there is something very wrong in supply and distribution methods when the people want veal and can't get it, and when the dairyman cannot do himself any good with his veal calves.

Now I know you are expecting me to say the same old thing: "Keep your calves on full milk until they are five or six weeks old and weigh between 150 and 225 pounds, and then market them". Generally speaking, there is a very good answer to that. With milk selling for anything over $3, you cannot do that at a profit on the basis of calf prices in the past few years. Nevertheless, that situation can be approached—if.

That "if" includes a lot of things:

1. The reason these choice veal calves do not bring more all the time is that their price does not keep in line with milk prices because there is too much "cheap veal" on the market always.

2. The dairyman is afraid of ruining his good cows and feels that he is in the milk business and not in the veal or calf business.

3. The sign-up system, or guarantee of furnishing so much milk, is a pernicious thing for a good many dairymen, forcing them to do many things which are not sound, such as buying fresh cows at forced prices, marketing or killing "bob" calves, over-forcing the cows for production, etc.

All of these things go to make up the calf situation in the country, but the distribution and consumer situation is just as bad. "Baby veal", as it is known in the cities, and by State decree if you please, is little, slimy, day-old, hour-old, so-called "slunk" calves that would not be eaten by anyone in his right mind. We see them sold for food every day, calves that cannot walk, are still wet, with the navel cord still hanging, and in anything but condition for food. These cheap "slunks" find their way into every city, are advertised as "baby veal", are sold at a cheap low price; and every good retailer, every good chain store, and

(*Continued on Page* 14)

The Question Box

NITROGEN FOR APPLES

Is ammonium nitrate or uramon suitable for application in apple orchards?

Either of these materials should give you the same results as nitrate of soda or cyanamid. The thing to remember is that 1 pound of ammonium nitrate carries as much nitrogen as 2 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 1 pound of uramon as much as 3 pounds of nitrate.

* * *

ASPARAGUS

Some directions for setting out an asparagus bed say that you should dig a deep trench, but I have also read statements that this is not necessary. Which is correct?

Either method can be used. One advantage of setting the plants rather deep is that in the spring the entire bed can be harrowed thoroughly without doing any damage. For the home gardener, there is no object in cutting asparagus below the surface of the ground. A middle course is not a bad idea for the home gardener; that is, to put the plants in at a depth of from 4 to 6 inches.

* * *

CABBAGE SETTING DATES

When should Danish cabbage be set out in order to get the best yield?

Some tests have shown that Danish cabbage set out between June 20 and 30 yield at least a quarter more than when set out two weeks later.

* * *

ROUND WORMS

How does a pig become infested with round worms?

The eggs of the round worms can be found in the droppings of an infested pig, and these eggs may live in the soil or in the manure for at least a year. These eggs, if taken into the pig's stomach immediately, will not hatch, but in a few weeks or even months the egg develops so that it contains a tiny worm and then, if a pig swallows it, he becomes infested. The egg hatches, the worm goes through the intestine walls and is carried to the lungs by the blood. The pig coughs up these worms and swallows them, and then in about two months they develop into worms about 8 or 10 inches long, which lay millions of eggs.

The most practical control method that has been worked out is to have sows farrow in pens that have been disinfected, and then raise pigs on pasture where there have been no pigs for at least a year.

* * *

BORAX ON APPLES

Where borax is used to control the internal corking of apples, how often does the treatment need to be repeated?

The Massachusetts College of Agriculture advises an application of borax once every three years. They advise 2 ounces for a tree 3 inches in diameter; 5 ounces for a 6-inch tree; 8

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Mark Chamberlain and his two sons of Wyoming, New York, raised the best soft white wheat in the United States in 1943 according to judges in the Philip W. Pillsbury prize contest. They were awarded special recognition at the judging held in the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago on March 31st. Mr. Chamberlain is shown in the photo with his sons, Paul 23, and Ray 25. They operate their farm on a father and son contract.

HANG ON!

A GRATEFUL nation knows the job that is being done on the farms and gives thanks—three times a day! To produce more food with less help and less equipment, and to keep on doing it year after year, is an almost superhuman accomplishment.

War moved four million people from six million farms and still the crops were raised. War cut production of new farm equipment to less than one-fourth of peacetime levels and still the harvests came in. And now, in 1944, there is still more food to be grown.

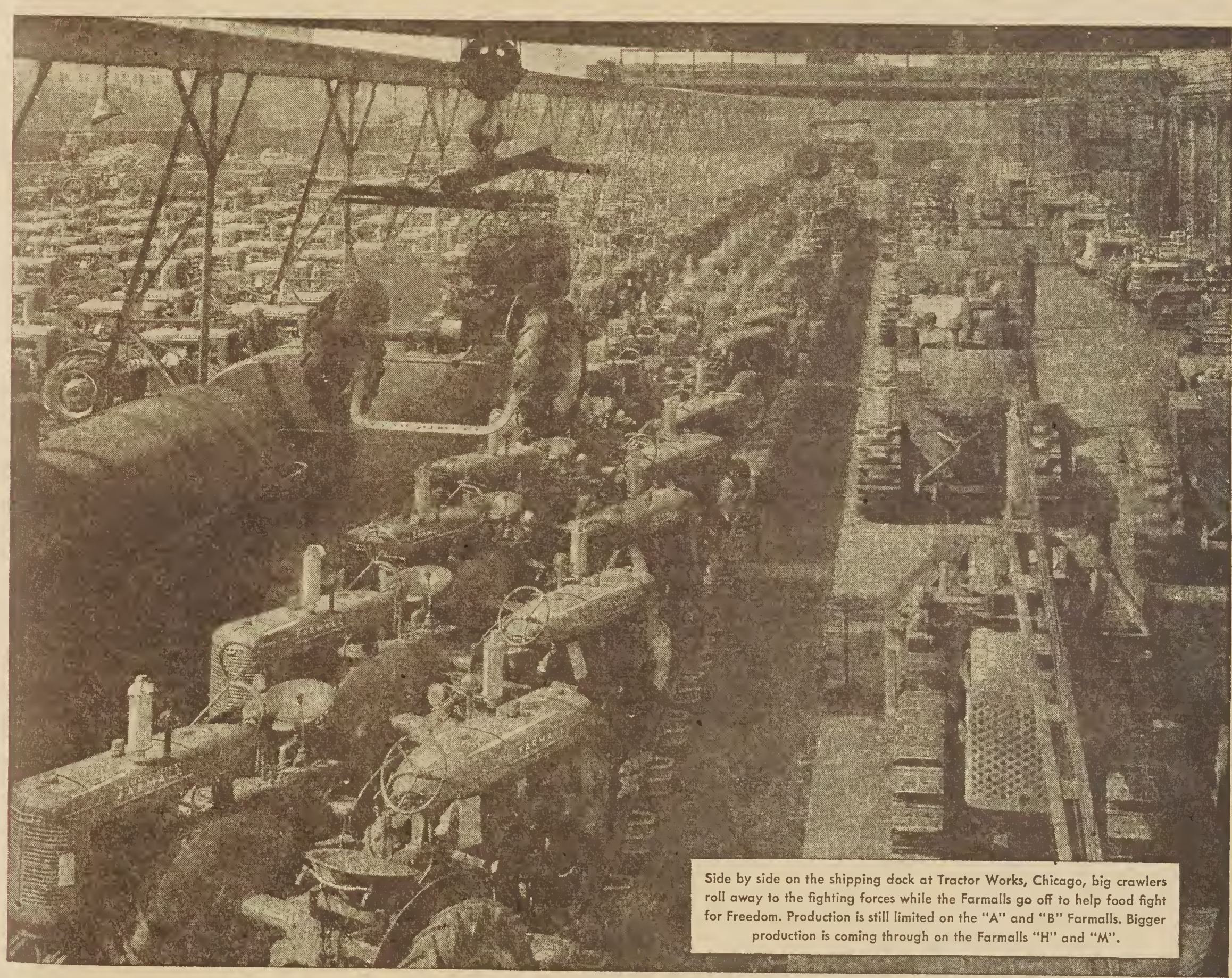
Hang on. Help is coming. As fast as we can build and ship them, the tractors and combines, hay tools, corn machines, and many other labor-savers are on the way.

We, too, have learned to work harder and faster than ever before. War production taught us how—guns and torpedoes, half-tracks, prime movers, and a hundred and one other military products have poured through our plants on schedule. Much of it is still in the works, but now we can also build many more of the machines of agriculture.

To an organization that has devoted one hundred and thirteen years to making farm equipment this is wonderful news. This is our chance to do a job we're cut out to do—supply our old friends, the American farmers, with more of the equipment they need. Increased production is now authorized. With all possible speed we're building it. See the International Harvester dealer and *grow more in '44!*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!



Side by side on the shipping dock at Tractor Works, Chicago, big crawlers roll away to the fighting forces while the Farmalls go off to help food fight for Freedom. Production is still limited on the "A" and "B" Farmalls. Bigger production is coming through on the Farmalls "H" and "M".

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

MAKE YOUR FENCE POSTS *Last longer*
TREAT THEM WITH
OSMOPLASTIC
Easy to Apply . . . Inexpensive

With good fence posts scarce this year, it is doubly important that they be made to last as long as possible. OSMOPLASTIC is a widely used wood preservative whose toxic salts successfully protect wood against decay and termites. Today, more than a hundred leading utilities use OSMOPLASTIC to give longer life to their poles.

OSMOPLASTIC is inexpensive and easy to apply. Just daub it on (like whitewash) to the groundline area where decay strikes first. One 12-lb. container is sufficient to protect:

144 posts of 2-inch dia. @ 4¢ each
112 posts of 3-inch dia. @ 5¢ each
85 posts of 4-inch dia. @ 7¢ each
68 posts of 5-inch dia. @ 9¢ each
55 posts of 6-inch dia. @ 11¢ each

OSMOPLASTIC-treated posts last from three to five times as long as untreated posts. It is effective on all species of wood . . . either green or seasoned. Protect your posts now. Your dealer has it in stock.

Osmose Wood Preserving Company of America, Inc., Buffalo 12, N. Y.

AVAILABLE THRU G.L.F.! SERVICE AGENCIES . . . and the following dealers

JAMES O. RIGNEL CO., INC. LOCKPORT, N. Y.
JAMES H. GRAY MILLING CO. CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.
FULLER'S MILL SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
LAWRENCE B. DuMOND WALTON, N. Y.
PEARL CITY MILLS JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Experienced growers rely on

50-lb. package

to control MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

Many experienced growers know the effectiveness of Kryocide in controlling Mexican Bean Beetle. Over years of use they have proved its dependability—its lasting action—and its economy. Kryocide has been exceptionally successful in helping to improve both the quality and yield of many truck and fruit crops.

Kryocide is NATURAL CRYOLITE—and cryolite is the insecticide so widely endorsed by authorities. Use it, with standard equipment, as a spray, dust or bait to control such insects as:

Your dealer can supply you with Kryocide for spraying or with mixed Kryocide dusts from conveniently located stocks.

Free Literature On Request. Write to Dept. AA.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyondotte • Tacoma

Natural CRYOLITE FROM GREENLAND

NORTHERN SELECTED, state inspected, strawberry plants, Catskill, Dunlap, Dorsett, Premier, 50-$1.45; 100-$2.45; 250-$4.80; 500-$9.25. Gem, Mastodon, 50-$2.50; 100-$4.00; 250-$8.75. Latham, Chief, Sodus raspberry plants, 10-$1.10; 25-$2.25; 100-$8 postpaid.
Brule Valley Nurseries, Brule, Wisconsin

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

VICTORY GARDENERS — FARMERS — use quality fieldgrown Tomato plants. Produce early Tomatoes. Marglobe, Stokesdale, Pritchard, $1.75-250; $3.00-500; $5.60-1000. Prepaid. Order Early.
COLONIAL PLANT FARM, REBECCA, GEORGIA.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

RASPBERRY PLANTS: Red, Black, Purple, leading varieties. Also Blueberries and all other kinds of Nursery stock. L. J. FARMER, Dept. AA, Pulaski, N. Y.

JIM McCONNELL GRANTED LEAVE

General Manager J. A. McConnell of the G.L.F. Exchange has been granted a temporary leave of absence for special medical treatment and rest necessitated by a throat condition. This announcement is made by Frank Smith, President of the G.L.F. Exchange. Mr. Smith appointed a management committee composed of E. V. Underwood, chairman; T. E. Milliman, secretary, and C. N. Silcox to carry on during Mr. McConnell's absence.

"Mr. McConnell's condition would be further aggravated if he continued to carry on his duties as G.L.F. General Manager," said President Smith. "He has gone to Philadelphia where he will receive medical attention and I am assured that with such treatment, followed by a complete rest, he will regain his health and be back on the job soon."

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(*Continued from Page* 3)

chinery, and the demand for them is tremendous on ships, for cleaning all types of mobile war equipment, and for cleaning purposes in war plants.

* * *

SOUTHERN CROPS

Bad weather has hit production of a number of early southern crops. Frost has reduced the peach crop in Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and other states. The new potato crop in the Carolinas has been hit by heavy rains, and Florida yields are lower than normal. Planting in some of the second early states is behind schedule.

* * *

WEB HARNESS

Leather harness is one of the scarce items necessary for food production. To meet the situation a web harness is being produced. It is made of specially treated webbing protected against water, rotting, acid and mildew. Tests show that this type of harness is satisfactory for farm use.

—A. A.—

PULPWOOD PRICES HIGHER

In spite of the shortage of help, farmers in the Northeast have been cutting considerable amounts of timber and pulpwood. The situation is serious. Three years ago, the nation's stockpile of lumber was about 17 billion board feet. This has been reduced to 6 billion, and during the year it is estimated that we will use 4 billion more than we cut, thus reducing the stockpile to 2 billion.

The ceiling prices on pulpwood were recently increased as much as $2.75 a cord on some items, effective March 25. For example, in a number of Southern Tier counties in New York, the following ceiling prices are established:

	F.O.B. car	Roadside	Delivered mill (by truck)
SPRUCE and FIR:			
Peeled	$19.50	$16.50	$21.50
Rough	16.50	13.50	18.50
HEMLOCK:			
Peeled	13.75	11.75	15.75
Rough	11.25	9.25	13.25
PDPLAR:			
Peeled	13.00	11.00	15.00
Rough	11.00	9.00	13.00
No. HARDWOOD:			
Peeled	13.75	11.75	15.75
Rough	11.25	9.25	13.25
PINE:			
Peeled	13.00	11.00	15.00
Rough	11.00	9.00	13.00

The serious paper shortage is being partially met by waste paper salvage. In Ithaca, the Boy Scouts on April 1 collected about three freight cars of waste paper. If there has been no waste paper drive in your area, we suggest that you get in touch with your local salvage committee to see what is being done.

Are You Insured Against

Loss of life, limb, sight or time caused by accidents such as, around the home, struck by lightning, gored by a bull, kicked or injured by a horse or other animal, tractor accidents, silo, barn and farm machinery accidents?

YOUR MERCHANTS MUTUAL AGENT

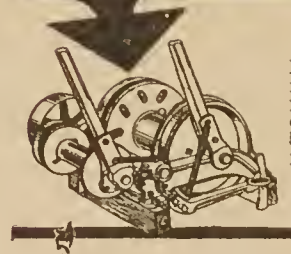
will gladly furnish you without obligation full information on the Merchants Mutual Personal Accident Policy designed expressly for Farmers, Members of their Family and Hired Help.

NO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED . . .

ACT NOW — YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO REMAIN UNINSURED

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Buffalo 5, N. Y.

The EXTRA HAND for your Haying



The IRELAND Farm HOIST
Replaces tractor or team for unloading. Saves half your time. A 2 H.P. motor or power take-off will lift 500 lbs. 80 ft. per min. See your DEALER or write.
Bennett-Ireland, Inc.
514 Call St., Norwich, N. Y.

Ten Million Vegetable Plants Ready

CABBAGE—Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. ONION PLANTS — Bermuda and Prizetaker. TOMATO — Rutger, Marglobe, Baltimore, Stone, 300, $1.50; 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.50 postpaid. Express charges collect, $3.00 per 1000. SWEET POTATO — Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. BRUSSELS SPROUTS AND BROCCOLI, ICEBURG LETTUCE, 500, $2.50; 1000, $4.50 postpaid. Good plants packed in good shape.
Harvey Lankford, Franklin, Virginia

Build for Tomorrow
BY BUYING
WAR BONDS
Today

Peach and Cherry Growers Protest OPA Pricing Methods

By L. B. Skeffington

GROWERS returning from Washington, where they were called as members of WFA-OPA advisory committees, are far from satisfied. Peach Advisory Committee was told that a single basing point for setting peach price ceilings will not be used, although previously at the St. Louis organization meeting of the National Peach Council it had been presented to them.

So some of the peach men called to Washington at their own expense, or at the expense of organizations they represent, raised objections to the procedure. They told Washington officials that the effect upon growers was not very good when the government assembled an advisory committee, told it that the previous program of the government was withdrawn, and disregarded the advice of the committeemen.

Losses Ignored

Peach ceilings may be based on 1942 prices. The formula used here is "the highest price between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15," but the government interprets this to mean average prices. Peach growers think they have a special argument. Last year the crop was practically nil. Growers say they harvested less than 10 per cent of normal in many areas, including New York. They also point out that peach growers cannot expect a good crop oftener than once in three years. They say any ceilings that may be applied should recognize this, and should help them to make up for last year's crop failure.

What peach growers wish to know is how are they going to break even if they have to absorb last year's losses in a too-low price this year. They contend that peaches will reach their own level in the market, if freed of restraints, because of their perishable nature. When peaches are harvested, it is impossible to keep them in cold storage more than two or three weeks at most, so that growers are forced to market them at whatever the market will bring.

Reports from the South recently are that frost has cut the prospective crop in half. Demand and market conditions at this time point to good prices for New York peaches, but the answer rests with OPA.

Figures Juggled

Sour cherry growers had an opportunity to see how the OPA boys move to hold the line against them. The price control act permits use of one of three bases: Parity, the highest price between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, or the January 1942 price plus increased costs. In a number of cases, 1941 prices plus increased costs have been used. When OPA saw this would result favorably to growers, it changed tactics and used 1940 prices. OPA attitude was that these were the prices that growers would have been paid in January, 1941. The growers advisory committee contends there are no cherry prices in January; that 1940 was a year of a large crop and low prices; that the 1941 price should be used as a basis, and that to this should be added 89 per cent increased cost. The parity formula is objectionable to growers because it does not include labor costs, one of the largest items of increase.

* * *

TRADE NAME BARRED

A few years ago Bill Stempfle, Steuben County agent, induced a number of Maine potato growers to move into his county and start raising spuds on a large scale under modern conditions. This development came to be known as "Little Maine," so some growers used this phrase on their label or packages. Now the Federal Trade Commission has issued an order directing that this practice be stopped, because it alleges the practice "represents that potatoes grown in New York State were produced in Maine."

There is criticism of the order on the ground that it says Maine potatoes are superior and that New Yorkers have been seeking to take advantage of this unfairly. As a matter of fact, "Little Maine" is widely known in the trade as the Steuben area and the packages have carried the legend that they were grown and packed at Avoca, Atlanta, or elsewhere in Steuben County, N. Y.

* * *

QUESTION POTATO SUPPORTS

Announcement of support program for 1944 potatoes has evoked some questioning on the part of upstate growers. The program provides a higher price for premium varieties over all other varieties on Long Island and New Jersey. No one objects to that. But there is objection to classifying all other New York potatoes as "other", and not recognizing that the same premium varieties may be grown upstate.

Another objection, voiced by Roy A. Porter of Elba to the WFA, concerns the apparent requirement that all growers wishing to take advantage of the support program must go through the formality of entering into a loan contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation, having storages approved by county committees, etc. Porter points out that a great many growers who patriotically grow large crops of potatoes may not need these CCC loans, but would like to have them available, if and when needed, without going through too much red tape.

He thinks the ruling will cause confusion, that many growers who think they can obtain loans if and when wanted will find that they cannot.

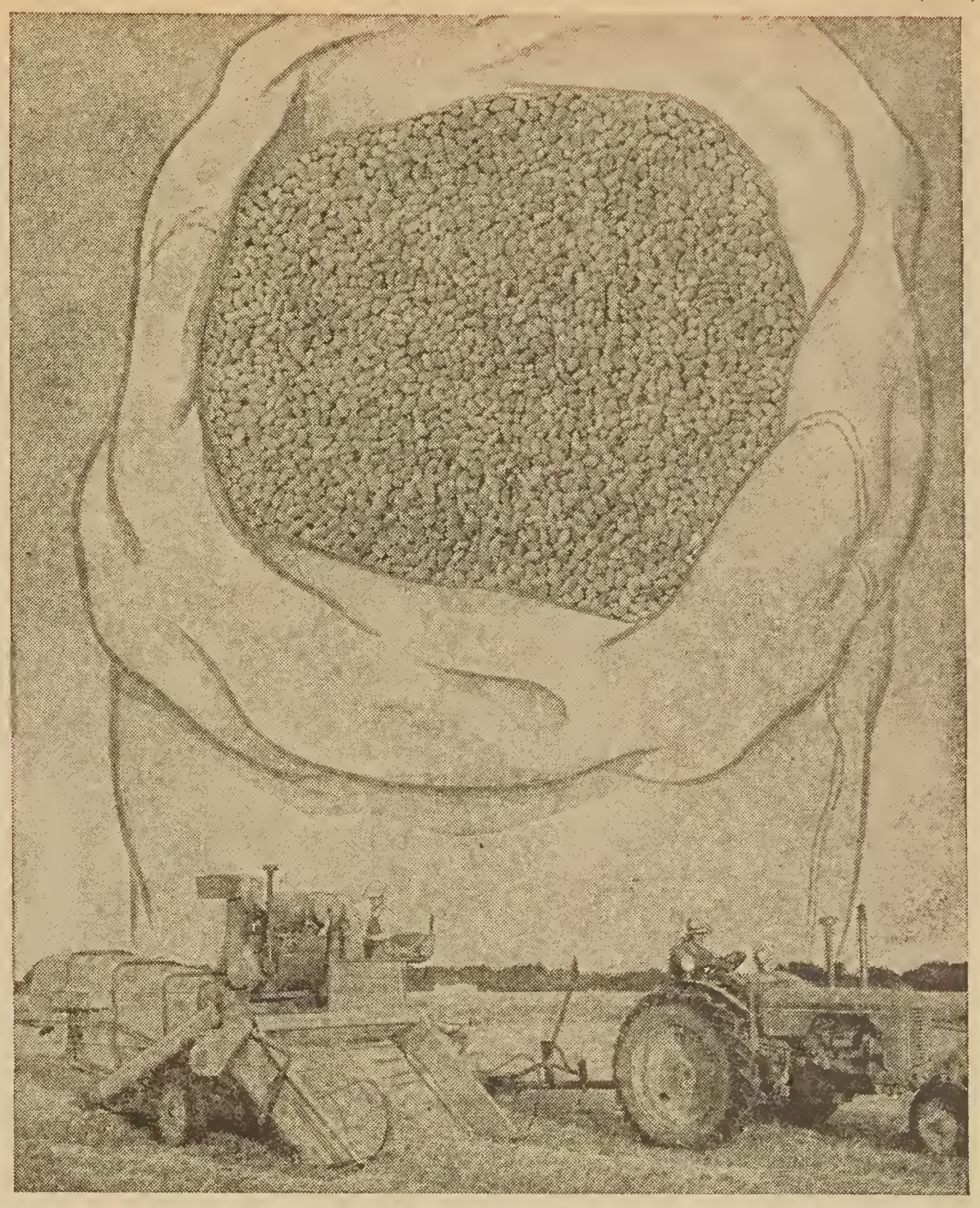
* * *

WHAT FARMERS WANT

Recently for two days I listened to national farm organizations tell what they wanted in the way of a national farm program. The Republican Party invited the farm groups to appear in open meeting before a committee in Chicago which will draft recommendations to the June convention. I was impressed with the fact that objections voiced were not so much toward the present farm program, but against the manner in which it is administered.

All of the groups, except the Farmers' Union, urged a return to representative government and an end to arbitrary domination by bureaus and government by executive order. The machinery for adjustment would be continued, for use if and when necessary, but it would be separated from soil conservation and the latter administered entirely within the states. Support pricing would be available to stimulate production, provide reserves and insure farmers for abnormal risks incurred for the national welfare. The charge was made that programs are devised and administered by men without practical farm experience.

All of the groups made it clear that they wanted legitimate farm cooperatives protected and allowed to develop under farmer control to better serve farmers. Excepting the Farmers' Union, all asked that "soft credit" or rural relief be recognized as such, and that its needs be reviewed each year by Congress.



Seeds are Scarce and High

HARVEST EVERY ACRE YOU HAVE

WORLD-WIDE shortages of protein foods . . . meat and milk products . . . together with dwindling reserves of grain call for greater use of pasture and cured forage feeds. This means increasing need for seeds of grasses and legumes.

When you have more meadow than you need for hay, save some of the acreage for seed. When part of your pasture gets ahead of your livestock and develops seed, harvest it. Wherever practical, let your cover crops stand until you can take off a seed crop before plowing them under or disking them in.

With any modern combine you can cut almost any kind of seed crop, from vines on the ground to tall, bushy stalks. There is little seed lost by shattering because there is no hauling or handling. With pick-up attachment . . . and often without one . . . you can harvest from the windrow such crops as do not cure to threshing condition while standing on the stalk.

The secret of saving every possible seed is mainly in getting it out of the head, especially with small seeds that require rubbing to remove tiny pods or husks. That calls for effective threshing at the cylinder, with correct adjustment to the size of seed. Vigorous separation and good cleaning are necessary, too.

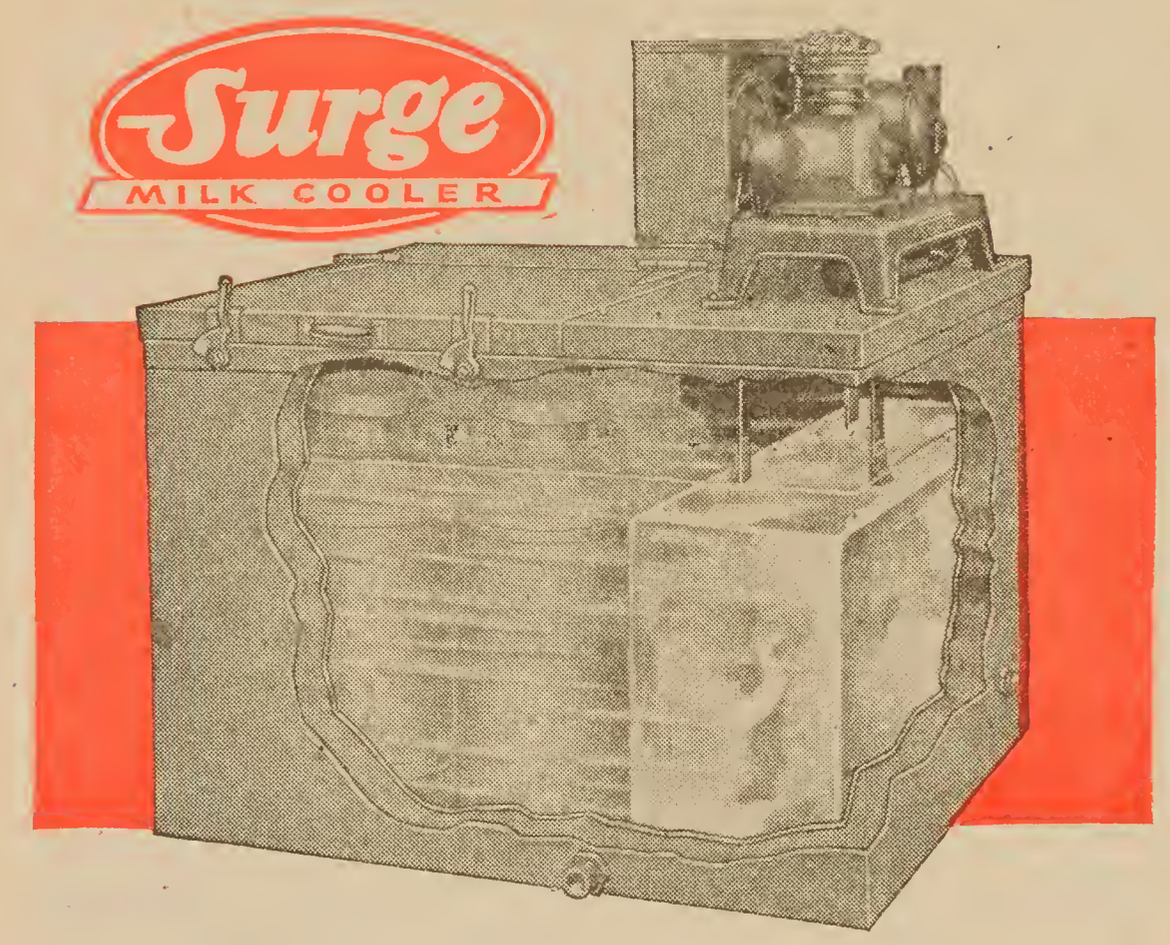
All this is an old story for Case. Long before combines or even tractors came into use, Case machines were known for their seed- and grain-saving ability. Back of today's Case combines is experience in a hundred years of harvest, in a hundred kinds of crop, in a hundred parts of the world.

Use your Case combine . . . or hire one . . . to make the most of your seed crops. Use your Case dealer's service to keep your machine in tip-top shape and make its long life longer. See him early if you need one of the few new combines allowed to be built. Ask him or write us for the free book of time-saving methods, "Short-cuts." J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE

IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war material such as shell cases, gun mounts, pontoons, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap.

THERE IS ALWAYS A BIG BLOCK OF ICE IN THE



A big block of ice in your cooler tank is your guarantee of *always* cooling your milk to under 50° in the required time. It takes fast cooling to keep down the bacteria count, and the big block of ice in the SURGE Cooler gives you fast cooling. The SURGE gives you the advantage of colder water to start with, and the big block of ice, which never melts entirely away, keeps the water cold. That's why you get fast cooling with the SURGE. If you're in the dairy business to make money, it's the Cooler you want. There is a proper size SURGE Drop-In Unit to fit our standard cabinets from 2 to 16-can capacity. All SURGE Cabinets are insulated with Waterproofed Corkboard. But get the whole story... send for descriptive circular showing complete details of construction. Mail coupon today.

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y., 842 W. Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y., Dept. 3065
842 West Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me full details of the new Surge Milk Cooler.

Name _____ *Post Office* _____
R. F. D. _____ *State* _____ *No. of Cows Milked* _____

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
2411A CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW

Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price.
FREE Book & Price List
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D531 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

TRADE FRICK MARK

STEEL THRESHERS

Offer you all that four generations of engineering skill and experience in this work can build into quality machinery. Features include welded steel frame, steel cylinder, sectional concaves made adjustable, alloy drop-forged teeth, 4-wing deflecting beater, hardwood reciprocating straw racks, gravity cleaner with tailings riddle, etc. Handle wide variety of grains and seeds, despite difficult conditions. Simple, durable and efficient. Get Catalog 76.

Write the Frick Branch at Canandaigua, N. Y.

We Distribute:
M-M Tractors, Power Units, Implements, etc.
Fox Pick-Up Cutters and Silo Fillers.
Bearcat Feed Mills
Rosenthal Husker-Shredders
Accessories and Supplies

WAYNESBORO, PA. FRICK CO.

Kill Sheep Worms

By JOHN P. WILLMAN.

THE RESULTS of tests at many experiment stations may enable the farm flock owners of today to raise healthier sheep than their fathers could. Through the use of better pasture management practices and certain medicinal treatments the lambs are fatter at weaning time and they make more efficient use of the grain that is fed after they are weaned. Healthier, fatter and faster gaining lambs require less labor and less feed and sell for higher prices.

A System of Parasite Control

The following system of parasite control for eastern flock owners is suggested:

1. Treat the ewe flock with phenothiazine before it is turned to grass in the spring. The ewes should not be treated, however, within six or eight weeks before they are due to lamb or within two weeks after lambing. This treatment is especially effective in killing the nodular worms that are in the sheep.

2. Treat the ewes and lambs about once a month during the summer with the combined copper-sulfate-nicotine-sulfate solution to control stomach and tape worms. Directions for giving this solution may be obtained from your County Agricultural Agent or your State Veterinary or Agricultural Colleges.

3. Move the sheep from one pasture to another every two to four weeks during the summer and utilize the afterfeed in the meadows or other temporary forage crops. It may pay to mow some pastures before the first of July.

4. Give the flock free access to a mixture of phenothiazine and salt during the grazing season.

5. Treat the flock again with phenothiazine about a month after the flock comes into the barn in the fall or early winter.

Phenothiazine

Phenothiazine may be given as a drench or in the form of pellets or capsules, or may be mixed with the feed. The use of phenothiazine as a drench is probably the most effective method of giving this drug. There are available on the market a number of proprietary products containing phenothiazine (drench grade.) These should be used according to the manufacturers directions.

Suspensions suitable for drenching may be prepared by mixing one pound of phenothiazine with one pound of molasses and enough warm water to make a total volume of two quarts. If the phenothiazine is lumpy, it may be necessary to work it through a fine-mesh screen (screendoor screen) before the suspension is prepared. This suspension is enough for treating fourteen to sixteen mature sheep. When

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Eleven year old Franklyn Leighton of Newbury, Vt. Last summer he harrowed seventeen acres of corn and potato land, later driving the truck for loading hay. He and many others of his age will again make a real contribution to food production in 1944.

SHORT CUT TO BETTER BORDEAUX

NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND INSTANT COPPER SULPHATE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

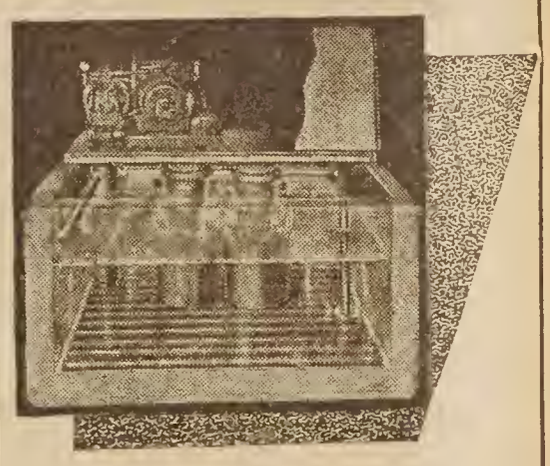
99%+ PURE!

➤ **SAVES LABOR** ... Mixes easily in spray tank. Eliminates stock solution, minimizes handling!
➤ **SAVES TIME** ... Dissolves rapidly. No waiting for it to go into solution!
➤ **SAVES MONEY** ... Dissolves *thoroughly*—no waste or sediment. Gives accurate control and greater safety in your mixtures—thus giving *better protection* and *increased* yields.
● **FREE!** Send postcard *today* for valuable free booklet—"Bordeaux Mixture—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

YOUR DEALER can also supply Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate in: LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED and SUPERFINE for regular Bordeaux Mixtures; also Monohydrated for Copper-Lime dusts. *The oldest and best known brand! Standard for over 50 years.*

MADE BY
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

"CAN-TOP" COOLING BOOSTS PROFITS!



Arctic Jet's unique "can-top" action assures adequately cooled top-milk, cuts bacteria count, boosts profits. Successful dairymen prefer its clean, quick, low-cost operation.

arctic jet REFRIGERATION

(Write Dept. D for literature)
The Sargent - Roundy Corp.
RANDOLPH, VERMONT.

Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from . . $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19
J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*

—AUCTIONEER SCHOOL—
Learn AUCTIONEERING. Term soon. Free catalog.
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL. Austin, Minn.

Drink Water COOLED by SUN in this handy bag

Two gallons of water that's always cool and refreshing—in a canvas bag that weighs only 10 ounces, and can be folded to pocket size when not in use . . . Oddly enough, the sun's heat keeps the water cool. It works on a simple, every-day principle. Slow evaporation of the moisture in the specially-prepared canvas keeps the temperature down, and provides you with refreshing water to drink when you're away from the house, working out in the hot sun.

YOU GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

1. WATER ALWAYS COOL —even in 100° sunshine
2. WATER ALWAYS CLEAN —no dust or dirt gets in
3. QUICK AND EASY TO FILL —has removable top
4. EASY TO TAKE WITH YOU —rope loop for hanging —easy-grip handle for carrying
5. LIGHT—CONVENIENT —folds to pocket size when not in use
6. NOTHING TO BREAK —or get out of order

The WPB considers water bags essential to agriculture . . . Get yours from your favorite store.

Water Bags are proved—used in the West for 50 years.

2-Gallon Size only $1

16

H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO.
ST. LOUIS 4, MO.

One Day We'll Have to Stop Saying "Pre-War Harder Silo"

Our stock of Vermont Pine won't last indefinitely but your order now will assure delivery of that pre-war material — same pre-war construction, same hardware, same steel top — same price.

Don't neglect ordering.

HARDER SILO COMPANY, Inc.
158 Grand Street, Cobleskill, N. Y.

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest

BIG FREE BOOK

6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE

Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 531 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

mixed in this manner the dose for a mature sheep is four ounces and for the lamb weighing between fifty and seventy pounds is two ounces. In order to insure proper dosage, however, it is best to stir the mixture thoroughly between each drenching in order to maintain a uniform suspension. It is easier to give this with a dose syringe than with a bottle.

Phenothiazine and Salt Mixtures

The feeding of the phenothiazine-salt mixture has markedly reduced the amount of scouring or diarrhea that is usually seen in both ewes and lambs. It is believed that the sheep and lambs eat enough of the drug when fed in this manner to prevent the development of larvae that are dropped on the pastures. An experiment conducted at Cornell University in 1943 showed that this treatment reduced the worm burden in the ewes and the lamb crop and in addition enabled the lambs to make a much greater rate of gain after they were placed in dry lot than the lambs that were not given access to this salt mixture during the grazing season.

One pound of pure phenothiazine powder may be mixed with 10 to 15 pounds of coarse salt. The mixture is placed in a covered box to protect it from the weather, but no other salt is given. A supply sufficient for three days to a week is kept before the flock. The sheep and lambs used in the experiment at Cornell University consumed an average of one-half pound of the mixture (one-half ounce of phenothiazine) each per month when fed a mixture of one pound of the drug to 15 pounds of salt.

The feeding of phenothiazine and salt mixtures should not be used as the only medicinal treatment for New York State flocks. It seems best also to use the combined-sulfate solution about three or four times or more during the grazing season. Autopsies of a few lambs fed the salt mixture but given no other treatment showed heavy infections of the large stomach worms.

The newer knowledge of parasite control is of great importance to the eastern farm flock owners. The use of these parasite control methods should increase the returns from the flock and make sheep production attractive to more farmers in the East.

Question Box

(*Continued from Page 8*)

ounces for a 10-inch tree; and 1 pound for trees more than 15 inches in diameter. Spread the material on top of the ground in a band all around the trees, beginning about 5 feet from the trunk.

* * *

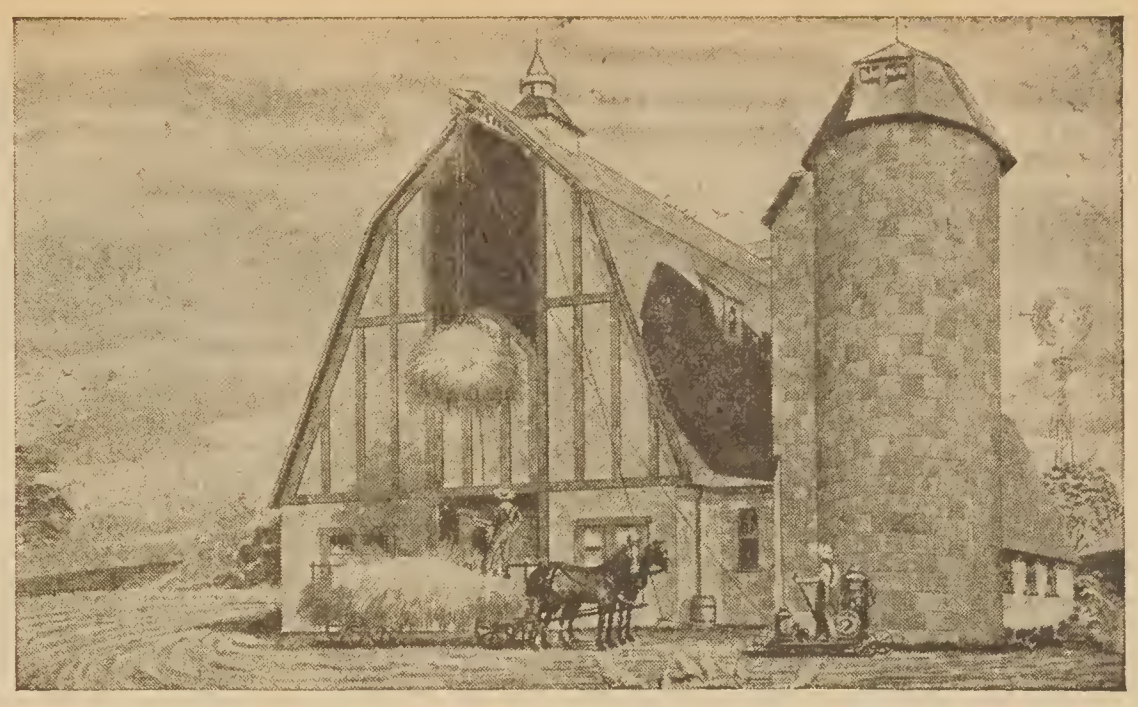
FENCE POSTS

Can you give me the directions for treating fence posts with zinc chloride?

This is a method developed by the U. S. Forest Service for treating green fence posts. First, 4 to 6 inches of the bark is removed from the larger end of the post, and then a 2-foot section of a discarded inner tube is tightly fitted over the end. The post has to be placed upright in a rack and some device arranged to hold the tube upright. Then the tube is filled with a solution of zinc chloride at the rate of 10 ounces to 3 quarts of water. A post with a diameter of 4 inches will take about ¾ of a gallon of this solution.

—A. A.—

Ordinarily a peach tree should not be allowed to bear more than two fruits per foot of branch. Therefore, 60 per cent of the buds can be lost and the tree will still have twice as many fruits as should be allowed to develop.



How to Improve Your Hay and Ensilage!

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS everywhere endorse the practice of salting hay and ensilage to improve flavor and food value. Salt helps hay to cure . . . brings out its natural sweetness. As for silage, not only is the flavor improved . . . but salt helps prevent spoilage.

For salting hay, use 10 to 20 lbs. of pure Sterling Granulated Salt per ton.

For holding carotene content and retarding fermentation of moist legume ensilage, use 10 to 15 lbs. of Sterling Granulated Salt per ton.

Sterling SALT
for every farm use

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

SALTY SAYS:

SEND FOR FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE! Mail coupon today for your copy of this handsome pamphlet. Tells how much salt to feed cattle for health . . . how to improve hay and ensilage. Gives complete directions for meat curing . . . recipes for pickles, sauerkraut, vegetable salting . . . and contains dozens of handy household hints.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA5, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmers' Guide.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

There is no time for nursing unthrifty sheep, hogs and poultry and no feed to waste on worms. Shortage of manpower on farms and shortage of high protein feeds make it a positive necessity to use proven products for your valuable livestock and poultry. Nema Worm Capsules and Nemazene Tablets for removal of worms and Kreso Dip No. 1 for farm sanitation are products that are dependable. The high quality of Parke-Davis products is maintained . . . always. Thousands of farmers use them year after year because they are effective, easy to use and low in cost. Get Parke-Davis products at your drug store. If possible, order in advance. It will help you to get what you want when you want it.

Write for free booklets on "Farm Sanitation" and worming.

Animal Industry Division — Desk 2

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

WANTED—12 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
to freshen in fall and early winter. Good grade or pure bred, T.B. and blood tested. Dams must have D.H.I.A. records with plenty of size and quality.
Maurice W. Pope, Vincentown, N. J.

For Sale: Reg. Holstein Bull Calves.
Rag Apple Breeding on both sides of pedigree. Typey C.T.A. dams, high record sires. Herd founded in 1933 on Montvic Rag Apple bloodlines.
Ferdinand Lewandrowski, Poland, N. Y.

BULLS—From 2 Weeks to 13 Months,
sired by Soo Coronation Beauty, a proven son of Montvic Chieftain with index of 17,729 lbs. milk, 691 lbs. fat, 3.9% and from dams with C.T.A. & H.I.R. records to 600 lbs fat. CEYDERMEAD FARM, FILLMORE, N.Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
8 Heifer Calves, 8 months old; 1 Heifer Calf, 2 months old; 2 Bull Calves, 1-5 months old. All from dams with 400 to 600 lbs. of fat in C.T.A. Bangs vaccinated.
HAROLD F. WINSOR, Guilford, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES with real production inheritance at Farmer Prices—carrying Langwater Valor, Mixter May Royal, Langwater Vagabond breeding. Closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl 874.5 lbs. fat at 3½ yrs., and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

BULL CALF — BORN MARCH 2, 1944.
Three nearest dams average 13,237 lbs. Milk, 655.4 lbs. BF. Sires first four daughters average 10,090 lbs. Milk, 630.8 lbs. B.F. at 2 years age. A grandson of Valor's Climax and Foremost Preserver. Pedigrees and price on request. WYCHMERE FARM, Approved Herd 151, ONTARIO, NEW YORK.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE
A few choice registered calves and year-old heifers. Must be sold before turning out time. Stock line bred from best sires of the breed.
Dan Hudson, Fulton, N. Y. R.D. 1. Phone Fulton 16F4.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION MAY 20th
19 Head of Registered Ayrshires
from 2 months to 6 years old, and one herd sire two years old. T.B. and Bangs Accredited.
HARLO CONKLIN, CANISTEO, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and fresh cows, also fall cows. Every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed and no payment required until pasture season.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.,
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. 3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34. Phone: Ithaca 2015.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON Barns full of choice dairy cows. Just fresh and coming fresh March, April & May. Well Bred Individuals and good producers. Fancy Guernseys and Holsteins. Cash for reasonable prices or time with adequate down payment and sufficient security. CANDOR, Phone 3H or 3Y, Candor, NEW YORK

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS.
The very best money can buy—Defy competition to show you as good—Defy anyone to contradict that outstanding fact. We want to prove it—Come yourself. State Dairymen pay out of Milk—No Correspondence. Come or phone—Hot air is free, this ad costs money. Telephone Moravia 137. F. L. Palmer & Son, Moravia, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

15 CHOICE REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS FEMALES
Most of them bred to Envious Juana of Ravenswood, son of the great Envious Blackcap B. 6th, International Grand Champion, 1939.
E. B. CLARK, NO. NORWICH, N. Y.

Ten Bred Aberdeen-Angus Cows,
some with calves at side, 6 of these are granddaughters of International Grand Champion Bulls. Two 8-months old bull calves. Seneca Soybean seed.
CLAYTON C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

FOR SALE —
3 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Heifers,
pasture bred. One bull, eligible for registry.
25 TDN MIXED HAY.
E. H. BALTZEL, LYONS, N. Y.

FAMOUS OLD BRIARCLIFF BARBARIAN 7th descendants. 2 cows—4 yrs. old, 1 heifer and 1 bull each nearly 1 yr. old. This strain is classed among the best in Aberdeen-Angus. Must sell—so—
PRICED TO SELL
BERLYN R. GARDNER, Dundee, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

May 8	ELCO Farms (Registered Holsteins) Dispersal. Auburn, N. Y.
May 8	Abington, Mass. Twin Elms Jersey Farms Sale.
May 10	Rye, N. Y. National Ayrshire Sale.
May 16	Newville, Pa., Guy Loy, Ayrshire Dispersal Sale.
May 20	Copake, N. Y., Barton Miller Holstein Dispersal Sale.
May 23	Northern New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale. Topsfield, Mass.
May 24	Trenton, N. J. Annual Sale New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative.
May 24	Frederick, Md., Maryland State Ayrshire Sale.
May 26	Frederick, Md., Frederick County Holstein Consignment Sale.
May 27	Middlebury, Vt., The R. A. Murdock Ayrshire Dispersal Sale.
June 3	Rochester, N. Y. New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale (the place of sale has been changed from Meredith, N. Y.)
June 14	Earlville, N. Y. Earlville "Super-Duper" Holstein Sale.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.

Meetings

June 7	Columbus, Ohio. Annual meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
June 14-15	Syracuse, N. Y. Annual Meeting Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.
Aug. 16-18	New York City, Neppco Exposition at Hotel New Yorker.

HEREFORDS

YOUR CHOICE—100 HEAD PURE BRED REG. HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS (Bred and safe in calf) due to freshen starting May; 25 Bulls, four months to breeding age. Publican Domino, Onward Domino and Dundy Domino Bloodlines. Herd Approved and accredited. Ship into any state. O'Hagan's Stock Farms, Voorheesville, (Albany Co.), N. Y. Phone Delmar 9-1244

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

Hereford Bulls—Yearlings Registered.
CAN BE SEEN STATE ROAD No. 321 — TWO MILES NORTH OF SKANEATELES VILLAGE.
P. SIDNEY HAND
SKANEATELES, N. Y. R. D. No. 2.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

FULL BLOOD REG. O.I.C. PIGS.
TAKING ORDERS FOR SPRING AND FALL DELIVERY, $20.00 EACH. FREE FROM DISEASE.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.F.D. 3

DAILEY STOCK FARM, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085.
Choice young pigs—Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire and O.I.C. crossed. 6-7 wks., $6.50 each, 8-9 weeks, $6.75 —10 Wks. Extras, $7.00. Carefully selected and crated. C.O.D. Everything considered—Price, quality, etc., you win out ordering from us.

FOR SALE: SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS, Pigs and Boars ready for service. They carry some of the best blood lines available. First prize winners N. J. State Fair. Also Black Poland Chinas all pure breds.
C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

Rugged Pigs: Chester-Whites, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire. Few Duroc Crosses. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Ship 2 or more C.O.D. Check or P. O. Order. 5-6 wks., $5.00; 6-7 wks., $6.00; 8-9 wks., $7.00; 10 wks., $8.00; 12 wks., $10. Few nice Service Boars, 100-125 lbs, $35.00. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., CONCORD, MASS.

PIGS FOR SALE
Husky young feeders. Berkshire & Chester, large Yorkshire and Chester crossed—6-7 wks., $5.50 each. 8-9 wks., $6.00 each. Ship what you want C.O.D.
Meadow Brook Farm, LEXINGTON, MASS. Box 17.

SHEEP

Young Ewes and Lambs for Sale
BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
WM. MOORE, Petersburg, Penna.

HORSES

SUFFOLK PUNCH
BEAUTIFUL 7 YR. OLD STALLION FOR SALE. Write for information about this horse and the breed.
MYLES & JEANETTE BYER,
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, EAST OTTO, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE HORSES AND CATTLE—Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Carload or truckload. Also, matched teams of Belgian Horses.
James Burns
BATH, Phone-Bath 2F22 Bath, New York

DOGS

FOR SALE: PURE BRED OLD-FASHIONED
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
FROM HEEL-DRIVING PARENTS.
Julia Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

HAY

HAY — ALL GRADES
By carload or truckload.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT, SMOOTH RURALS, RUSSET RURALS. TUBER UNIT FOUNDATION STOCK.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
KATAHDIN, most widely grown of the new varieties. PONTIAC, Michigan introduction, red tubers, a very heavy yielder adapted to wide range of soils. Also a small amount of WARBAS and SEQUOIAS which were not entered for certification. Our seed plots are maintained on our own farms. C. W. MOORE, West Henrietta, N.Y.

SEED CORN—Cornell Hybrid 29-3
for your silo; Cornell Hybrid 34-53 for your corn crib; Seneca Soy Beans. Phone: Poplar Ridge 3610, or write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

POP CORN SEED
S. AMERICAN OR DYNAMITE GERMINATION 90. PHONE JORDAN 5121 OR WRITE:
G. A. FRASER, MEMPHIS, N. Y.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD. Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock. Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
* A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Barred Rocks ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BREEDING FARMS IN THE NORTHEAST. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN. 100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
Victor H. Kirkup, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
From Pedigreed R.O.P. Breeding.
LARGE LEGHORNS — LARGE EGGS.
Excellent R.O.P. Males for breeding. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, SODUS, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

POULTRY

THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM PASSED. FAMILY TESTING. WRITE FOR FOLDER.
E. R. Stone & Son, Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES. SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS. PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY. ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS. CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 185 ACRE FARM,
RIVERTON, VERMONT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE:
Fred L. Wheeler, R.D. 2, Northfield, Vt.

EMPLOYMENT

OPPORTUNITY FOR AN
Experienced Poultryman
to work a well-equipped and stocked poultry farm on shares. New modern house, one mile from village, school bus at door.
VERN'S POULTRY FARM, GROTON, N. Y.

HELP WANTED: HANDY MAN
capable of firing boilers. Also man to act as orderly. Women needed for housework. Good salary, room, board and laundry furnished.
Odd Fellows Home, R.D.3, Ithaca, N.Y.

THIS VEAL CALF SITUATION

(*Continued from Page 8*)

every good dairyman has to compete against them as to price. The consumer thinks she is buying baby veal; but when she serves it, she finds she has a soft, tasteless, mushy piece of so-called meat, and she proceeds to forget about any more veal for a long time. Then down goes demand, and even the good milk calf will not bring as much as the milk it consumes.

Is there any wonder, then, that we have a "calf situation"? THERE IS AN ANSWER; it rests with the farm, your farm. You do not need to keep a calf five or six weeks. In most cases, five to ten days would do a job that in the end would send back to the country millions of dollars yearly in every state in the Northeast. Just those few days would harden up the meat and create a satisfactory product to meet a continued demand at a profitable price to all.

Just one rule is necessary. Make your calves little firm-bodied animals from which you yourself would relish a chop, a cutlet, or some liver, and just a few days will do that.

If you could talk with chain store meat buyers, livestock salesmen, packing house men, you would find that they all recognize this situation and are unanimous in their opinion that those little "bobs" are ruining the calf cash income for thousands of dairymen. Simply follow the rule of refusing to market for someone else to eat, a calf that you wouldn't eat yourself. Then this deplorable calf situation would right itself as to price to the dairyman, because you would have a satisfied consumer demand willing to pay the full cost of production, no matter what the price of milk.

P. S. This can be done in spite of O. P. A. ceilings, because most calves are now selling way below ceiling. Haven't you wondered why?

Relieve
LAMENESS
due to bruises, strains, puffs

Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, strains, bruises, puffs. A standby for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!

Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. Only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Dr. Naylor's
UDDER BALM
Made for Dairymen by a Veterinarian

Antiseptic ointment for udder and teats. The same soothing, softening ointment in which Dr. Naylor's Dilators are packed. Designed to stay in prolonged antiseptic contact, to reduce danger of infection and promote clean, rapid healing.

8 ozs. 50c

Ask your dealer for DR. NAYLOR'S Udder Balm

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y

60 **Barton Miller Dispersal**
Rgeistered Holstein Cattle
SATURDAY, MAY 20
At Langdonhurst Farm,
COPAKE, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.
T.B. Accredited, blood tested, many negative to calfhood vaccination.

One of the greatest bred Holstein herds in Eastern New York. Recently scored an average of 84 points on official classification, believed to be the highest for any herd in New York State.

11 daughters of the $7700 bull, Dean of the Pearls. Also, daughters of six other sensational bred Dunloggin sires and one daughter of Montvic Lochinvar. The 4 year old herd sire by Dunloggin Woodmaster from the 1038 lb., 4.3%, New Year Belle.

TWO COWS CLASSIFIED EXCELLENT FROM R. E. EDDY'S HERD.

Six daughters of Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby. You never had a better chance to buy the breed's best. The sale will start at 12:00 sharp, held in a big tent.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

J. Chandler Young Sale
THURSDAY, MAY 18
At 12:30. Just outside NAPANOCH, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Route 209 on the Yamba Farm.

60 HEAD—REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE

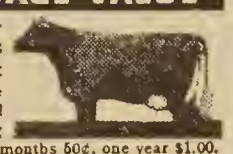
The blood lines of the Owl, Interest, Raleigh, and Sybils' Gambage. Blood Tested and Accredited. Known as the "Yamba Herd", nearly all from imported ancestry. Consisting of fresh cows, fall cows, bred and open heifers, several heifer calves. Well grown and in good condition.

PLAN TO ATTEND.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.



MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG 5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

New England Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Show and Sale to be held at
Greenfield, Mass., June 3, 1944
FOR CATALOG, WHEN READY, WRITE:
C. L. Clevenger, *Sec.*, Brattleboro, Vt.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK men everywhere are wondering what to do, what they can do, and how they can do it; so is every business man, every farmer, and every other man.

For a long time I have been saying, "Get rid of your older livestock and build from your young stock." This is really a long term livestock operation for a prospective higher future price. But beginning soon, at least by late next fall, I think that all livestock planning should be on a short term basis. This summer, or most likely by this fall, livestock of all classes will hit a peak, and barring inflation will start the other way more or less rapidly, probably soon after the peak is reached. You will note I do not think that the peak has been reached yet. Nevertheless, this calls for the movement of high valued livestock, and cutting costs of and money in your animals. If this change is followed slowly but persistently by *American Agriculturist* farmers, then at least they cannot be caught flat-footed if the wage level and the price level react in a decided setback. This does not mean necessarily that numbers should be cut, but it does mean that costs should be cut. All this is just something for livestock men to think about.

Grow Your Own

Perhaps the situation that you should aim toward is better expressed by the farmer who said of corn, "The price of corn at one time or another makes no difference to me. I grow what I need every year, I never sell any, I never have to buy any, and that's that." Livestock, of course, cannot be put on exactly that basis on any farm, but that's the right idea.

Speaking of corn, the Department of Agriculture reports that on April 1 corn stocks held by farmers for use as grain totalled 1,113,000,000 bushels, as compared with 1,374,000,000 bushels on April 1, 1943. With the tremendous liquidation this fall and winter of hogs and lambs, and with at least 30 per cent less cattle on feed, there still doesn't seem to be any logical reason for a corn shortage during the balance of this season, unless of course government interference has broken down grain transportation and distribution facilities.

OPA Stalling

Our packers are still meeting with OPA; in other words, OPA is continuing to stall, to pass the buck and to give them the runaround, even after admitting that these Buffalo packers cannot operate under their ceilings and continue in business. This situation is developing into another lesson in Government Bureaucracy. Those fellows get a check every Saturday noon, they haven't a payroll to meet, or over ten million dollars in equipment and buildings standing idle, or any trade getting away from them, or any one of the piled-up losses the packers are taking. They do not seem to be interested in the loss in food and feed on the farm or in the income going back to the farms. Whether they settle such a situation this week or next month makes no difference to them, and therefore it is just a guess when and how it will be settled, if ever.

In the meantime, meat is getting scarcer and scarcer in Western New York, and bigger and better black markets in meat are developing to curse the future of the livestock and meat industry and the thousands and thousands of folks like you and me connected with it in one way or another.

Alert AND BEAUTIFULLY BUILT!

If you are proud of the calves you are raising, you like to tell others about their well-balanced, clean-cut appearance. You probably point to their strong, straight top lines and wide, level rumps, their well-sprung ribs, their length and depth of body, their alertness, vitality and style.

That pride is usually a sign that you are a careful feeder. It reflects your understanding that, in addition to other nutrients, growing calves need plenty of calcium and phosphorus in their rations, plus sufficient Vitamin D. They need Vitamin D to help put these minerals to work—help build strong bodies that will stand the strain of future milk production.

That is why you should look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the tag of the feeds, minerals or concentrates you buy. For Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a dependable source of Vitamin D which no dairyman can afford to overlook. Should you wish further facts, see your feed dealer or write direct to Desk WA-4.

Fleischmann's
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic **MASTITIS** Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

Dr. J. H. Osterhaus says about 90% respond to Mam-O-Lac. Write for full details today.

Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines—serums and supplies.

Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19, Kansas City 15, Mo

MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

Northern New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale
Tuesday, May 23rd
Topsfield - Mass.

71 Head of rugged, well-bred registered Angus for foundation stock. Consigned by 18 leading New England and New York State herds. All cattle T.B. and blood-tested within 30 days of Sale.

For details and sale catalogs write
T. F. KANE, Secretary, CHELSEA, VT.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

YORKSHIRES The Bacon Hog
Eight of our March Litters Now on AR test
and averaging better than
ELEVEN PIGS PER LITTER
These pigs are out of Canadian Dams and sired by our Canadian boar
Rose Lodge Wonder 70W.

GET YOUR WONDER PIGS
Available in May from these outstanding litters.
Also a few open gilts for fall farrowing

LEA YORKSHIRE FARMS, Salisbury, Conn.

Order Pigs Now

Mostly POLAND CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Crosses, around 8 weeks old, $4.50 each, for shipment first favorable weather. Money-back guarantee to satisfy on arrival at your express office. Pigs will be much higher later this spring, as many farmers have sold their sows because of feed shortage. The "early bird" can buy 2 pigs now for what 1 pig may cost later. Truck-loads of 50 to 100 lb. shoats at $8 to $14 each, on a few days notice. Order now. Write.

C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

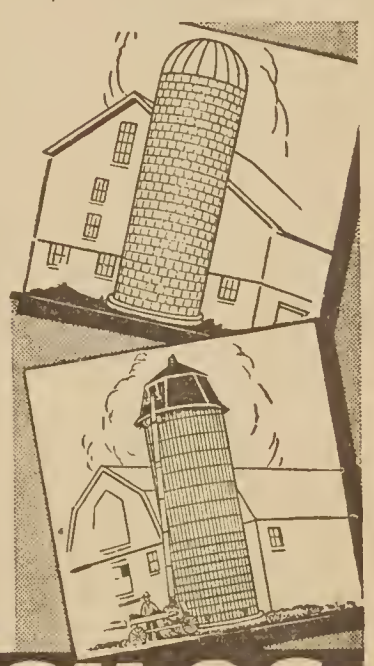
SELL AT AUCTION—GET THE HIGH DOLLAR.
Write, Wire or Phone
JOHN W. HICKCOX, AUCTIONEER
3 VAN PATTEN ST., AUBURN, N. Y.
Phone 3648R. Will Go Anywhere.
Cattle Sales a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

What are your SILO NEEDS?

As you know, the demand for Craine silos exceeds the supply. To make the best possible use of critical materials, we are supplying silos in the following order: First—Those most urgently needed. Second—Those most necessary. Third—Those most desirable.

So, if you need a new silo, write to Craine for information. Remember, Craine experience covers all popular types, and our service man can help you. Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. · 514 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.



CRAINE *better built* SILOS

BABY CHICKS

BIG TYPE
WHITE LEGHORNS
Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. *Write for price list and Folder.*

IT PAYS..... to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

ELMER H. WENE

In Addition to LOW MONEY-SAVING PRICES

More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreeds or crossbreeds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

U.S. NEW JERSEY APPROVED — CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. E-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

	NON-SEX	PLTS.	CKLS.
Special Mating Large	100	100	100
Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	18.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	12.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	13.00

H. Mix, $11; H. Mix, no sex guar., $10. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special Mated Large Type	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	3.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $12.50-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	22.00	13.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$2.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D. Chester Valley Hanson or Gason Sired White Leghorns	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	20.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	11.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	----	9.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

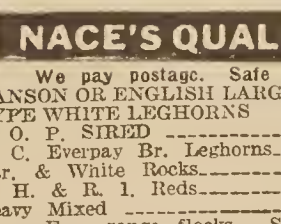
LEMMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog.
Lemmen Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns			
Eng. and Hanson S. C.	$ 8.00	$16.00	$ 1.50
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	10.00	18.00	1.50
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	10.00	18.00	2.50
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	10.00	16.00	10.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	10.00	16.00	10.00
AAA N. H. Reds Direct	15.00	22.00	10.00

Heavy Mixed $8.00. 4 wk. old Wh. & Black Leg. Pullets $30.-100 Shipped Exp. Col. 100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95% accur. BWDT. Order NOW. FREE Photo Cat.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JUNIATA CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

30 years of Breeding for larger and better Leghorns. Our Breeding Farm is the oldest and largest in this section. Visit our Farm and see our large Breeders weighing up to 7 lbs. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Buy from a Breeder and know what you get. Chicks R.O.P. Sired $11.-100; Pullets R.O.P. Sired $22. Cockerels $2.50-100. Large Circular showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders mailed FREE. Write today.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

PIGEONS

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh. Bl. Buff, Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$16.00	$ 3.50
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	13.00	18.00	10.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar. & W. Rox	16.00	24.00	10.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM, PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

Ducklings: Mammoth Pekins, White Runners. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N.Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. $25.00-100. R. A. GARMAN, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS

Postage Paid. Free Cat. describing breeders.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hollywood or Hanson	$10.00	$20.00	$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	16.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

Hiring Next Year's Layers

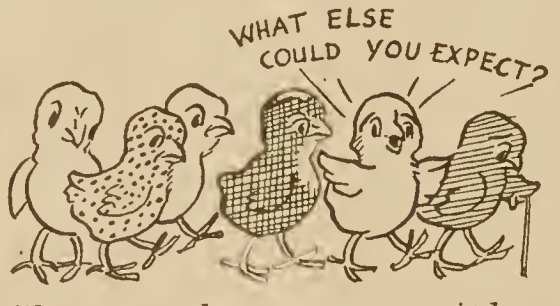
By R. J. Rice

"WHAT IS your family background? Do your parents know the nest runs a close second to the milk pail for top farm income honors? Will you be a worker who only pays her own board and room (100 eggs yearly), or one that pays a solid profit (150 eggs—and up)?" . . . These are just a few of the questions to be

asked when interviewing "job-seeking" chicks. There's a right time to ask them too. Why not do it when you can give this important selection your undivided, carefully-weighed attention? Why wait until millions of 1944 chicks are already "employed"?

Speaking plainly, it's prudent to hire next fall's laying flock today. Yes, write or telephone your order before you forget it. Your favorite hatcheryman does not run an industrial production line from which he can pick off Reds or Anconas or Leghorns as you demand. The law of Nature which says it shall take 21 days to hatch a chicken egg has not been repealed.

When you're thoughtful enough to tell your hatcheryman today just the breed of chicks you'd like, and when you want them, you do him a favor. He then plans his production and stacks into the incubators the proper eggs to fill your order. Oh, yes, you do yourself a favor at the same time. You'll be confident you'll get the White Rocks you want rather than Jersey Giants—and you'll know the day they'll arrive. *Should you wait until the last moment before whisking into town*



with your order, you may wind up with 6 whites, 5 reds and a dozen blacks. You'll deserve all those colors—and they'll be the tail-end of the hatch, so don't be surprised if you collect your first egg next December 12th or later, instead of two months earlier.

After you've "cross-examined" your hireling chicks they may come back at you with: "Are you going to put us up in a nice roomy residence or cram us into a tight little slum shanty?" And rightfully so. For, remember you can't hoard chicks. They just don't keep well in cold storage—so don't over-order. Just the number of chicks you can handle conveniently, and no more, will be plenty. "One chick will live where *two* may not." Make sure you don't deprive some other chicken raiser of the layers he expected to hire for next fall. When you hire chicks, you hire them to work on your farm for a year or more. If you've selected good ones, they'll serve you and produce eggs just as faithfully as you feed and care for them. Did you ever analyze how short-sighted it is to fuss and fume over an additional 2c or 3c a chick? Ever realize that just *one* extra egg from that chick in its lifetime will far more than pay for the difference in cost? Hiring good chicks is much like taking on a skilled farm hand instead of a "floater"—a good investment, and you'll enjoy having them around just that much more.

Where you hire chicks is up to you, but here's a sensible rule: quality con-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Baby Chicks

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE
Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

ADAIR BROS.
New England-Bred
VITALITY CHICKS

FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS
Also Meat-Bred Cockerel Chicks in straight breeds and crosses. Special offers in Started Chicks.
ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
Write for free Catalog and money-saving prices —$3.90 per 100 and up.
Address the Plant nearest you.
ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
Dept. AA-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX. no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid	Str. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00	17.00	14.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds	18.00	24.00	14.00

H. Mixed $12. per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Plts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$16.00	$1.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

I Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.) All Chicks hatched from Blood Tested Stock.
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-seven years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Price list FREE. Live delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA WHITE LEGHORNS	Per 100 St. Run	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
	$11.00	$20.00	$3.00
Grade A White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	12.00	----	—
New Hampshires	13.00	----	—
Heavy Mixed	9.00	----	—

Write for prices on started chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired and large type WHITE LEGHORNS	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Baby Chicks

"Well-bred? I'll say so!"

"We Lively Kerr Chicks are BRED to grow and produce quickly. And we swell your profits!"

Scientific methods on our 240-acre farm insure uniform results from Kerr Chicks. 120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum). 100% live delivery guaranteed. 36 years of fair dealings.

Place orders for special discount offer. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVENUE, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

It's only an Egg-

but in this egg we have combined the best of two parent strains to give you a chick bred for VIGOR—PRODUCTION and PROFITABLENESS—A QUALITY CHICK.

Quality starts with the breeding stock, perpetuates itself through the chick and pays dividends in your laying house.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S Quality CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

R. I. REDS — Egg-bred 34 years.
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
WH. LEGHORNS ROCK-RED CROSS
All Breeders Pullorum Tested
98% Livability First 4 Weeks
on Champ. Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
Write today for Price List and Free Folder.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Route 11.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

ORDER MAY & JUNE CHICKS NOW

Our Reds and Rock-Red Crosses are backed by breeding which assures livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size, maximum production of eggs and meat. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or Straight-run. Write for Catalog today. Order Early.

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N.Y.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST

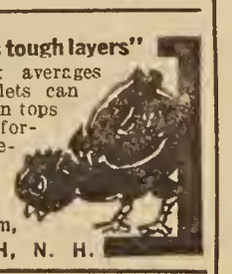
MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 20 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement. Write Today for descriptive catalog.

MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Exeter, N. H.

"Where sound breeding makes tough layers"

High official hen-housed flock averages on our farm prove Nedlar pullets can produce eggs at low cost. Proven tops in the breed in Record of Performance and Register of Merit reports. Write for picture catalog with full facts. Prices down in May.



E. N. LARRABEE, Nedlar Farm, Box T, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH
White Leghorn Pullets

month old 50c, COCKERELS same age, 20c each. Immediate Delivery. 10% deposit books order. Shipments are made by express collect.
ALSO BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

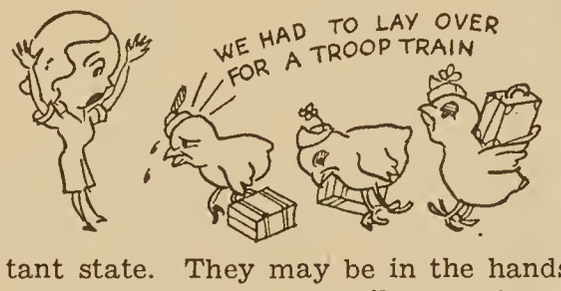
WHITE ROCK PULLETS

8-10 or 12 weeks old. Immediate or future delivery. Bred to lay Large Eggs and Lots of 'Em.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

R. C. ANCONAS — Day Old Chicks.

15 CENTS EACH.
G. A. FAIRBANK, McGRAW, NEW YORK

sidered, buy chicks in the Northeast. It's true that distance may lend enchantment, but in these days of slow transportation they may be on the road much too long if ordered from a dis-



tant state. They may be in the hands of amateurs on the mail cars, too—railroads have lost many men. If you insist on chicks from afar, you may find them helping the clerks sort mail before they get in.

Above all, after you've sent in your order for chicks early, don't forget when they're due to arrive. It's embarrassing to have Aunt Augusta and her family over for dinner—and have 500 cheepers stop at your gate at the same time. Besides, you may have only 250 chicks left by the time you finally get the house cleaned up and comfortable—and Aunt Augusta will be hard to handle after you've had her working in the brooder house all afternoon.

You're hiring future layers, of course, but treat them as guests. Remember the 4 S's in fixing up the brooder house. These four little words will save a barrel-full of chicks before you're through—and will add a pleasing and useful tinkle of future coin in your pocketbook from the very beginning. Scrape! Sweep! Scrub! Scald!

A week before the chicks come to your house, *scrape* the floor of the brooder with that old hoe. *Sweep* out the dust and cobwebs from floors and walls. *Scrub* all the feeders with an extra shot of elbow grease. *Scald* the floors. A can of lye in 15 gallons of your hottest water will do wonders in "scorching out" disease lying in wait for your young huskies.

Then throw the doors and windows of the house open. Let the breezes blow through and the sun stream in until the whole place is as dry as a desert. And then, if you haven't anchored the house too completely, hitch up Nellie and haul it to clean, fresh ground where no chickens or turkeys have lived for 2 years. This is the quickest and easiest way to "insulate" your chicks against possible coccidiosis and other invisible plagues.

Then it's time to put down the "rug". Crushed corncobs, dry sawdust, shavings or a good litter your hatcheryman can furnish will do the job. Just be sure you spread it at least 2 inches thick.

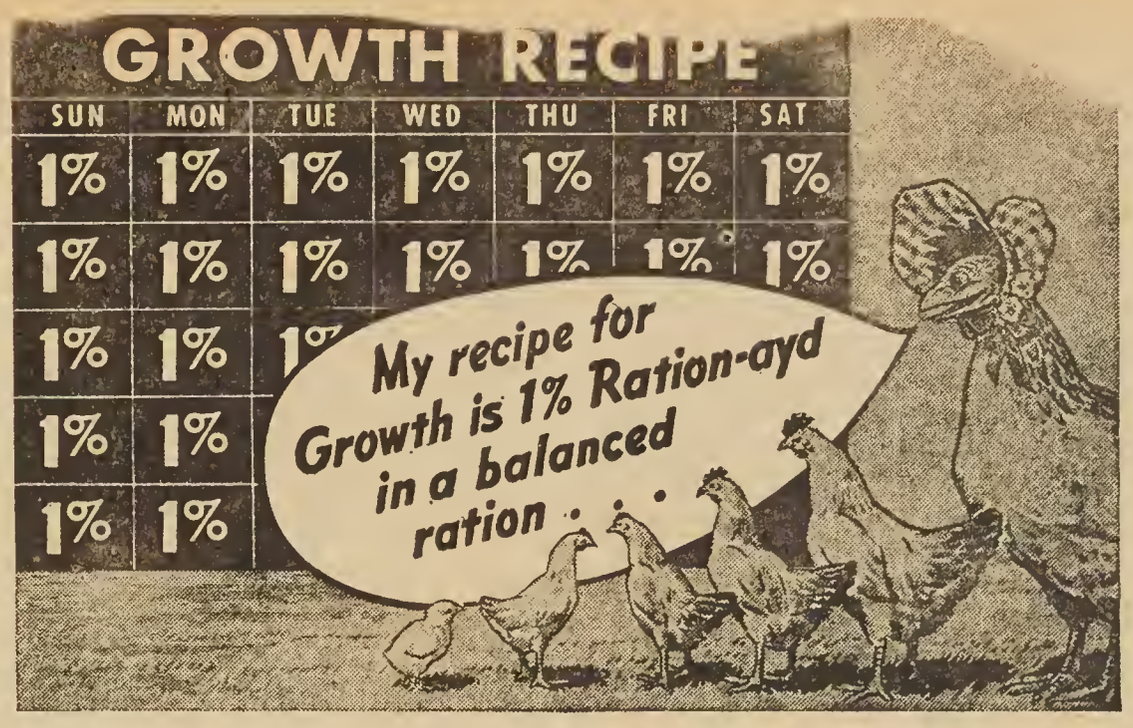
You're ready to put in the brooder stove now. Start it two days before the chicks put in an appearance. It's the "biddy" for your peepers—and the only one they'll have, because that incubator can never be a "mother" to them. So be sure your brooder is working. Best not to experiment with it—the fellow who made it knows how it works, so follow his directions.

"Dining-room furniture" is next. You don't like to be crowded off the end of the table, and neither do chicks—so better have at least one feeder two feet long and open on both sides for each fifty chicks. The same number need at least a one gallon waterer.

Now then, you're all set for the guests—but be sure they have something to eat. They'll arrive hungry—and it's never too soon to feed a guest. Have a stock of good mash and clean grain for them promptly—and if you have a little milk, so much the better.

A little care—a little thoughtfulness

(*Continued on next page*)



Borden's Ration-ayd supplies the natural and complete B-G Complex of vitamins and other nutritive factors from milk and fish sources.

1% Ration-ayd added to an otherwise balanced mash supplies the B-G Complex and Vitamin D in ample amounts to meet the needs of poultry. These vitamins are essential for rapid, hardy growth, flock health and egg production.

Whether you buy your mashes ready mixed or mixed to your order make certain they contain Ration-ayd. It is a direct contribution to feeding efficiency for by unlocking additional nutritional values in other ingredients, it helps feed to accomplish more per pound consumed. Thus it is an aid in making feed go farther.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MACY'S Automatic EGG GRADER

$19.98 F.O.B.

Quickly pays for itself—Graded Eggs bring better prices

Now, any flock owner can afford a modern, automatic Egg Grader. A marvel of simplicity and accuracy. Note these features:

- Grades 4 to 5 Cases per Hour
- Adjustable to ANY 4 Different Grades of Eggs
- Simple to Operate; no Intricate Adjustments
- Nothing to get out of order
- Can be Operated Anywhere; no Electric Current Required

Regardless of the size of your flock, you CAN afford this time-saving, labor-saving, money-making equipment. Only $19.98 at store. Add 56c for Parcel Post anywhere East of the Miss. River; for Parcel Post farther West, add 80c. Send check or money order.

Purchase Certificate from your County Farm Rationing Committee must accompany each order.

MACY'S • World's Largest Store
Dept. G, Herald Sq., New York 1, N. Y.

PLAN YOUR SPRING FENCE REQUIREMENTS NOW:

FIELD FENCE 26", 32", 39", 47"; WELDED TURKEY WIRE 1" x 2" 14 gauge, 36"; Barbed Wire, and Electric Fence Controllers, Poultry Fence and Poultry Wire. Cello Glass, and Steel Posts.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORP.
Dept. A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Most Beautiful Fur

Small Investment
Large Profit

Free Illustrated Booklet

WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males $10.00, Females, $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Always Enjoyable---

HOTEL SYRACUSE is the ideal place to stay when you visit Syracuse. A convenient location — rooms noted for their charm and comfort — excellent nourishing food in three fine restaurants. You will enjoy Hotel Syracuse, always.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

Wonderful Results
Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c and $1.00; breeders sizes $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 402, Waterloo, Iowa

"IT'S great to be in top condition! We may not show it this way, but Avi-Tab sure gives us a 'lift'."

Avi-Tab contains tonics, stimulants, correctives. Also provides *nutritive* trace minerals. If your chicks aren't "doing well", try Avi-Tab; mixes easily in the mash. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Insist on *Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

HOW RESEARCH MAKES GOOD PRODUCTS *BETTER*

Over 28,000 man hours are put in by our scientists and poultry staff at the Dr. Salsbury Poultry Research Farm, each year, in studying poultry diseases . . . seeking new products to combat them. From their studies have come improvements and increased knowledge regarding diseases and their treatment. Extensive research helps keep Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories "out in front" in poultry medication. Yet, that's only one of many reasons why you can say "Dr. Salsbury's" with confidence.

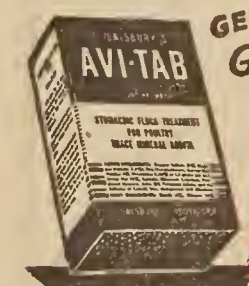
POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory — WE ARE CO-OPERATING

Follow the national "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores displaying these emblems.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB

THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

SELECT SPRING COWS EARLY!

Act now for the following reasons: (1) Due to the unusual conditions for the last six months a large amount of delayed buying of cows should take place this spring. (2) The selection of cows to pick from is larger now than it probably will be later. (3) Indications are that dairy products will continue to sell at present prices or better. Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a large selection of good cows to select from. No cash is necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars. EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, (Specialists in Livestock Financing), 112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK. Phone Albany 4-1136.

WANTED: Wool, Rabbit Skins, Deerskins, Hides. Top prices. Quick cash. 38th year in business. KEYSTONE HIDE COMPANY, Dept. AA, Lancaster, Pa.

Ideal One-Man Farm; Equipped

A-1 dwelling in beautiful setting, 10 rooms, electricity, phone, grand views, cement-basement barn, etc.; village 2 miles, convenient to city; 49 acres, about 35 for crops, spring-watered pasture, fruit; $3850 including team, 4 cows, 50 chickens, machinery and crops; pg. 26 Big Free Catalog — Bargains many States.

STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE

far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. We repair all makes of electric fencers. DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

29 Years to—

"THE GREATEST NAME IN SILOS"

Erected in 1915, on Stokes' Farm, Beverly, O., (see left) Marietta's FIRST Wood Silo is still *useful!* Its same longer-life principles — in Marietta Silos — through 29 years of product perfection, have brought their rewards in leadership, fame and *first place* in user preference. Marietta "Built-to-Endure" Concrete or Wood Silos provide maximum strength for every feed-storage need. Pre-tested materials and *expert erection* assure SAFEST Concrete Silo investment. The XX Anchoring System, used on our Creosoted Wood Silos, is far superior to other methods — minimizing "twisting." Now it's War Bonds for Victory — and to later help finance your Marietta Silo purchase. Buy War Bonds NOW to safeguard ALL you own. And build a post-war "reserve" to safeguard feed crop profits — with Marietta Built-to-Endure Silos.

MARIETTA GREATEST NAME IN SILOS BUILD TO ENDURE

THE MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.
MARIETTA, OHIO DEPT. A

(*Continued from Page* 17)

—a little "mothering"—and just watch those young huskies grow. It's fun to watch them eat—and you'll be as proud as a four-star general when you begin gathering eggs. You hired them—and they'll pay you well for "those little things in life".

—A. A.—

MORE ABOUT PARALYSIS

I read in the *American Agriculturist* an article you wrote on raising chickens near the old flock. I bought pullets 4 weeks old that had been raised, or at least started, in batteries up to the time I got them. The people I purchased them from had their incubator room and building that contained their batteries only a short distance from their old flock. After I had had the pullets about 4 weeks, making them about 8 weeks old, they began to have paralysis.

I knew the fellow where I had purchased them had had paralysis in his flock, but the birds were supposed to be pretty well rid of it. Now the peculiar part is that one of my neighbors purchased baby chicks from the same hatch that mine were started from, and he grew them from the beginning and didn't have range paralysis, although he raised them near his old flocks which were healthy.

I read all of your articles in the *American Agriculturist*, and they have been helpful to me. I put in the laying house about 400 hens, that is, 200 pullets and 200 hens, last fall. Although they have produced fairly well, I've lost probably 80 of them so think I'll not raise any chicks and see if by selling all of them and not bringing any more in for a few months I'll at least get rid of range paralysis. Guess it's here in every form among my hens. After reading your article, I felt as if my experience was another proof that disease, especially paralysis, might be carried by the air.—Mrs. L. F. R., Clymer, N. Y.

It surely looks as though your experience is another bit of evidence to prove that this disease spreads to the chicks and growing pullets from the old hens. I think your plan to wait until you have no hens before you start more chicks ought to rid your place of the trouble.

Of course, you probably realize that you could accomplish the same result and still not have to be without laying birds so long if you could hire pullets raised or raise them yourself on some other place where there are no old hens. Then they would be ready to be brought in as soon as you sold off the old stock and cleaned the house in the fall.

Now one more suggestion. In buying chicks, try to get them from someone who hatches only from his own old hens (not pullets), and who once had all these diseases in his flock but has bred from resistant survivors so that his losses are now small. Chicks from such a place are more resistant and there is less possibility of bringing in the disease with them.—*L. E. Weaver.*

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

Hank lay on a couch in Dr. Denman's comfortable old livingroom. It was after office hours, the housekeeper had retired, and the doctor was playing his flute. Occasionally he would stop to visit for a moment or two with Hank, and then softly play some old ballad. During one of the pauses, Hank said:

"Doc, I ain't ever had much to do with doctors, but those I have known have all bin good fellers. I've wondered about it some, for the only thing a doctor ever hears is the other feller's belly-achin'. Should think you'd get fed up on it."

"Sometimes do. But a doctor gets to know folks like no one else does, and along with their bellyaches we hear a lot of things on the other side of human nature. Now, for instance, take a woman having a baby. Most of them have got more courage than a whole regiment of us men. And take the young fellow who was in here the other day with his dad—strangers to me—they'd been run into by another car. Boy's leg was cut clear to the bone, and he'd lost a lot of blood. But he wouldn't let me give him an anesthetic, said go ahead and fix it up. I did, while he held on to his dad's hands. Never a groan out of him. Bet the old man had a sore hand for weeks afterwards where the youngster gripped it so hard. A doctor sees a lot of such things. Makes him think the old race isn't toc bad even with all of its bellyaches."

He started to play his flute again, then after a moment laid it down, peered over the top of his spectacles at Hank, and said:

"Been wondering about you. Haven't heard of your being off the water wagon for a long spell."

"Goin' to hear before long. Can't stand it much longer."

"Tell me about it son," the old man invited. "What makes you think you've got to have booze?"

"When I get these spells, it's like I'm burnin' up inside. Can't think of nothin' else. Jumpy. You use tobacco, Doc. Know how you feel when you go without it a few days?"

"Sure," said the doctor. "Sure."

"Well, goin' without booze is like that, only a million times worse."

"I know," said the Doc, half to himself — "it's a disease."

"'S no use," continued Hank. "'Tain't worth the struggle."

"Would you like to quit drinking if you could?"

"Sure. But I'm tired of goin' through Hell."

"Maybe we can do something about it. Remember what I told you once—when you had one of these spells to come to see me?"

"Yeah, Doc. But pills don't do the trick. Never knew a man yet who could quit it."

"I have," said the doctor. "And maybe I can help you to quit if you really want to. Would you like to try an experiment?"

"Yes, Doc. Except that there ain't much fight left in me just now."

"O.K. Just lie still and relax and listen. When I was a young fellow in medical school, one of the old professors was a psychologist, a fellow who studies our minds and tries to learn why we do this and that. He was also a hypnotist. Now, there's been a lot of hocus-pocus and fooling the public about hypnotism. But it really is possible for some men to hypnotize others and to use the power either for good or evil. Want to give it a trial?"

"What do I have to do?" queried Hank, skeptically. "How does it work? I'm from Missouri."

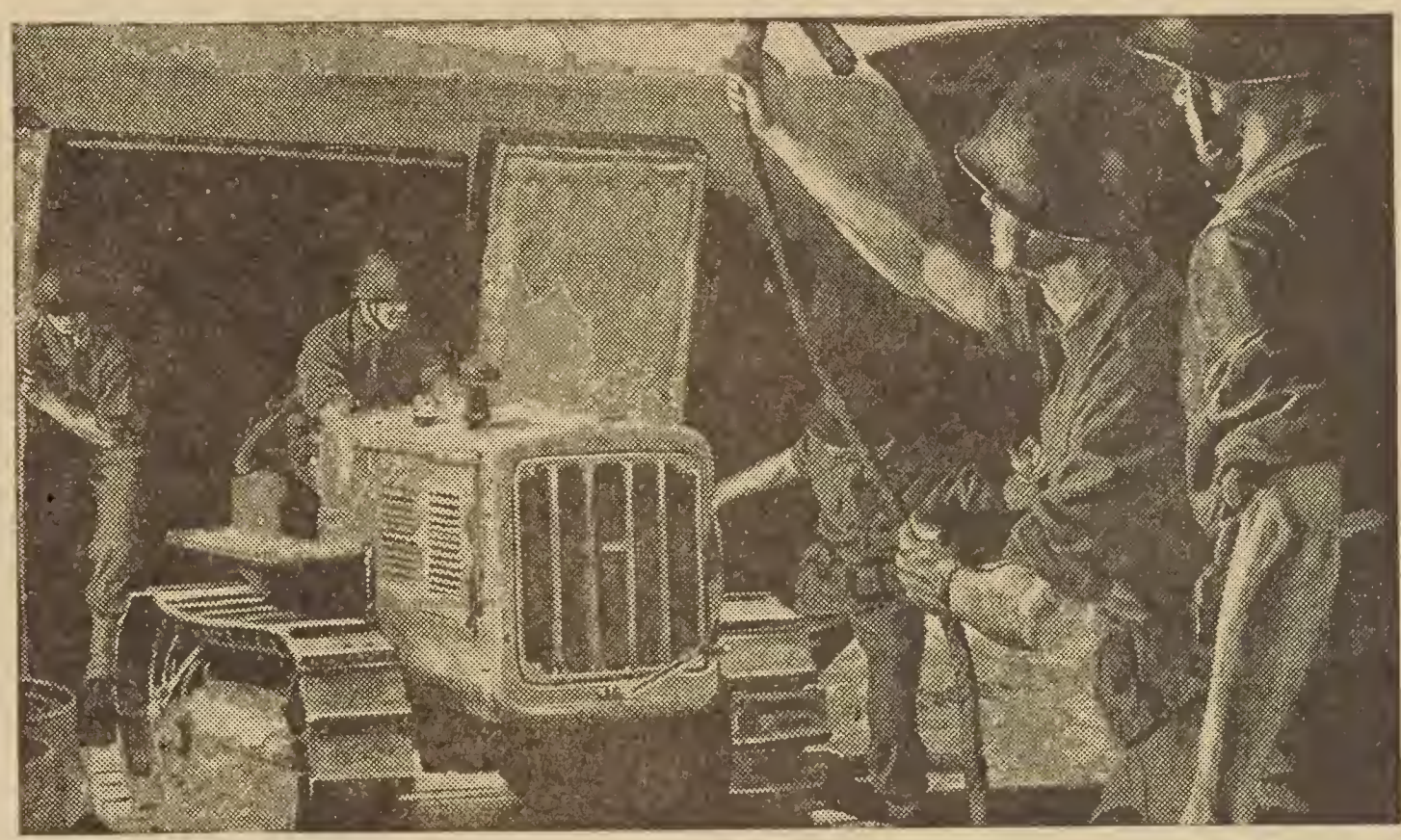
"You simply relax and I put you to sleep. Then I talk to your sub-conscious mind."

"O.K. Doc. Nothin' to lose, everythin' to gain. It's a deal. Go ahead!"

(*To be continued*)

"What'll we do? She keeps insisting that we give her some sort of 'points' for him!"

"Axis air base falls to Allies"...Now what?



AN AXIS AIR BASE doesn't become an Allied base simply because it has been wrested from the enemy. Before the base can be used, a colossal job must be done . . . *requiring the combined efforts of planes, trucks, trains, and ships.*

FIRST come the glider-borne reinforcement troops. Then a second wave of gliders, carrying an aviation engineer battalion, "pee-wee" tractors, and lightweight construction equipment.

THEN, as fast as roads to the base can be repaired, trucks roll in with gasoline, oil, bombs, food . . . heavy bulldozers to build permanent runways.

NOW the sluggers roar in — the long-range Liberators with their crews. Transports bring in ground crews and, at last, the Bomber Command is ready to strike. But how *hard* it can strike — and how *long* — depend on another link in the chain of transportation . . . the never-ending stream of ships bringing material from the railheads and truck terminals in the U.S.A. To *keep* a bomber base in operation, *everything that rolls, floats, and flies must join forces.*

We must remember that transportation is a symphony — not a solo. In peace, as in war, no single form of transportation should hold the spotlight. Each is important and can play its full part only when working smoothly with all the others.

And — having linked once-remote nations together — the plane must play an even more important role: *that of policing this 60-hour-wide world.* For the maintenance of an adequate Air Force will be one of the cheapest premiums we could possibly pay for insuring the peace which we shall have won.

• • •

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION has twelve divisions, located as follows: San Diego, Calif.; Vultee Field, Calif.; Tucson, Ariz.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Wayne, Mich.; Dearborn, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; and Miami, Fla. *Member, Aircraft War Production Council.*

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

"FROM 'FLYING JEEPS' TO LEVIATHANS OF THE AIR"

LIBERATOR	4-engine bomber	CATALINA	patrol bomber	VALIANT	basic trainer
CORONADO	patrol bomber	LIBERATOR EXPRESS	transport	VENGEANCE	dive bomber
SENTINEL	"Flying Jeep"	RELIANT	navigational trainer		

Sew Successfully . . .

MAKE YOUR PLAN---No. 1 of a Series

By Helen Powell Smith

THERE is more to this business of sewing than appears on the surface. I don't mean that sewing is difficult, but I sincerely believe that anyone who wants to be a successful sewer should study the rules of the game and follow them closely until they become a habit. Don't cheat—every time you do, you are really cheating yourself out of success.

Yes, I know lots of women who can dash off a frock in no time at all and wear it with an air, but what you are so apt to see is just the first effect, not the tried and true result of a well-made, well-fitted, perfectly satisfactory garment.

If you are really interested in learning some of the rules that will not fail you, get busy now and make a careful study of them as we go along. Whether or not you plan to make a dress within the next few weeks does not matter. Try out some of the ideas and see for yourself how easily and smoothly the job proceeds.

If you are a beginner, try to learn things the right way, instead of blundering along and having difficult and unhappy and discouraging experiences. There are women who have always sewed—I meet with hundreds of them every year—and they have learned to do a satisfactory job. Oftentimes it has been by the hard way—doing and redoing — and so they may find it worthwhile to change some of their habits to those suggested here. The results may be so much more satisfactory that sewing is no longer a chore, but a joy and achievement.

I find that to sew successfully it is very important to make a plan. It need not be a tedious and boresome job, but you need to understand what is ahead of you, so that you can anticipate each would-be difficulty. Each woman's problem is a different one.

To start off, choose a type of garment that fits into your whole wardrobe scheme as to color, usefulness, becomingness, cost, wearability, and one that is in keeping with the fashion trend.

The really smart person begins with a simple design and an easy-to-handle fabric, so that the result will be as smart as she was in planning. An artist does not arrive at his masterpiece without hard hours of practice, so why should you think you are a failure if you do not "arrive" with your first frock? As a matter of fact, your first frock can be a masterpiece in its way, if you have chosen a simple design to execute, have planned carefully, and followed through accurately.

Choose a fabric that suits the design, one that will lend itself to the plan in mind and serve its purpose adequately. Think about weave, the design of the cloth, color fastness, shrinkage, drapability, special finishes, kinds of fibers, cleanability, reaction to perspiration. Does that sound like a large order? But those are some of the things that help to make a garment a success or failure. Better know them now than after you have spent hours of work and then discover some disappointing features.

Remember always that the frock is to be worn on *your* figure, so you want to enhance the good points of your figure and minimize the less attractive ones. Choose a simple pattern that is well designed and well executed and one on which you know you can rely for accuracy.

It is only the occasional homemaker who can sit down and sew for a number of hours in the day. Instead, you will probably find that you must snatch an hour today and a few minutes tomorrow. To be able to carry on the making of a garment by such an irregular schedule, you will find it helpful to proceed in an orderly fashion and thus avoid cutting two sleeves for the same armhole or making any other exasperating mistake. Clip out the chart at the right and post it in a conspicuous place over your work table as a reminder of one of the ways you might proceed when constructing a garment. Each point indicates a natural "stopping place" where you can fold up your work and put it away. Remember where you left off so that you need not spend precious sewing minutes deciding what you must do next.

—A. A.—

It's fun to sew when you know just how to go about it, says the young woman pictured here. We think you'll agree with her if you follow the sewing hints given by Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, Cornell Clothing Specialist, who has prepared for us a series of seven articles on how to sew successfully, beginning with No. 1 on this page. Plan now to make a scrapbook of these helpful articles so that you can keep them for handy reference.

Sewing Work Chart

1. Plan carefully — pattern and fabric.
2. Check over sewing tools and equipment.
3. Study pattern guide and pattern parts.
4. Check personal measurements.
5. Alter pattern and check against measurements.
6. Prepare fabric for cutting. shrinkage, etc.
7. Lay out entire pattern on fabric. Pin well.
8. Cut out entire garment. Do not remove pattern.
9. Mark fabric pieces for darts, plaits, etc.
10. Baste front and back waist together.
11. Baste skirt pieces together.
12. Fit blouse and skirt carefully.
13. Make adjustments needed and try on again.

—Press As You Go—

14. Stitch necessary darts, seams, etc.
15. Baste in sleeves and fit, then stitch.
16. Apply needed finishes to waist.
17. Join waist and skirt. Try on and check.
18. Continue with finishing details.
19. Adjust skirt and sleeve lengths.
20. Finish.

SUMMER FASHION BOOK

There'll be lots of pretty clothes this summer; styles in fact were never smarter. There's a saying going about that *you'll have them if you make them.*

That makes the SUMMER FASHION BOOK important news. Twenty-four pages, all illustrated in lovely color, of over 175 pattern designs; all practical, all pretty, all easy to sew.

For the cottons and other washables we shall live in:

Classic shirtwaist dresses, many smart two-piecers, pretty frocks with open necklines, brief sleeves.

Barebacks for the cult of the sun, plus their own boleros that turn them into street togs.

Simple styles for beginners' luck.

Jumpers in great variety.

Home frocks and aprons; pretty pinafores.

Vacation clothes for teen-age, pigtail age and tots; also "back-to-school" advance styles.

Because of the paper shortage, the supply of these books is limited. Send for your copy now, price 12 cents. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STYLE---*plus Service*

No. 3805. Here is a delightful suds-loving suit dress that will take a busy woman almost anywhere. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric, 3 yards ruffling. Hat and Bag Set No. 3716 is a separate pattern.

No. 3770 is designed to keep you cool and charming when the thermometer hits the ceiling! The bolero makes this pattern doubly useful. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3⅜ yards 35-inch fabric, ¾ yard contrasting for dress and trimming; 1⅜ yards 35-inch fabric for bolero.

No. 3464 is a double-barreled outfit with its comfortable play suit and cute buttoned frock. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6. Size 2, 1 yard 35-inch fabric for playsuit; 1⅜ yards 35-inch fabric, ¼ yard contrasting for dress.

No. 3785. You'll fairly live in this bright summer washable trimmed with ruffles as crisp as a G. I. salute. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 35-inch fabric, 2½ yards ruffling.

No. 3484. The bareback jumper is in season, and this sleek beauty is quite definitely the cream of the crop. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 11215 is a separate transfer pattern including 24 different motifs for applique.

No. 3806. Keep Little Sister cool and pretty in a jaunty play dress with a quaint sunbonnet to match. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric, 6½ yards braid for bonnet and apron.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cookie Treats

Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

COOKIES that keep well or travel without breaking up badly are much in demand. Reasons are obvious—more outside work for women, less time for baking, sons in service who crave homemade cookies, plus the fact that sugar seems to go farther in cookies than when used in the richer cakes. So here are some delicious cookie recipes that meet these conditions:

MOLASSES COOKIES

½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 cup molasses
1 egg
3½ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup boiling water
1 tablespoon vinegar

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add molasses and egg and mix well. Sift flour, soda, salt, ginger and cinnamon together. Add to creamed mixture alternately with water and vinegar. Form into rolls and chill thoroughly. Slice about ¼" thick. Crease top with blade of knife to make a design. Bake on greased baking sheet about ten minutes in moderate oven (375° F.) Makes about 14 dozen small cookies.

DROP COOKIES

½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
½ cup moist peanut buttor
1 egg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon baking soda
1¾ to 2 cups sifted whole wheat flour

Cream shortening, add sugar, then peanut butter; add egg and beat until light. Add vanilla. Sift dry ingredients together; add to creamed mixture. Drop by teaspoonfuls on ungreased cookie sheet 1½" apart. Bake 8 to 12 minutes in moderately hot oven (375 to 400° F.)

APPLE SAUCE COOKIES

½ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
1 egg
1 teaspoon soda
1 cup applesauce
2 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cloves
1 cup raisins, chopped
1 cup nuts, chopped

Cream shortening, blend in sugar well and beat. Add egg, beat until light and fluffy. Stir soda into applesauce and combine with creamed mixture. Sift together flour, salt and spices, add raisins and nuts, mix well and add to above. Drop by spoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 15 to 18 minutes; makes about 6 dozen cookies.

SALTED PEANUT COOKIES

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1 cup sifted flour
¾ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅔ cup crushed cornflakes
1 cup fine oatmeal
¾ cup whole salted Spanish peanuts

Cream shortening, add brown sugar, cream well, then beat in the egg. Sift flour, soda, baking powder and salt together and add to mixture. Add other ingredients in order given. Place small mounds of the dough on cookie sheet and flatten lightly with a fork. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 to 400° F.) 8 to 10 minutes.

MINCEMEAT COOKIES

⅓ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1½ cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
⅔ cup dried mincemeat or ¾ cup moist mincemeat
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 egg, beaten

Cream shortening, gradually blend sugar in well. Add egg, mix. Add dry ingredients, sifted together; fold in mincemeat, add vanilla and mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased cookie sheet 2" apart. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Yields about 4 dozen cookies. If dried mincemeat is used, add ½ cup water and cook until water is absorbed. Cool.

ALMOND JAM BARS

1½ cups sifted flour
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon almond flavoring
1 egg
¾ cup jam

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder, cinnamon and cloves together. Cream shortening and flavoring and cut or rub into flour mixture. Add beaten egg and mix well until well blended. Spread half of mixture in greased pan (7 x 11"), cover evenly with jam and spread with remaining mixture. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. When cool cut into bars. Yields about 28 bars, 1" by 2½".

A SCHOLARSHIP

Two Weeks at Camp Miniwanca With Expenses Paid

FOR SEVERAL years past, *American Agriculturist* has given a scholarship to a northeastern farm boy entitling him to attend, without expense, a two-weeks' leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca, Michigan. The winners for the last two years were Edward Flitcraft, Woodstown, New Jersey (1943), and George Foster of Middlebury, Vermont (1942).

This scholarship is to be given again this year, and here are the main points considered in selecting the winner:

(1) The principal requirement is evidence of leadership, and because organizations such as 4-H clubs, Future Farmers, Juvenile Granges and Boy Scouts give opportunity for leadership, it is probable, but not essential, that the winner will come from one of these groups.

(2) It is necessary, before you apply for this scholarship, that you be as sure as possible that you can attend the camp if you are chosen. A winner and an alternate will be selected, and if some unforeseen circumstance makes it impossible for the winner to attend, the alternate will go in his place.

(3) Age limits are 16 to 21.

If you are interested in this scholarship, write a letter to H. L. Cosline, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., giving this information:

(1) Organizations to which you belong.

(2) Your school experience and school grades.

(3) The size and type of farm on which you live and your farm experience.

(4) Your leadership experience, including offices held and achievements won.

(5) The names of three adults in your community as references.

After applications are received, a further check-up will be conducted on applicants who submit the best records.

The two weeks at Camp Miniwanca are not primarily a vacation. There will be plenty of opportunity for fun, but the object of the camp is to give further training in leadership and to enable the winner when he returns, to fill a bigger place in his home community. One of the men most interested in the camp is William H. Danforth, author of "I Dare You", which appears frequently in *American Agriculturist*. Those who, in the past, have won this *American Agriculturist* scholarship, have been enthusiastic about their experience. The scholarship includes the camp fee and the transportation to camp and return. If you are interested, do not delay but write immediately. The dates of the camp are August 14 to 27 and the scholarship winner will be announced about July 1.

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Hot and Snowy—Here's a Grand Dessert!

But make these biscuits with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast for more EXTRA vitamins.

SNOW BISCUITS

2 cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
¾ cup lukewarm water
1 tablespoon melted shortening

Sift together flour, sugar and salt. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Add to dry ingredients. Add melted shortening. Dough will be soft. Turn out on floured board and knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic. Roll out ½ inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about ½ hour. Prick top with fork. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. about 20 minutes. Makes 16 two-inch biscuits. Serve hot with home-made jam, jelly or preserves for a supper dessert treat!

FREE! FLEISCHMANN'S RECIPE BOOK NEWLY REVISED FOR WARTIME!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for bread, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name_____
Address_____
Town or City_____ County_____
State_____

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

You Women Who Suffer From
HOT FLASHES then
CHILLY FEELINGS

If *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start *at once*—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

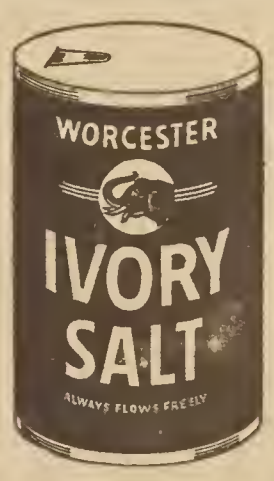
If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT.
16 CANNON STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

You can't live without salt

Salt is essential to human life. And nothing is more important in canning, meat curing, butter making, and stock feeding than salt. Next time ask for pure Worcester Salt.

FREE—WHILE THEY LAST...The Practical Farmers' Salt Book, a 64-page book full of valuable farm tables and record sheets, plus complete information on all farm uses of salt. Just drop a card or letter to Worcester Salt Company, 40 Worth St., New York, 13, N. Y., for your free copy.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

LAST spring I made the statement on this page that I did not believe that it was sound public policy for farmers to overreach themselves in producing food.

At the time I had in mind the tremendous expansion of the poultry industry which was taking place as a result of government stimulation and the very natural desire of hatcherymen to sell the maximum number of chicks. *Our adjustment at Sunnygables to what was going on was to sell off our hens.*

I am not a potato grower so I do not follow potato statistics. Years of observation, however, have taught me that it is wise to get out of things about the time everyone and his brother start going into them.

Poor Public Policy

I doubt if there is anyone who can argue that the enormous expansion of pork production, which has made sad inroads on our feed supplies and *even used up reserves which should have been kept for human consumption,* or the present ruinous surpluses of eggs and potatoes are in the public interest.

Of course, opportunists like the Mayor of New York City appear to delight in such situations and they try to make political capital out of them. The inevitable long-time result, however, is bound to be not only short feed supplies but also short supplies of poultry and potatoes. *Perhaps these shortages will materialize within a few months and at a time when they will seriously handicap the war effort.*

Swings Accentuated

Left to themselves, farmers have a tendency to follow price swings by going in and out of production. When the government suspends the law of supply and demand and introduces campaigns to stimulate production, the tendency is to accentuate rather than to level out production curves.

Again, when government interferes, it can and does make bigger mistakes than farmers will make if they are left to follow their own instincts and judgment. This is a fact which few advocates of highly centralized government seem to realize.

Granted that government leadership gets results, *it must also be granted that government is nothing more or less than a lot of men and women who have drifted away from home to Washington and who are just as likely to make mistakes in Washington as they were at home.* In fact, many of them just weren't good enough to make a living at home so they solved that problem by getting on the public's payroll to tell it how to run its affairs.

Big Interests Strengthened

Another practical point about government control is that when it undertakes a really big job like production for war or OPA, it finally has to draft men who do know how to handle the job. *These men never come from farm ranks.*

Thus we see the Packers take control of OPA meat regulations, the big oil men take over government regulation of the petroleum industry, etc., etc.

Conclusion

Put it down as a fact that the nearer home a farmer can have a question settled, the more likely he is to get a square deal. Maybe there's a thought here: How about a *square* deal for agriculture instead of so much *new* deal?

* * *

FEEDERS WINTERED

I have repeatedly referred on this page to our experience in fattening on pasture Hereford feeder calves shipped in from the Southwest, and to the fact that this winter we carried our calves through without a mouthful of grain. We did, however, feed them a lot of awfully good hay and some excellent grass silage.

As the winter progressed and I watched my calves, I was several times quite doubtful about the results I was getting.

For one thing the Missouri-Pacific Railroad mixed a couple of shipments of calves last fall en route, and instead of the calves I had ordered I got a car of very poor type steer calves, none of which had been dehorned, and some of which were not even castrated. When this carload of calves came in, I faced the decision of letting them set on the track or of doing the humane and, as I thought, decent thing and unloading them. I unloaded them, then I got Professor John Miller of the New York State College of Agriculture and Burt Cook of the G.L.F. to look them over, and together we sorted out twenty-four culls. I placed a claim of $8.50 a head with the railroad on these culls. As yet the Missouri-Pacific has shown no intention of settling this claim though its claim agent admits that the railroad mixed the shipments.

Well, naturally, all winter these cull calves have stood out like a sore thumb, which is just about what they are. Their appearance has affected, I am sure, my judgment of the 75 good calves with which they were running.

Finally, to get the calves ready to turn out, I decided to work the whole lot of calves over, one by one, dehorning everything and castrating those which needed attending to.

Our experience in handling these calves during the last few days brings me to the point of this report. Except for the culls, any calf which had any constitution at all turns out to have done surprisingly well on his winter's diet of good hay and grass silage.

I am backed up in this observation by carefully recorded experience in the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, which shows that under present conditions (1) calves wintered mainly on hay and silage have produced the cheapest pound of gain, (2) that steers fattened largely on pasture have made the most money.

Incidentally, I would like to go out of my way here to commend Professors Miller and Hobbs of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture for the realistic way in which they are going at the investigation of the problems of growing and fattening beef cattle in New York State.

OUT AHEAD

Two grasses have the jump on everything on the farm this spring except wheat and rye. They are orchard grass and brome grass. I must admit, however, that I haven't any Reed's Canary grass on similar land.

Close behind the orchard and brome grasses is our ladino clover. I am writing this the evening of April 26. On April 27 last year we turned out on our improved pastures and there was plenty of feed on them, too.

We have just had a lot of rain, and a couple of sunshiny days will put the earliest of our improved pastures in shape to turn out on. This year we cannot possibly equal last year's record. I still hope to beat the first of May by a day or two, however.

Incidentally, I like to turn out early on our gravelly pastures, particularly on those which have been improved. I may be wrong but it seems to me that treading and early grazing help our stands of grasses and clover.

TWO SEEDINGS

Nature in her wisdom makes provision against uncertain spring weather through seeds which have varying thickness of coat; thus if untreated clover seed is sown some seeds will germinate away ahead of others.

In his attempt to improve on nature, man both by breeding and treatment, produces legume seeds, for example, which germinate more evenly than Mother Nature intended. As a result, when a legume or grass seeding is made at what proves to be the wrong time in the spring, an unsatisfactory catch may be the result. Last spring's unseasonable weather forced us to make two seedings of grass and legume seed on a couple of fields. We got unusually good catches. Our experience started us thinking. Accordingly this spring on the twenty acres of wheat which we have seeded to hay mixtures, we divided the seedings in half and put half on in late March and half in late April. Maybe the whole idea is cock-eyed but perhaps there is an element of safety in it.

BIG SOWS

Owning purebred hogs has led us away from cross breeding. We began to keep purebreds so we would have them to cross with some other purebreds and thus get crossbred pigs.

And now that our sows are registered, we tend to keep them until they are too old and big and heavy. We have never done as well with hogs as when we followed the rule of never taking more than two litters from a sow.

This particular comment is prompted by the fact that I recently threw three dead pigs out of a pen where a sow, which is a good mother but is just too big and clumsy, had lain on them. She doesn't know it but she has had her last chance to raise pigs at Sunnygables.

On the other hand her sister has farrowed a litter of 13 which is by all odds the strongest, most even litter of pigs we have ever had farrowed at Sunnygables. While this sow is just as big as her clumsy sister, she hasn't injured a pig. Surely she has earned another six months' extension of her life. Also, I must admit that her pigs are stronger than any crossbred pigs we have had on the farm.

RATS, RATS

Our big barn at Sunnygables has been up better than ten years. We follow a policy of keeping it up, that is, of making minor repairs as soon as we see they are needed. Because the barn is well built there have not been many such repairs. For a ten year period their cost will probably not exceed $100, except for a paint spraying job of both roofs and sides which cost several hundred dollars.

Looking the barn over critically the other day, I drew the more or less comforting conclusion that it was just as good as when it was built except for one thing — rat damage.

Because we have concrete floors for the second and third stories and gravel floors in the basement I feel reasonably sure that we have suffered less rat damage than farms with barns of entirely frame construction suffer. Nevertheless, our barn has been damaged here and there by rats and this damage runs all the way from a hole in the roof (apparently a rat got trapped and the only way he could get out was through the roof) to floor beams which have been tunneled through and through and a section of concrete floor under a granary which has been thoroughly undermined.

After surveying the accumulated rat damage of ten years we gave every rat hole we could find a thorough dose of tear gas and since then have picked up quite a few sick and dopey rats besides those which we surely must have finished off. The lesson we have learned is to put on a good thorough rat cleanup at least twice a year from this time on.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

MUSTERING OUT PAY

Most American Legion posts now have applications for mustering-out payments which have been authorized for honorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service. Service men and women under the rank of captain are eligible for payments, except those dishonorably discharged, students in the Army's education program, and those over 38 who asked for discharge to take civilian jobs. Payments authorized by law are: $100 for veterans with less than sixty days of domestic service; $200 for more than sixty days of domestic service; $300 for service overseas or in Alaska.

—A. A.—

FARM WORKERS' TRANSPORTATION

"For the past two years, we have hired some colored laborers from Florida, at the same time sending them bus tickets for transportation. We have been told that it is illegal to send tickets or forward money to get laborers up here. Is this correct? I live in New York State."

This letter was referred to A. D. Gentle, Deputy Director of the Farm Manpower Service in Albany. He replied that it is his understanding there is no restriction on paying transportation of laborers from Florida. The same, of course, would apply to laborers from any other southern state.

—A. A.—

"CHAINS"

"I received a chain letter containing a list of names and a request that I buy a war stamp and send it to the person whose name appeared first on the list. It also asked me to send similar letters to friends. The letter said that the scheme had been approved by the United States Postal Authorities."

While everyone approves of buying war stamps, the plan mentioned by the subscriber has NOT been approved by the postal authorities. The Post Office Department definitely says that the sending of such letters through the mails is a violation of the laws relating to fraud and lottery. Ignore them! Then buy TWO war stamps!

—A. A.—

SENTENCED

On November 6, 1943, we commented on Mr. A. L. Lange, who bought baby chicks and gave a check which was returned by the bank stating Mr. Lange had no account. At that time, it appeared Mr. Lange was in Florida. We have just received a letter stating that he returned to New York State, was arrested and sentenced to four months in the County jail.

—A. A.—

NO REPLY

"In June of 1942, I made an agreement with Tilex Corporation of Albany, New York, to resurface roofs and was given a twenty-five year guarantee. One roof leaks. I have written several letters, but have received no answer."

We have written two letters to the Tilex Corporation but as yet have received no reply.

—A. A.—

FRAUDULENT

"I sent a song to the Hollywood Recording Studios at Los Angeles, California for recording and publishing if accepted. I sent the money they asked for, but have not heard from them. They were supposed to refund my money if it was not accepted."

A letter written by us to the Hollywood Recording Studios has been returned marked "Fraudulent". It would appear that there is no chance of securing the return of this money.

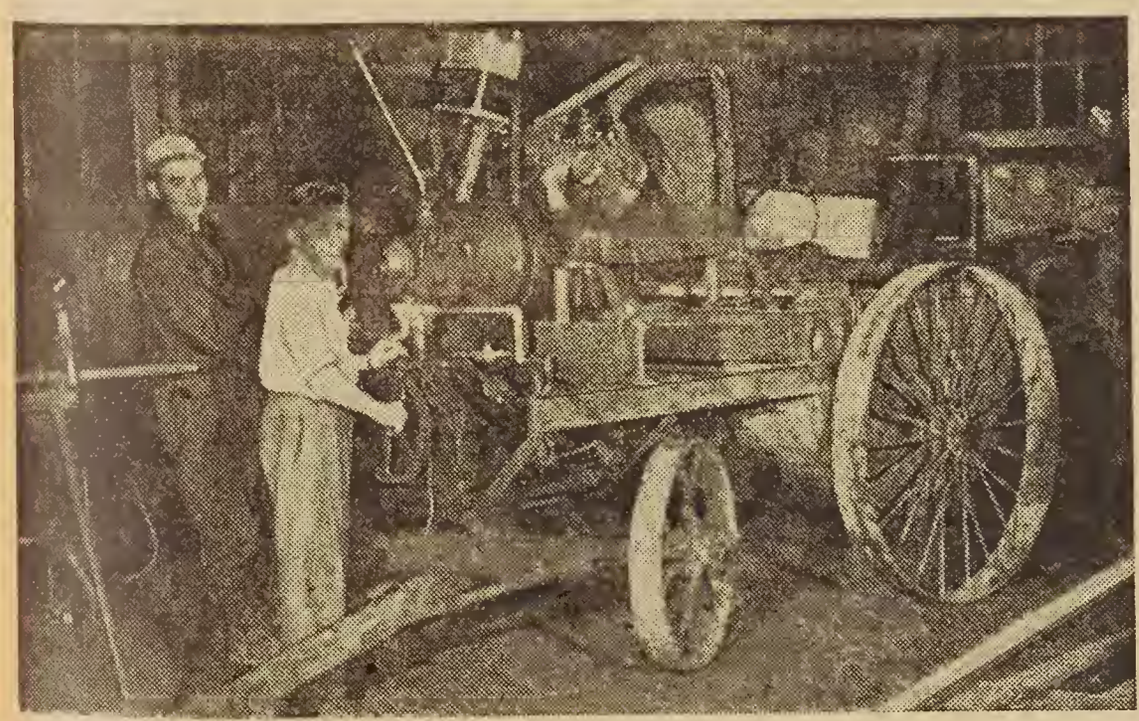
—A. A.—

THEFT

"My son had a bicycle stolen. The police do not seem to find it, so I am turning to you for help."

No doubt, the police are doing their best to locate the thief. If you have no idea who stole it, all the police can do is to keep it in mind with the hope that some man on the force will see it.

The Service Bureau does not have facilities for locating stolen property. We are glad at all times to enlist the aid of local police and State Troopers.



MACHINERY REPAIR SCHOOL

For the second year, a farm machinery repair course has been successfully completed. It was held in the shop of the New Milford Tractor Co., New Milford, Conn., owned by Harry L. Reed. Joseph M. Lent, instructor of Vocational Agriculture at the New Milford High School, organized the course and instructed with Louis Couchevitz assisting.

Over 40 pieces of equipment were repaired, ranging from trucks, corn harvesters, and tractors to engines and milking machines. Demonstrations were given on the adjustment of plows and mowers, the care and repair of milking machines.

The picture shows Charles Frost and Theodore Parkerton working on Mr. Frost's sprayer. The stationary engine was removed and replaced with one from a Model A Ford. The chassis was then made into a hay wagon, using a mail order house assembly. Mr. Frost holds the degree of American Farmer in the Future Farmers of America organization.

A similar course is being conducted at the Washington Supply Company in Bantam, Conn., owned by Harry Seeley. Guy Zinser of Bantam is instructing in this course with Mr. Lent.

HELP HIM GET THAT LONG DISTANCE CALL THROUGH TONIGHT

You can do it by not using Long Distance between 7 and 10 P. M. Those are the night-time hours when many service men are off duty and it's their best chance to call the folks at home.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FOR VICTORY: *Buy United States Savings Stamps and Bonds.*

No matter how well you build and insulate your electric fence, it can't do the job unless your controller is dependable. Prime's dependability has been proved on thousands of farms in the past 10 years. See your Prime dealer's high-line and battery models now.

The Prime Mfg. Co., 1669 S. First St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

FREE BOOKLET . . . *"How to Build and Maintain Your Electric Fence". Write for your copy today.*

Prime High-Line Model, approved for safety by Underwriters' Laboratories.

WANTED *for the* WAR EFFORT

50 More Pounds of Milk from Every Cow;

And 2% More Cows On Every Dairy Farm

But how are you going to get it by paying Dairy Farmers LESS Money for their milk?

To carry on the war effort and help our allies, the United States Department of Agriculture has set a goal of 122 billion pounds of milk for 1944. Even that means less fluid milk going to consumers . . . and less milk for the production of all manufactured dairy products, excepting milk powder.

More—it means that the number of cows on every dairy farm must be increased by 2%. And each cow on every dairy farm must produce 50 more pounds of milk than was the average per cow last year.

Can such a high goal be reached? Yes, it can be, but only if—

1. The number of cows and heifers now on farms are maintained with no more than the normal culling of normal years.

2. The threatened tight feed situation is relieved by favorable price policies.

3. Dairy farmers are assured of milk prices high enough to pay for the extra feed and the extra labor needed to maintain extra cows.

4. And finally if dairy farmers are not frightened into disposing of their cows and heifers by the threat of a lower return from their milk.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

But surely, you say, no sensible person is thinking of making the present inadequate return which the dairy farmer gets for his milk smaller than it now is. Ah, yes, but they are. They're talking about slashing the subsidy. And bad as the subsidy is in principle, it's the only thing that gives the dairy farmer a ray of hope in the present situation. With a lower subsidy—and with retail prices frozen where they are—more farms will be sold, more herds will be dispersed, more dairy farmers will stop growing feeds to seek employment in other fields. Instead of 2% more cows, we'll have to get along with from 5% to 10% fewer cows. Instead of 50 more pounds of milk per cow, we'll see reductions even greater than we're noticing right now.

Is that the way to win a war? Is it even the way to prepare for peace? For, with the herds gone, with the heifers which would normally replace them gone, how many years is it going to take to get back to normal peacetime production? Certainly it won't be done now or ever, by adding on a subsidy today, and chopping it off tomorrow. For dairy farming is a long-time business. It requires long-time planning and long-time confidence in the future. *The only way to raise more cows and produce more milk is to create confidence and stability, not confusion and fear.*

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MAY 20, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Studying HENS!

by E. R. EASTMAN

I AM just back to the office after a visit to the Poultry Department at the New York State College of Agriculture to see some of the poultry research work, and while it is fresh in my mind I want to pass on to you some of my enthusiasm for the fine contribution that the research men are making to poultry farmers.

I was accompanied to the Department by Dean W. I. Myers and Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Director of Research. The Poultry Department is headed by Dr. J. H. Brucker, and associated with him in the research work are Drs. G. O. Hall, G. F. Heuser, F. B. Hutt, L. C. Norris, W. F. Lamoreux, and A. L. Romanoff, and Messrs. R. F. Ball and L. W. Charlsey.

Pastures

After about five years of experimenting with growing young poultry on pasture grasses, some interesting conclusions and results have been obtained. There are various grasses and combinations that make good poultry pasture, but tests showed that about the best is a combination of wild white clover and ladino, with Kentucky blue grass.

It has been found that a saving of from 5 to 8 per cent can be made by the lesser amount of feed needed for growing birds on good poultry pasture. Restriction of feeding time increased these savings to 15 to 20 per cent although maturity was delayed. The biggest saving, however, is that pullets need considerably less protein and vitamin supplements in the mash on good range. It is even possible, where chicks are on the right kind of pasture, to cut out the growing mash entirely and depend only upon corn and wheat. However, the birds mature at a somewhat later date.

Vegetable Proteins

During the past year, since protein feed supplements have been scarce, poultrymen have said to me that they thought the poultry rations were much poorer than before the war. The answer to that is that hens have never laid better than they have on current rations, nor eggs hatched better. The protein in the poultry ration has not been cut much, if any, but vegetable proteins have been substituted for the meat proteins formerly used and which are now mostly unavailable. The point in mentioning this here is that poultry research men have done much experimenting with rations containing large amounts of protein concentrates from vegetable sources such as soybean oil meal, peanut meal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal. These tests have proved that these substitutes are satisfactory when properly supplemented, and what is also important, these vegetable proteins lessen the cost of the poultry ration approximately $2 per ton of mash. When applied to the poultry population of only the one state of New York this represents a saving to farmers of over half a million dollars.

While we were talking about the poultry pastures for young birds I asked, "Why not pasture the laying flock also?" We turn our own flock loose on every warm day, even in late fall and early spring, and production immediately picks up. Dean Bill Myers, himself a large poultryman, insists that the increased production comes not as a result of the hens being outdoors but because the weather is warmer. With the exception of myself, the opinion was unanimous that it is impractical for poultrymen to pasture large flocks of laying hens, and that the gain is not enough to warrant the extra trouble. They did argue, however, that the feeding of supplemental green feed, ensilage, etc., was of value, particularly to the breeding flock. I'm still from Missouri, for I cannot see why the birds are not better out in the sunshine than kept as prisoners the year round.

The scientists say that there is still a lot we don't know about the unknown vitamins and other food factors, and Cornell and other universities and colleges are constantly working, already with some success, to find the part these unknown food factors play in the diet.

Range Paralysis

Because I have had some serious losses in my own flock from the disease we commonly call range paralysis and which the scientist calls "Avian leukosis comples," I was particularly interested to know that this disease accounts for nearly half of all the mortality in poultry. Naturally the scientists are working hard to find out more about its cause and prevention. They are impressed with the fact that chicks under two weeks of age are particularly susceptible to infection from range paralysis, and that therefore if chicks can be kept free from infection during this early period, their chances of escaping altogether are much better. At Cornell, losses from the disease were three times as heavy in chicks brooded near the adult stock for the first two or three weeks as for chicks brooded at some distance from them. The best prevention known so far for this poultry scourge is complete isolation from the birth of the chick, with great care to prevent (*Turn to Page* 16)

↑ This 4-H boy now knows more about raising poultry than his grandfather did when he died. But grandfather's ignorance was not his own fault, because poultry science has all been developed since his time.

Changes in the developing chick-embryo [→ during incubation.—(From Cornell Bulletin 205)

MAY 20 The G.L.F. Patron 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

The Feed Situation, May 1944

A Report To G.L.F. Members

☆ ☆ ☆

THE third wartime winter has passed, and once again G.L.F. farmers have brought their livestock through to grass without serious interruption of their feed supply. It is a good time to look at the prospects for the summer feeding season. This is what has been happening to feed supplies—

On **October 1, 1943** *feed supplies in the United States were 12% less per animal than on October 1, 1942. . . . . Because farmers were feeding heavier than ever, on* **January 1, 1944** *there was 18% less feed per animal than the year before, and on* **April 1, 1944** *there was 25% less feed per animal than was available a year earlier.*

THERE are two reasons why American farmers have been using up animal feeds at a faster rate than ever before.

1. Wartime demands set record goals for production of meat, milk and eggs. For this and other reasons, the number of dairy and meat animals and the number of chickens on farms soared to all time highs.
2. Favorable price ratios between feed and meat and feed and milk encouraged heavy feeding rates.

Let's Take Stock

The feed supplies in the United States are not enough to continue to feed all the animals now on farms at the high rate that they have been fed during the past year. Actually, it is now almost impossible to obtain any American oats, barley, milo, or corn for animal feeds. Chances are slim that this situation will change before the 1944 harvest.

If there isn't enough to go around, the animals that will get the feed are the ones that are closest to the supplies. This means that Corn Belt hogs still have first call on most of the feed still remaining in the United States. Northeastern cows and chickens must wait till the hogs are fed, or look elsewhere for their feed.

How About Imports

Grain from Canada has been flowing in for many months, first barley and more recently oats and wheat. This Canadian grain probably prevented a serious scarcity in the Northeast last winter. It is still coming in, but it is doubtful whether enough can be bought and moved in to take care of all needs.

Argentina had a good corn crop this spring, and may be able to ship us some corn. Present national policy, however, prevents importing Argentine corn.

Some Suggestions

These suggestions are submitted to G.L.F. members as things that can be done to help protect your livestock program in the months ahead—

1. Keep as heavy inventory as possible of any kind of feeds obtainable. If grains move from Canada or the Argentine this summer, get some on every dairy and poultry farm.

2. Raise as much grain as possible this summer and save this grain to feed next winter and spring.

3. Save feed for the profitable milkers and layers. This means getting rid of the cull cows, the cull hens and the roosters over 2 pounds (except breeding males).

4. Look on your pastures as your most valuable source of feed for growing pullets and turkeys; growing dairy animals and making milk. Use grass to save grain.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. . . Ithaca, N. Y.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

FARM MACHINERY EXPORTS

On criticism of shipments of farm machinery on lend-lease, government spokesmen say that machinery will help liberated countries to feed themselves, and that far less shipping space is used for machinery than for food. It is claimed that total farm machinery shipped abroad since March 1941 is less than 3% of our production. Farmers cannot be enthusiastic about shipping any machinery abroad when it is needed so badly here at home.

* * *

OUTLOOK

It is estimated that for the first five months of the year 18% fewer BABY CHICKS will be hatched than a year ago. Many hatcheries indicate that they will close down from one month to two months earlier than they did last year.

On January 1 there were 2% more DAIRY COWS in the country than there were a year ago.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports some indication that POTATO acreage goals might not be met in Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine and North Dakota. The B.A.E. points out that the result might be a shortage of potatoes and that in wartime too much is better than too little.

* * *

SILOS

Restrictions on the erection of silos have been removed. There are still some restrictions on the manufacture of silos; therefore the situation is this: if you need a silo and can find the manufacturer to supply it, all you have to do is to make the deal. It appears, however, that the demand for silos will be greater than the supply, so if you need a silo, it sounds like good business to buy it now instead of waiting until August.

* * *

LOWER SUBSIDY

The War Food Administration has announced dairy subsidy reduction of 15 cents per hundred on whole milk and 2 cents a pound on butterfat during May, June, July and August. Dairy subsidies are dependent on Congressional action to provide the money, estimated to be between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 a year. While dairymen oppose subsidy principle, they say that if subsidies are to be granted, this is no time to reduce them. The Dairymen's League has taken the lead in protesting this reduction on the grounds that costs of production are higher and that further reduction in production will be the result.

* * *

CORN CEILINGS

Statement is again made, "no increase in the ceiling price of the 1943 corn crop." However, Midwest farmers who sell corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation do, in effect, get a premium. The C.C.C. has offered a free shelling service and transportation to the local elevator, service which usually costs a farmer about 5 cents a bushel. Action tends to make it more difficult for livestock feeders to buy corn. The reason for the action is to get corn moving to industries that use it.

Effective May 15, a reduction of 75 cents per cwt. in the ceiling price of hogs weighing more than 240 pounds will tend to discourage feeding of hogs to heavy weights. The ceiling on hogs over 240 pounds is now $14.00. No change in ceiling on lighter hogs. A heavy hog uses more grain to produce a pound of meat.

* * *

TIRE PRESSURE

One of the "bugs" still to be taken out of synthetic tires is the tendency to heat up at fast speed. Because they are run at low speeds, tractor tires of synthetic rubber are giving excellent service. However, maintenance of correct pressure is especially important in synthetic tires. It is now possible to fill tractor tires 100% full with a calcium chloride solution. It is claimed that tires so filled maintain correct pressure much better than tires partially filled with liquid. Synthetic tractor tubes have less stretch than tubes of natural rubber, and it is very important that tubes of the right size be used.

* * *

Used hay loaders, side delivery rakes, and manure spreaders are among the kinds of used farm machines which, when sold by any person such as a farmer or auctioneer, are under price control. If the machine is less than a year old, the maximum price is 85 per cent of the price when new. If the machine is one year old or older, the maximum price is 70 per cent of the price when new. These prices also apply on used combines, corn binders, corn pickers, farm tractors (except crawlers) and motor or tractor operated hay balers.

GRANGE MEMBERS CUT PULP FOR VICTORY

A TOP PRIZE of $200 in war bonds was offered by the New York Forest Products Committee to the subordinate grange whose members cut and delivered to the roadside the largest number of cords of saleable pulpwood per member between February 12 and March 31 this year. The second prize offered was $100 in war bonds, and eight additional prizes of $50 in war bonds to the eight other subordinate granges that "cut pulp for victory." Altogether a total of more than $700 in war bond prizes was offered.

We are glad to report that the contest was very much of a success. As a result of it, 2,695 grange members living in pulpwood regions cut a total of 26,365.24 cords of wood, making an average per member of 9.411 cords.

In addition to the prize-winning granges listed below, there were of course thousands of members of other granges who cut many thousands of cords of pulpwood. The judges, Henry D. Sherwood, Master of the New York State Grange; A. B. Recknagel, Director of Forest Production, and E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* offer heartiest congratulations to the prize-winners and to all those who assisted in promoting this important war effort.

Winning granges are: 1, Sacandaga; 2, West Leyden; 3, Greenfield; 4, Malone; 5, Crum Creek; 6, Mayfield; 7, Lowville; 8, Ethan Allen; 9, Ticonderoga; 10, Lake Placid.

—A. A.—

INGENUITY

Milford Savole, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has rigged up a traveling slaughterhouse on a trailer so that he can travel from farm to farm. Once he is on the job, he can slaughter and dress a hog in 20 minutes.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

THE PROMISE OF SPRINGTIME

WHEN I was a boy, every time I read or heard about the miracles described in the Bible, how I wished that I might see one actually happen! Well, miracles do happen now, but most of us have "eyes to see and see not, ears to hear and hear not."

To me just about the greatest miracle of the year is the unfolding of the little new leaves. I can stand back on the barn floor with the big doors open and look up across our green meadows to the woods on the hillside. No picture ever painted by an artist can equal that framed by those open doors, a picture painted in a million different delicate shades of green on the new grass and leaves.

Every lover of country life has looked up into the leaves of a tree and tried to multiply them by all the leaves on all the trees in the forests, only to realize that their number is beyond the imagination of man to realize. Every countryman has thought of the miracle of the bursting seed crowding up out of the ground with irresistible force toward the air and the sunshine.

How can one be utterly hopeless or without faith when he pauses to think of the resurrection of each springtime, with its promise that some time there will be a Resurrection and a new and better life for all of us where it will be forever Spring, with none of the problems and worries with which we must contend here.

WHERE AGRICULTURE AND LABOR CAN MEET

THE ORGANIZATION known as Free Farmers, Inc., which was set up when the United Mine Workers attempted to organize dairymen, has not been very active in recent months, because it has not been necessary for it to be. It is not the purpose of Free Farmers to become a permanent organization, but it has just held its annual meeting where it was decided to keep a small office and operate at least for a short time on a small budget, in case the United Mine Workers or any other labor organization attempts to organize dairymen under a city labor union.

The thousands of dairymen of the New York milk shed who signed the Free Farmers pledge will be glad to know that the insurance policy has been renewed, so that if any dairyman who signed the pledge suffers any loss or damage from organized labor troubles or rioting, his buildings and stock and other property are still protected by this insurance.

The attempt of the United Mine Workers to organize dairymen was a tragic mistake, for it prejudiced farmers against the whole labor union movement and set back legitimate efforts to create a better understanding between agriculture and labor. The trouble with the Mine Workers brings up the whole question of the relationships of industry, labor and agriculture. It is plain that organized labor is here to stay. In common with most other farmers, I hope it is, for in spite of all of the mistakes, bad leadership, and support of un-American principles by a small minority of the labor unions, organized labor has rendered real service to the working men of America and to the country itself. I am convinced that a large majority of working men in this country are fine citizens, giving one hundred per cent support to the principles which have made this a great country. The miracle of production which industry, agriculture and labor have wrought in winning this war is to the eternal credit of the men in all of these groups.

The farmer cannot rightly oppose the best kind of labor unionism any more than he can oppose organization of agriculture itself. What the farmer does object to are bad labor union practices, of which there have been altogether too many, such as strikes in war time. The farmer is also emphatically opposed to labor and agriculture trying to work in the same organization.

Nevertheless, industry, labor and agriculture must learn to live and pull together. Fortunately, the better elements in the leadership of all three of these groups realize this truth and are taking steps to bring about better relations. For example, the New York State Legislature has just passed the Ives Bill, introduced and sponsored by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, after nearly two years of investigation by a joint legislative committee on industrial and labor relations of which Mr. Ives is chairman. The bill makes an appropriation for a temporary Board of Trustees to recommend to the Governor and the Legislature plans for "the control, supervision, organization, structure, administration, operation and activities of an Industry-Labor School at Cornell University."

The Act states: "It is necessary that understanding in industrial and labor relations be advanced; that more effective cooperation among employers and employees and more general recognition of their mutual rights, obligations and duties be achieved."

That's fine! The only thing the Act lacks is that agriculture is not included. It should and perhaps will be when the Cornell Industry-Labor School is actually started.

Other signs of progress in better relations between labor and agriculture are the frequent conferences now being held between labor union and farm organization leaders.

Out of such things as the Cornell School and these conferences we may expect a better understanding which will lead to tolerance, fair play, and to fewer strikes.

THE WAY TO HAVE GOOD GOVERNMENT

IN A RECENT radio address on the tax situation over the WGY Farm Forum, my friend Earl Harding pointed out that against every taxpayer in the land "there is a first mortgage outstanding against everything he owns or may earn in the future. The holder of the mortgage—that is, the government—may fill in a different amount from year to year and collect from you whatever suits his requirements."

According to Mr. Harding, in 1913 the states ratified the 16th Amendment to the Federal Constitution by which the states surrendered to the Federal government the right to levy and collect income taxes—"without a limit, without a ceiling, without any safeguard against misuse of the taxing power.

"The states were warned at the time that that Amendment might seriously imperil the independence of the states. Sponsors of this unlimited taxation said it would never be abused; that the rate might be two or three per cent; so a proposed ten per cent limit was rejected as unnecessary.

"Now, as you know, we have income tax rates up to total confiscation. And the idea has taken root that it is legitimate and desirable to use the taxing power to bend political and social objectives, to redistribute wealth, to destroy private enterprise, and to build a socialistic state."

Mr. Harding emphasizes the fact that taxation now has gone so high as to prevent new enterprises from starting and seriously to handicap all business. This in the end is sure to result in more taxes, to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The remedy, suggests Mr. Harding, and to this I heartily agree, is to put a ceiling on Federal taxation. "With such limitation, there certainly will be less pressure on Congress to tax and tax, spend and spend. The way to check the growth of BIG government is to limit its taxing power, and the way to have GOOD government, which is self government, is to keep it close to home and to keep at home revenue to support it."

KEEPING STOCK WITHOUT MILKING

BECAUSE of my job as your editor, and the difficulty of getting help, we are unable to milk cows on our farm, yet the place is naturally a stock farm. I am one of those who believe that a farmer has an obligation to leave a farm better than he found it, and that cannot be done on most of our eastern farms for any length of time without livestock. There can be only one answer to a continuing practice of selling hay off most of our farms, and that is rapidly deteriorating soil.

I think that young steers cost too much at present prices to make any money growing them, so I have worked out a plan to purchase good young heifers on a small scale, grow them fast and well, breed them, and sell them just before their first freshening. That plan will use our pasture and hay and keep the land in good condition.

There are several factors upon which the success of this plan depends. The calves or heifers must of course be bought at a low enough price so that when they are grown they can be sold at a profit that will pay for pasture, hay, grain and work. The heifers, either grades or purebreds, must be worth raising. Then there is the further difficulty of disease, especially Bang abortion. Fortunately, the scientists and the breeders have had enough experience now to know that Bang's can be controlled by calfhood vaccination. I have just had a batch of newly purchased young heifers vaccinated, and it is going to be interesting to watch the results.

Another problem with which every dairyman has had experience is horn injuries. Always in any herd there are one or two mean bullies, usually with sharp horns. Purebred breeders for the most part like to leave the horns on, and while cattle look better with their horns, breeders have lost thousands of dollars from horn injury. So we have had our cattle dehorned. It apparently hurts for a moment or two, as a tooth extraction hurts a person, but the pain is not nearly as severe as when a cow is ripped badly by some mean brute in the herd.

"SHOTGUN" GRASS SEED MIXTURE

LAST year I followed a recommendation of the College on a grass seed mixture for a piece of oat ground, as follows: Red Clover, four lbs.; ladino, one; timothy, eight; alsike, two; alfalfa, two. I applied this mixture at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre.

Because of the late spring, the oats were sowed very late and were hardly worth cutting, but I have a very fine piece of new seeding which now bids fair to cut a heavy tonnage, and which will make grand cattle hay.

In spite of the fact that this mixture came high in price, I have used it again this year, on the theory that if one part of the mixture fails, some of the others will be sure to come through. I mention it here because years ago we always sowed almost entirely with red clover and timothy, adding a little alsike occasionally for wet meadows. We had a good many failures in the old days, particularly of clover, and I wonder if the "shotgun" mixture which I am now using isn't a better bet even though it is more expensive. What do you think?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A MAN was speaking to his friend about the radio, stating with some emphasis that it was the most marvellous invention that man had ever made. His friend disagreed, saying with equal emphasis that the lie detector was even more wonderful than the radio.

The first man disagreed, and then his friend said: "Why so emphatic? I'll bet you don't know anything about a lie detector."

"I don't, eh?" said the first man. "I married one!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 10. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

A disastrous fire which completely destroyed Ezra Chittendon's huge mill and storage house very nearly resulted in tragedy for Ezra and his daughter Helen, and for Allen Clinton, Hank Clark and Tom Mead, all of whom had gone into the burning stables and barely escaped with their lives.

CHAPTER XXX.

ONE AFTERNOON a few days after the fire, Ezra Chittendon and Sarah were in the office. Through the dusty, smoke-clouded windows they could see the charred ruins of the big warehouse and mill. In the office, books and papers were scattered around in disorder, and over all was the rank smell of stale smoke.

The two had been going over such papers and books as they could find, trying to get a picture of how the business stood. Now, however, Ezra was slumped in his chair by the desk, and Sarah, instead of being on her high bookkeeping stool in the corner, sat across from him in the chair that Ezra had reserved for his visitors. But this time Sarah, and not Ezra, was doing the driving.

"What are you going to do now?" she asked. "Where do you go from here?"

"Dunno," he said. "Gettin' old. Good time to quit."

"Stuff and nonsense! You've been accused of a good many things, but no one ever called you a quitter."

"Country's all goin' to the dogs. Can't do business any more. Too many radicals. Too many against me."

"If that's all the spirit you have, Ezra Chittendon, maybe you ought to quit. Of course there are changes all the time. Life is nothing much but change. Got to be quick on your feet to meet change with change. So far as radicals are concerned, you feel that way just because you're getting older. I'll bet your father and his generation thought you were radical."

"Well," he said, showing a little spirit, "since you're so darn smart, maybe you can tell me how to handle these radical farmers around here."

"That I can," she said emphatically. "I've been thinking about it ever since the fire — in fact, for a long time before that. But you had to be knocked on the head with a fire or something before you would even listen. Year after year I've sat on that stool over there and listened to you browbeating folks. Now I'm going to turn the tables and tell you something."

Then she added a little more gently: "Oh, I know you've meant all right. And I know some of the good things you've done and kept still about. But the trouble with you, Ezra, is that all your life you've been trying to boss people around you, trying to run other folks' lives."

With a little smile she added: "You've even tried it on me, but you didn't get very far, did you? Nor with Helen. You knew you couldn't get away with it with us. That kind of bossing of folks' lives doesn't pay. Doesn't pay them, doesn't pay you. No one is smart enough to run his own life well, to say nothing of someone else's."

Ezra was getting red in the face, and he interrupted: "Right now, Sarah Munson, the men on my farms have got a lot more property because I've done the managing, than they'd have had if I'd let them alone. They'd have ruined themselves and me."

"Yes," said Sarah. "But they'd have got a lot more fun all these years if they had had the privilege of running their own lives, even though they didn't have a penny today. And you know darn well you haven't a shred of respect for any of those fellows that you bossed."

"All right!" he snapped. "Learned long ago never to argue with a woman. Besides, what's that got to do with my building again?"

"Plenty," said Sarah. "No use rebuilding unless you change your methods."

Ezra settled deeper in his chair and said resignedly: "Well, get to it. What's on your mind?"

"I've two ideas. Want to hear them?"

"Go ahead."

(*Continued on Page* 14)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I HOPE the farm machinery boys can make some sense from all the noise 'bout when this war is going to stop, and will be set to quickly hop into the job of changing back to making things we farmers lack. I hope they're expert on their guess on when we'll finish up this mess, and waste no time a-showin' how they still can make a right good plow. I need a tractor and a drill, I've got to get a hammer-mill, 'most all my forks have lost a tine, no hayrack is as sad as mine. Now I could prob'ly struggle thru as good as any man could do, the only trouble is, by Joe, Mirandy's eyes are on my dough.

Already she is giving thought 'bout what to buy with bonds we've bought. She's made a list of all the things she wants to get when vict'ry brings a chance to have a shopping spree, there'll be no money left, by gee. She says she needs some pots and pans, some chairs and beds and new divans, an icebox and a table, too, she wants the kitchen done in blue. She claims she needs a kitchen sink, she thinks the bedroom should be pink, I'll have to close the porch with screen, and buy a fancy wash machine. So if the men who make that stuff get back in high gear fast enough to beat out farm equipment firms, they'll surely make us husbands squirm. Before we get ourselves in gear our money will all disappear.

RILCO Laminated Wood RAFTER ARCHES

Engineered and Factory Built for Many Types of Farm Buildings

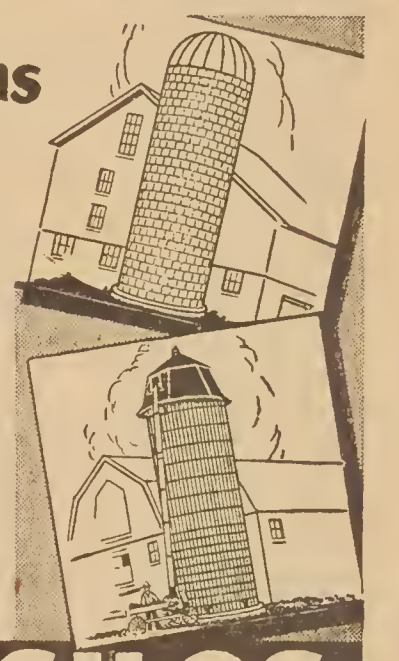
Your lumber dealer can deliver to your farm, ready for immediate erection, many types of Rilco Laminated Wood Rafter Arches for better farm buildings. Rilco Rafter Arches are continuous framing members. They combine sidewall and roof into a single framing unit from foundation to roof ridge assuring a stronger, more wind resistant building. Rilco laminated wood members are used in Army and Navy airplane hangars, drill halls, factories and storage buildings.

Rilco pre-fabricated poultry and hog houses can also be obtained from your lumber dealer. They are factory-built by Rilco and delivered to your farm, ready for use, thus avoiding building delays. Engineered for strength, durability, long life. See your lumber dealer for complete information on Rilco Rafter Arches and prefabricated buildings.

WRITE for Free folder illustrating Rilco Barns, Machine Sheds, Brooder, Laying and Hog Houses. Get full details on Building the RILCO Way!

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
P. O. BOX 106-D, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

Settle your Silo Problems NOW!



Your silo is your number one investment for the safe-guarding of home-grown forage crops. Are you going to need a new one this year? If you are, you'll want the best . . . . one that will give you years of trouble-free service. So,

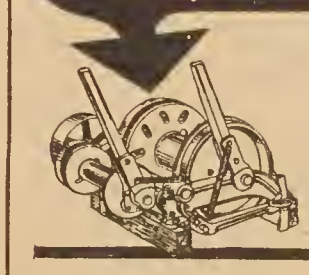
WRITE CRAINE FOR INFORMATION

But don't put off doing it! It may be too late if you do, for the demand for Craine silos exceeds the supply. There're no priorities on Craine service and expert advice, and because we have had experience in producing and repairing all popular types, you can be sure you'll get the right answers to your silo problems. Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. 524 PINE ST., NORWICH, N. Y.

CRAINE better built SILOS

The EXTRA HAND for your Haying



The IRELAND Farm HOIST

Replaces tractor or team for unloading. Saves half your time. A 2 H. P. motor or power take-off will lift 500 lbs. 80 ft. per min. See your DEALER or write.
Bennett-Ireland, Inc.
524 Call St.,
Norwich, N. Y.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

EASY TO CUT CORD WOOD
BIG BOOK FREE
GET FUEL FAST

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 531 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FREE Just off the Press

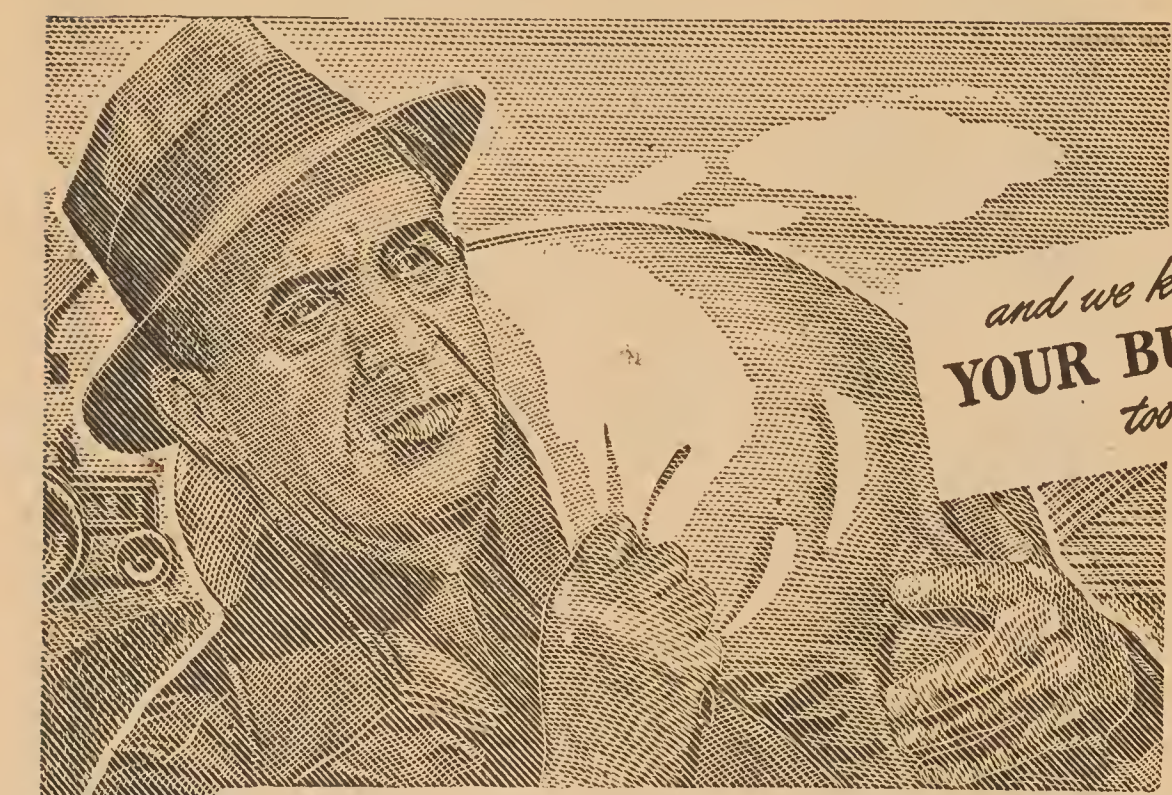
This booklet answers the questions most frequently asked about mastitis . . . tells how to save valuable cows from slaughter . . . and keep milk production up. Mail the coupon for your copy today.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR NOVOXIL LIQUID

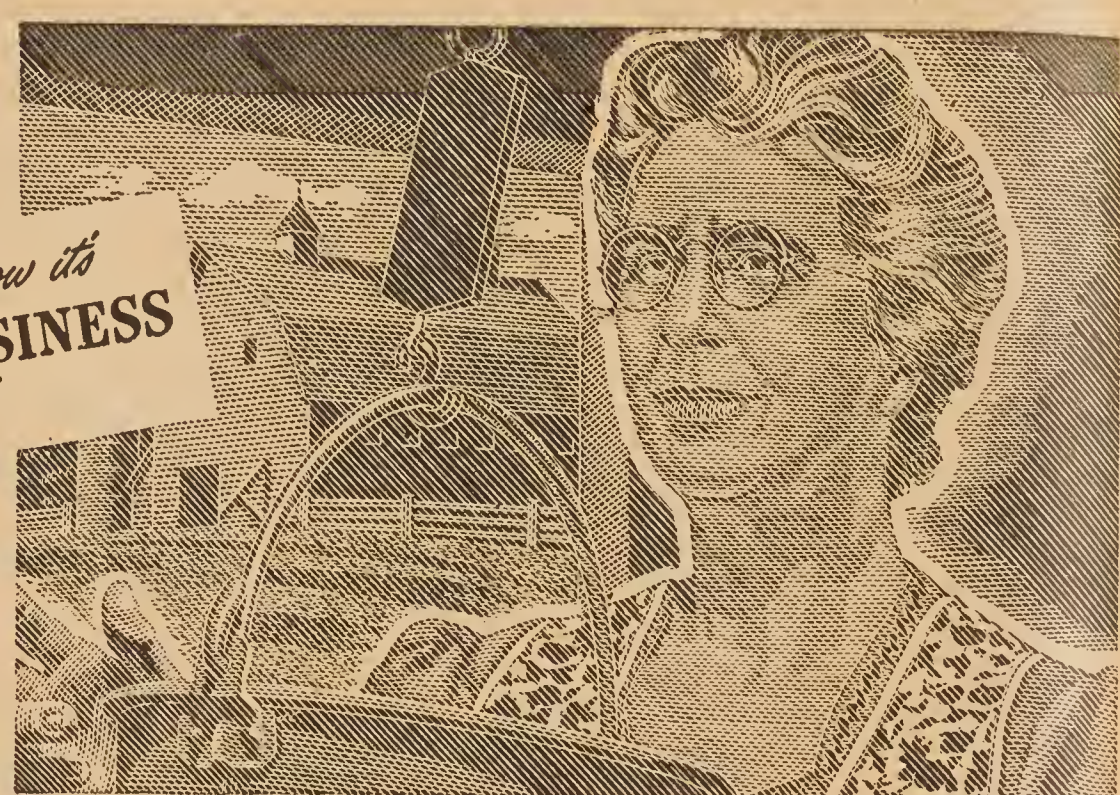
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division AA-5
Please send copy of your free booklet—"Curing Mastitis—10 Important Questions Asked by Dairymen."
*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____
*Name of Local Druggist*_____

SQUIBB — A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



and we know it's **YOUR BUSINESS** *too!*



The farm family is one of America's greatest victory teams

Because their farms are their business, their security, their very life, farm families always work together like no others.

And this "working together" has made it possible for American farming to overcome all obstacles and accomplish "miracles" in food production for war.

The farm family symbolizes the spirit of American unity that has enabled us to carry the war to the enemy in such a short space of time.

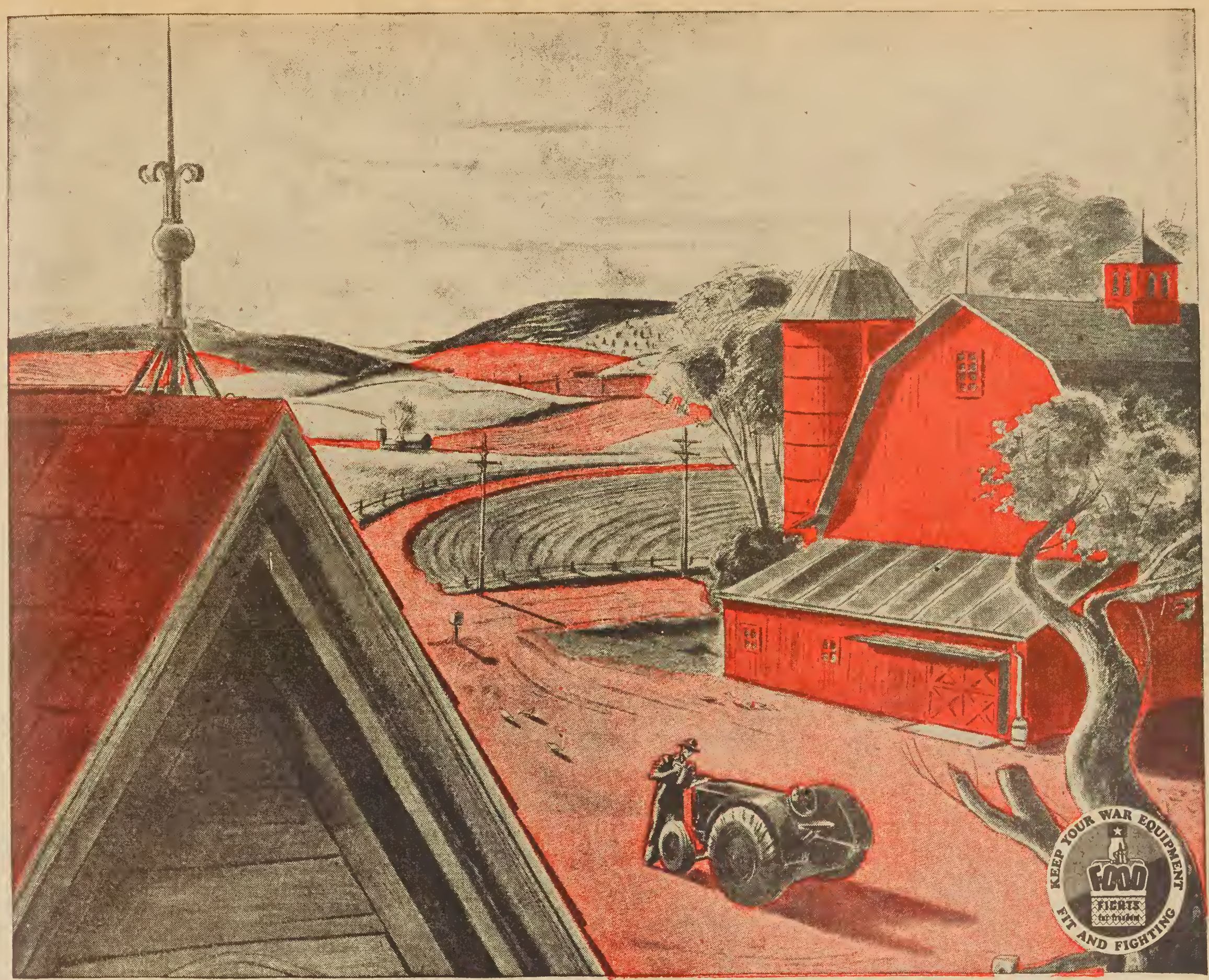
General Motors pays tribute to the American farm family—for its teamwork—for the results that teamwork has produced. We know what teamwork means.

We're in it, too—producing arms for Victory, just as you are producing food for Victory. We are both "working together," and we are both inspired by the same high purposes: to support our armed forces—to help them win this war as quickly as possible—and to preserve the basic American principles of freedom and opportunity for all.

Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—*NBC Network*

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE



A LIGHTNING ROD makes a point about longer tractor life

THERE'S no damage to repair when a lightning rod is present to arrest lightning *before* it strikes a house or barn. It's a simple, effective ounce of prevention.

Your tractor needs that kind of protection against WEAR. It must be arrested *before* it results in breakdowns and delays. *You* know that replacement parts can take too long to arrive—that tractor mechanics are scarce, and often booked for weeks ahead. You also know that 1944 is a bad year to have food production upset!

So AVOID destructive wear in your priceless tractor. Get the protection of Veedol Tractor Oil to ease the strain of friction and engine heat on fast-moving, hard-driven parts. Let Veedol Tractor Oil's wear-fighting toughness take the punishment instead!

And can Veedol Tractor Oil take it! Not for just the 60 or 70 hours that ordinary oils are good for—*but for 150 hours of rugged work between changes!*

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains

32 ounces of Prevention

Insects just don't seem to like cows regularly sprayed with Stanco Livestock Spray. It *repels* and *kills* stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes and house flies.

For double protection spray dairy herds with Stanco Livestock Spray twice a day . . . *before* milking. Remember insects make cows nervous. And a nervous cow gives *less* milk!

Farm animals are weapons of war . . . keep them fit for maximum production. Buy an ample supply of Stanco Livestock Spray . . . *today*. It's stainless, harmless, pleasant-smelling, *effective!*

Copr. 1944.
Stanco Incorporated

Northeast Farmers Unite to Solve Common Problems

ON MAY 9 and 10, leaders in northeastern agriculture representing every northeastern state and nearly all of the farm organizations and cooperatives, met in New York City to see what could be done to give northeastern agriculture and farmers a square deal. They are not getting it now.

W. H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, in a keynote speech outlined the reasons for the conference and why some plan must immediately be found to correct the situation which northeastern agriculture has been up against for a long time.

Secretary Allen said first that farmers in general, particularly northeastern farmers, are badly misunderstood by consumers and the general public. Farmers' public relations are wretched because the public only hears one side of the story. It is time that it heard the farm side.

Cheap Food Dangerous

As an example of poor public relations, the Secretary cited the recent action of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City when he told consumers to stop buying both eggs and potatoes. In spite of the fact that these commodities are cheap and plentiful, the Mayor told his consumers that if they would let the surpluses of eggs and potatoes pile up further, prices would be still cheaper later. These statements by LaGuardia came right after the potato and egg industry and the government itself had put on campaigns to increase the consumption of these two commodities.

Secretary Allen emphasized the danger of the policy of cheap food, something we of *American Agriculturist* have been talking about for years. The cities were built on cheap food produced at the expense of the farmer and often out of permanent capital, like the fertility of our soils. All groups except the farmer favor keeping food prices down, not realizing that in the end this will result in lowered production, very high food prices, and gradual ruin of American agriculture.

The American farmer is the manufacturer's best market. Kill that market and the manufacturer will be out of business and the laboring man will be without employment. Cheap food can do it.

Farmers, particularly in the Northeast, need a plan to keep the public informed of the real facts about production and marketing.

Unfair Subsidies

Secretary Allen's second point was that the northeastern farmer must protect himself against the competition of other sections by fighting subsidies on transportation which will enable milk, apples, tomatoes and other products to be shipped into our markets from other sections at a price below what we can produce them for. Eastern farmers cannot complain when such competition is fair, but when the government steps in to subsidize airplanes, railroads, and trucks on long distance hauls, that is unfair. It offsets any advantage we have in living near these large markets, and we must stand together to fight it.

Another point made by Secretary Allen was that one-third of the members of Congress come from the northeastern states. Northeastern farmers need some plan to keep these members informed of the facts about our agriculture and our needs. All other agricultural sections do this with their members of Congress. We do not. The result is that all farm legislation is written from the standpoint of the Middle West or the South, seldom if ever from the standpoint of the East. The speaker said that the Northeast cannot depend entirely on the national farm organizations for help on our local problems. We need to have our own overhead group set up to cooperate and work with the national farm organizations to see that northeastern farm problems have proper emphasis. For example, northeastern farmers are feeders of grain, western farmers are growers. Their interests, therefore, while generally alike are not always so.

"Grass Roots" Policies

Secretary Allen received enthusiastic support from practically every man present when he made his next point, "Should we do it ourselves or let Washington do it?" He pointed out that the Triple A had done much good for farmers, but that its program was dictated from Washington; and that while the Triple A probably had a place, farm policies should be dictated from the grass roots, not from the top down; and that the only way to do this was for farm organizations and cooperatives to unite on a common program.

The Secretary also said that northeastern farmers need to unite to protect themselves against the injustices of the OPA; that while most of the operatives in the government bureaus were sincere, they could do a much better job if they were guided by the needs of the farmers themselves as expressed through the farmers' own organizations.

The full and emphatic discussions participated in by nearly everyone who attended the conference emphasized the points made by Secretary Allen and the need of some kind of a conference group or committee that could represent all of the organizations and the Northeast on some of these mutual and important problems.

A Plan Adopted

As a result of the first day's discussions, a committee was appointed. It met on the evening of the first day and drew up a tentative plan, which was submitted to the group when it reconvened on the second day of the session. After further discussion on the second day, the committee's report was adopted.

In general the plan provides for a northeastern farm conference board, group, or committee which will fairly represent the states, the farm organizations, and the different farm commodities of the Northeast. The exact details of just how this organization will be set up were of course not worked out at the meeting, but soon will be by the Organization Committee, and then submitted back to the farm organizations for final approval.

Future issues of *American Agriculturist* will keep you fully informed on this highly important plan to get all the farm interests of the Northeast to work together on common problems.

The first meeting was called by Mr. Herbert Voorhees, President of the Federation of Farm Bureaus in New Jersey, and much credit is due to Mr. Voorhees and to all the others who called the meeting and organized it.

The Question Box

STRAWBERRY POLLINATION

Is it necessary to set out two varieties of strawberries in order to get cross pollination?

Some varieties have perfect blossoms; others are imperfect. The letters "IMP" after a variety name in a catalog indicate that if this variety is set, you must also set a variety that has perfect flowers in order to get proper pollination.

—A. A.—

ASPARAGUS BEETLES

I am finding quite a few stalks of asparagus that are curled instead of being straight. What causes this?

This is the work of the asparagus beetle. The shoots can be dusted with rotenone dust, which is not poisonous to humans. Frequent cutting of the asparagus helps but the damage is not too serious in the home garden unless this insect gets very numerous. After the cutting season, the bed can be sprayed with calcium arsenate once or twice during the season.

—A. A.—

GARDEN SPRAYS

Most of the spray directions are given in terms of 50 gallons or 100 gallons. What I need are some directions for mixing a gallon or two.

The following amounts of spray materials should be used for each gallon of water: (tbs. means tablespoonful; tsp. means teaspoonful).

LEAD ARSENATE—1 tablespoonful.

LIME SULPHUR—6 tbs. to a gallon for summer use; a pint to the gallon for dormant spray.

DRY LIME SULPHUR—2½ lbs. per gallon for summer use; 9 tbs. per gallon for dormant spray.

NICOTINE SULPHATE—1 tsp. per gallon.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE — 3 tbs. of copper sulphate and 6 tbs. of stone lime, or 9 tbs. of hydrated lime. (Note: Usually the best way for the home gardener is to buy prepared Bordeaux mixture and use it according to directions.)

In measuring small amounts of spray materials, remember that 4 teaspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoonful; 2 tablespoonfuls equal 1 fluid ounce, and 16 fluid ounces equal 1 pint.

—A. A.—

"PLOWING IN" POTATOES

Does plowing under potatoes have an effect on the depth at which the potatoes set?

This is a good question to start an argument. Some men say that plowing under does not affect the depth at which they set, but a good many men who have tried it say that they will never plow under potatoes because it is too hard to dig them. Experience indicates that 4 inches is about the best depth to plant potatoes.

—A. A.—

ANEMIA IN PIGS

Somewhere I read directions for preventing anemia in young pigs. I cannot find it, and I would appreciate the information.

One method is to dissolve 1 pound of dried ferrous sulphate (or an ordinary grade of copperas) in a quart of hot water. If a sow's udder is swabbed with this once a day until the pigs are 6 weeks old, it will prevent anemia. Another method is to drench the young pigs *once a week*, starting when they are three or four days old, giving each pig ⅓ of a teaspoonful at one week of age, and increasing until they get 1 teaspoonful when they are three weeks old. In most cases, swabbing the udder is simpler.

—A. A.—

SKIMMILK FOR PIGS

How much skimmilk should growing pigs get to balance a ration made up entirely of whole grains?

A gallon of skimmilk or buttermilk per pig per day is about right.

Forecast Further Big Improvements in Poultry and Dairy Feeds

Purina Mills Announces Far-Reaching Plans for Research Expansion . . . Additional Buildings Bought Last Month to House New and Bigger Laboratories . . . They're Looking for Some Startling Developments.

WARTIME NECESSITY has been the "mother of invention" in feeds and feeding, almost as much as in shipbuilding or airplane manufacture. The shortages and restrictions of the past 18 months have forced the development of new ingredients and caused drastic changes in many formulae. Yet wartime feeds have continued to produce the same good results as pre-war feeds of corresponding quality. For example, egg production in 1943 averaged only two eggs per hen less than in 1942, when conditions were still fairly normal. Which is a glowing tribute to the men who are engaged in nutritional research.

With further research on these "new inventions," Purina Mills believes that post-war feeds can be, and will be, better than anything we have ever dreamed about. It is too early to make definite promises, but Purina Mills has sufficient faith in future developments to step out *now* and buy a group of additional buildings to expand their research facilities. The buildings shown in the accompanying picture were purchased by Purina last month for that definite purpose.

Purina Mills has long been ranked among the leaders in nutritional research. Purina Chows have long been ranked as "tops" in meeting the nutritional needs of poultry and livestock. Now, again, Purina Mills is taking the lead in plans and action for the fullest development of all the new ideas that have been born of wartime necessity.

Purina research is not carried on for fun. It is conducted for Purina customers. When you feed Purina Chows, you are one of those who reap the benefit. But only through your purchase of Purina Chows can such benefit reach you.

PURINA MILLS

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Poultryman's No. 1 Helper

Many poultry flocks get into trouble in spite of every precaution. Purina Chek-R-Ton is the poultryman's No. 1 helper in bringing them back to normal in the shortest possible time. It isn't a "cure-all", but it has qualities that make it most effective under a number of quite common conditions. It also can be used to expel large roundworms — or 93.6 per cent of them by actual test — without shock to the birds.

When and How to Use Chek-R-Ton

Always use Chek-R-Ton after coccidiosis. When birds have been flushed, mix 1 pound Chek-R-Ton with 100 pounds all-mash; or 2 pounds Chek-R-Ton with 100 pounds mash for mash-scratch feeding. Feed this mixture 14 to 21 days. Give same treatment for enteritis, or any time birds show tendency to slow up in feed intake. To expel large roundworms mix 3 times above quantity of Chek-R-Ton with mash and feed 7 days.

ASK FOR CHEK-R-TON BY NAME • YOUR PURINA DEALER HAS IT

"D DAY AND H HOUR"

FOR WEEKS the question has been on many lips:

"When is the day?
"When is the hour?"

As one official put it, "At that moment, all Hell breaks loose all over the world at the same time." That's Invasion. Tension is at high pitch. A trained army at the front—Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mustangs, and Thunderbolts in the skies; reserve planes, guns and bombs back of the lines; gigantic hangars filled with rubber tires, landing gears, gun turrets, brake drums, ammunition—everything needed subject to call from the trained forces at the front. Yes, everything needed to win—men, guns, munitions, the greatest forces ever assembled. PLUS COURAGE TO WIN! All for Invasion.

The "D Day and H Hour" have arrived for all of us. Those of us at home have caught the Invasion Spirit. We, too, are stripped for action.

But some of you may ask, "How can we at home do any Invading?" I'll tell you how.

Doing that extra job—That's Invasion.

Taking extra responsibilities, working emergency hours, solving those tough problems to be solved. That's Invasion.

Seeking emergency supplies, adjusting needs to resources, with limited man power filling the gaps with infinite patience—That's Invasion.

Hurling our total strength at insidious enemies lurking to sap our vitality and weaken our morale—That's Invasion-of-the-First-Degree.

In these tense days, every person working in unison — labor, management, farm production, research — all together — all for one — all striving for a common worthy goal — THAT'S INVASION.

. . . and now to every reader — God grant that this message stirs you as no word of mine has ever done. Let's put on our Invasion Armor. Let's take ourselves deliberately in hand and walk up to tasks undone. Winning personal victories at home and abroad is our part in the greatest Invasion ever known. That means a dedication of ourselves — four-square before the world — to the highest and best.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis 2, Mo.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

For Sale: Reg. Holstein Bull Calves.
Rag Apple Breeding on both sides of pedigree. Typey C.T.A. dams, high record sires. Herd founded in 1933 on Montvic Rag Apple bloodlines.
Ferdinand Lewandrowski, Poland, N. Y.

BULLS—From 2 Weeks to 13 Months,
sired by Soo Coronation Beauty, a proven son of Montvic Chieftain with Index of 17,729 lbs. milk, 691 lbs. fat, 3.9% and from dams with C.T.A. & H.I.R. records to 600 lbs fat. CEYDERMEAD FARM, FILLMORE, N.Y.

We Are Offering 4 Service Age Bulls
that combine the blood of Cornell Ollie Catherine's full brother, her Blend son and Cornell Ollie Ina 3rd, 4 year old State Leader and Cornell Pride.
CLARENCE C. HOUSE, Crescent Lea Farm, AVON, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES with real production inheritance at Farmer Prices—carrying Langwater Valor, Mixter May Royal, Langwater Vagabond breeding. Closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl 874.5 lbs. fat at 3½ yrs., and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

WILL SELL AT AUCTION MAY 20th
19 Head of Registered Ayrshires
from 2 months to 6 years old, and one herd sire two years old. T.B. and Bangs Accredited.
HARLO CONKLIN, CANISTEO, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON Barns full of choice dairy cows. Just fresh and coming fresh March, April & May. Well Bred individual and good producers. Fancy Guernseys and Holsteins. Cash for reasonable prices or time with adequate down payment and sufficient security. CANOOR, Phone 3H or 3Y, Candor, NEW YORK

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

HEREFORDS

YOUR CHOICE—100 HEAD PURE BRED REG. HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS (Bred and safe in calf) due to freshen starting May; 25 Bulls, four months to breeding age. Publican Domino, Onward Domino and Dundy Domino Bloodlines. Herd Approved and accredited. Ship into any state. O'Hagan's Stock Farms, Voorheesville, (Albany Co.), N. Y. Phone Delmar 9-1244

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

Buy
WAR BONDS

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

May 20	Copake, N. Y., Barton Miller Holstein Dispersal Sale.
May 23	Northern New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale, Topsfield, Mass. (See ad. opposite page.)
May 24	Trenton, N. J. Annual Sale New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative.
May 24	Frederick, Md., Maryland State Ayrshire Sale.
May 25	Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Ashgrove Farm Ayrshire Sale. (See ad. opposite page.)
May 26	Frederick, Md., Frederick County Holstein Consignment Sale.
May 27	Middlebury, Vt., The R. A. Murdock Ayrshire Dispersal Sale.
June 1	Whitney Point, N. Y. Purebred Holstein Dispersal, Whitney Point Stock Farm. (See ad. opposite page.)
June 1	Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dutchess County Fair Grounds. Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sale. (See ad. opposite page.)
June 2	Ballston Lake, N. Y. Lakeridge Guernsey Sale. ((See ad. opposite page.)
June 3	Rochester, N. Y. New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale (the place of sale has been changed from Meredith, N. Y.) See ad. opposite page.
June 3	Springfield, Mass. New England Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Show and Sale. (See ad. opposite page.)
June 14	Earlville, N. Y. Earlville "Super-Duper" Holstein Sale.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.

Meetings

June 7	Columbus, Ohio. Annual meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
June 14-15	Syracuse, N. Y. Annual Meeting Dairyme League Cooperative Association.
Aug. 16-18	New York City Neppco Exposition at Hotel New Yorker.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

An Outstanding Young Bull . . .
Ready for heavy service; a member of the sought after Barbara McHenry family. Splendid selection of well bred heifers. The kind you will be proud to have on your farm. From our T.B. Acc. & Bangs Free App. herd.
Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y.

15 CHOICE REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS FEMALES
Most of them bred to Envious Juana of Ravenswood, son of the great Envious Blackcap B. 6th, International Grand Champion, 1939.
E. B. CLARK, NO. NORWICH, N. Y.

Ten Bred Aberdeen-Angus Cows,
some with calves at side, 6 of these are granddaughters of International Grand Champion Bulls. Two 8-months old bull calves. Seneca Soybean seed.
CLAYTON C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

FAMOUS OLD BRIARCLIFF BARBARIAN 7th descendants. 2 cows—4 yrs. old, 1 heifer and 1 bull each nearly 1 yr. old. This strain is classed among the best in Aberdeen-Angus. Must sell—so—
PRICED TO SELL
BERLYN R. GARDNER, Dundee, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED KARAKUL
YEARLING LAMBS FOR SALE
Excellent stock for pure breds or cross breeding. Can supply a limited number of ewes.
E. L. GRANT, MEDINA, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

FULL BLOOD REG. O.I.C. PIGS.
TAKING ORDERS FOR SPRING AND FALL DELIVERY. $20.00 EACH. FREE FROM DISEASE.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.F.D. 3

Rugged Pigs: Chester-Whites, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire, Few Duroc Crosses. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Ship 2 or more C.O.D., Check or P. O. Order. 5-6 wks., $5.00; 6-7 wks., $6.00; 8-9 wks., $7.00; 10 wks., $8.00; 12 wks., $10. Few nice Service Boars, 100-125 lbs, $35.00. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., CONCORD, MASS.

PIGS FOR SALE
Husky young feeders. Berkshire & Chester, large Yorkshire and Chester crossed—6-8 wks., $5.00 each, 8-10 wks., $5.50 each. Ship what you want C.O.D.
Meadow Brook Farm, LEXINGTON, MASS. Box 17.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

SWINE

MAPLE COURT FARMS — YORKSHIRES.
Boars for service 60-65. Sows bred and open 60-65. Young pigs, both sexes, from 2-4 mo., 25-40. This is one of Canada's best winning herds. Won first prize last Toronto Fair aged pen, second prize Junior. Third Championships and many firsts. D. M. STEWART, OSGOODE STATION, ONTARIO, CANADA.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.— TEL. 1085
Choice young feeders. Berkshire and O.I.C. Chester and Yorkshire Crossed. 6-8 wks., $5.50 each. 8-10 wks., $6.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Carefully crated and selected to please you.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE
BRED GILTS AND WEANLING PIGS.
PROLIFIC AND MODERN TYPE.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Registered Berkshire Pigs, 7 Wks. Old.
READY FOR SHIPMENT JUNE 1st.
PHONE 90-F13.
M. Beach Stover, Trumansburg, N. Y.

SEEDS

SEED POTATOES
CHOICE SEBAGO SEED POTATOES, NOT CERTIFIED, BLIGHT RESISTING.
H. C. BEARDSLEY
MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
IRISH COBBLER, CHIPPEWA, KATAHDIN, SEBAGO, HOUMA. WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES.
Shipment Day Order Received.
PORTER & BONNEY, ELBA, N. Y.

HAY

HAY — ALL GRADES
By carload or truckload.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
*A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

POULTRY

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
From Pedigreed R.O.P. Breeding.
LARGE LEGHORNS — LARGE EGGS.
Excellent R.O.P. Males for breeding. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, SODUS, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS, 100% Pullorum-Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES. SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
C. & G. FARMS, BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 185 ACRE FARM,
RIVERTON, VERMONT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE:
Fred L. Wheeler, R.D. 2, Northfield, Vt.

150 Acre Farm, 17 miles from Ithaca on graveled road. Nice ten room house, basement barn, tractor worked fields, equipment for 1,000 poultry, general farming, timber and firewood. Illnes only reason for selling this money making farm. With or without equipment. Address the owner, FRANK E. TOWNSEND, BERKSHIRE, NEW YORK

EQUIPMENT

For Sale — Case Stationary Hay Bailer
ERNST SCHMIDT
R.D. 1, PINE BUSH, N. Y.
Phone — Pine Bush 4278.

EMPLOYMENT

OPPORTUNITY FOR AN
Experienced Poultryman
to work a well-equipped and stocked poultry farm on shares. New modern house, one mile from village, school bus at door.
VERN'S POULTRY FARM, GROTON, N. Y.

Farmers and Livestock Breeders Who Advertise on This Page Reach More Than 200,000 Readers

Write your advertisement below and mail to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. Space is restricted to ½ inch. $3.00 per insertion.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed ..... Address.....

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

●Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

● *Large size bottle $1.25 — at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

BALMUR CREAM

A Household Ointment.

Send 10c to cover postage and packing for 35c

This bland, medicated dressing makes all the qualities of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh available in cream form for convenient personal use. Soothes irritated skin. Effective for cuts, minor burns. Used for chafing, chapping, sunburn and for baby's diaper rash.

Introductory sample tube

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

LOCK DOWELLING

SURE GRIP

SURE STEP

If You Need a New Silo

It may not be easy to get it. Our output, like that of others, is severely restricted. The only fair policy under these war conditions is to serve *first,* those who come *first.* . . When our quota is completed we can furnish no more Silos. *Get your Unadilla Silo at once.*

Meanwhile we have enlisted our facilities and skills for making war goods to help win this war.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

YORKSHIRES The Bacon Hog

Eight of our March Litters Now on AR test and averaging better than

ELEVEN PIGS PER LITTER

These pigs are out of Canadian Dams and sired by our Canadian boar Rose Lodge Wonder 70W.

GET YOUR WONDER PIGS

Available in May from these outstanding litters

Also a few open gilts for fall farrowing

LEA YORKSHIRE FARMS, Salisbury, Conn.

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

New England Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Show and Sale to be held at

Greenfield, Mass., June 3, 1944

FOR CATALOG, WHEN READY, WRITE:

C. L. Clevenger, *Sec.,* Brattleboro, Vt.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK men, according to a recent public survey, received the No. 1 position among groups that have "done a really good job of handling their end of the war effort." According to their own say-so, however, they have also received the rawest deal from the bureaucrats who asked and encouraged this effort. Many men are now moving out the last of the animals they fed this winter and saying, "That's the last, until this control business is over and out. I can compete against supply and demand but not against those boys."

That about states the livestock picture as of today. Probably no one need be told to watch out that your livestock on grass this summer doesn't cost more than it will bring in the fall. This applies particularly to beef cattle. Some of these grass Texas yearling wether lambs delivered here at around 10c do not look too high. Good heifers tested and inoculated will undoubtedly prove good property no matter what happens. Colts haven't a promising future as long as labor costs are so high. Hogs have been over-marketed and will bring at least ceiling or around $15.00 this summer. Meats will be very short this summer in spite of Washington releases about lots of food. Those releases are just propaganda to me. Above everything else, food demand will be tremendous but you must ask some desk sitter in Washington what it will bring, and he won't tell you until you have it all ready to market. Then you can depend upon it that his decision will be made entirely on the basis of what will make the most votes.

You mustn't forget in any of your operations that this is an election year. That is what our Buffalo packers are finding out in spite of millions in idle plants and hundreds of idle men.

THE FARMER

The farmer is a tired-looking guy, still wondering how other people can make a living so simply.

He knows he could have made more money with less trouble in any number of easier jobs.

His only happiness follows worry which prematurely grays his hair and wrinkles his face.

He is the world's greatest optimist, and yet the living example of the boy who made good the hard way.

He has found that it gets tougher and tougher the further he goes.

Farming is not so much a business as a headache with pocketbook attachments.

It is the only highly technical, necessary occupation for which consumers use bats as tokens of appreciation and support.

What the farmer does seems to be everybody's business, which makes his life as private as a drugstore window.

His life is hectic and full of agitation,

(*Continued on Page* 17)

Northern New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale

Tuesday, May 23rd

Topsfield - Mass.

71 Head of rugged, well-bred registered Angus for foundation stock. Consigned by 18 leading New England and New York State herds. All cattle T.B. and blood-tested within 30 days of Sale.

For details and sale catalogs write T. F. KANE, Secretary, CHELSEA, VT.

NEW YORK JERSEY CONSIGNMENT SALE

63 Selected Females

Bred heifers and cows not over 7 years old, representing 31 of New York's best herds. A combination of fine type and production from healthy herds. Every animal selected by two members of the sales committee.

Consigned cattle to be judged by Paul Dean of Cornell University at 9:30 A. M. Lunch available on the grounds at 11:30.

TIME — Saturday, JUNE 3, 1944 SALE STARTS AT 12:30 SHARP.

PLACE—Edgerton Park (Rochester Exposition Park), ROCHESTER, N.Y.

AUCTIONEER—Tom McCord from Alabama; Chester Folck from Ohio assisting with sale.

Headquarters for Jersey Breeders and Friday Evening Banquet honoring Dr. Dahlberg of Cornell University, 7:00 P. M. at Seneca Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

For details and catalog, write Club secretary, A. C. DAHLBERG, ITHACA. N. Y.

GUERNSEY AUCTIONS

Thursday, June 1, 12:30 O'clock
DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS,
Rhinebeck, New York
RHINEBECK CONSIGNMENT SALE

53 Registered Guernseys, 20 cows, 14 two year olds, 19 yearlings and three bulls. Foremost, Forge Hill, Langwater County Squire, Bournedale Rex, Chilmark and other noted blood lines represented in the cattle consigned. Majority of cows and a few two year olds freshening in June, several with A.R. records. A good opportunity to make replacements or enlarge your present herd with young stock at a minimum cost.

Friday, June 2, 12:30 O'clock
LAKERIDGE FARM, L. H. McCormack, Prop.
Ballston Lake, New York
LAKERIDGE FARM CONSIGNMENT SALE

50 Registered Guernseys, 40 cows, 4 heifers and six bulls from four leading Saratoga County herds. 12 daughters and one son in sale by Coronation Autocrat, by C. Prince out of a daughter of Coronation King. Cows fresh or freshening each month. Young bulls of serviceable age and a few senior calves. Lakeridge Farm is eight miles north of Schenectady on the Saratoga Road thru Scotia.

All cattle offered are either from approved herds or blood tested and several of the herds are under the New York State Vaccination program. All cattle will be tested within thirty days of the sale. Write us for catalogues.

DUNN & HARWOOD, Sales Managers, SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK CORDAVILLE, MASS.

Whitney Point Stock Farm Dispersal

An auction of Farm, all equipment, horses, and 70 Registered Holstein Cattle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1
AT 9:30 A. M.

First farm north of Whitney Point Village, Broome County, N. Y., on Route 11.

This is a large modern farm and will be sold without reservation. A complete line of farm and dairy equipment.

The Holstein herd was founded more than 50 years ago by the late O. U. Kellogg of Cortland, N. Y. Herd T.B. Accredited, blood tested, some Bang's Vaccinated. 47 milking cows, all stages of lactation. Part fall and spring. 8 yearling—10 heifer calves. 2 well bred herd bulls.

Catalogs on the cattle will be available at the ringside; a descriptive folder illustrating the farm will be sent to interested parties upon request. This is one of the largest sales ever held in Broome County. Cattle sold in a big tent. Lunch served.

Remember everything sells without reservation and to be as represented.

FRANK P. WAVLE, Owner,
CORTLAND, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Acidity

Simple CALF DIARRHEA

When hyperacidity — sour stomach (simple diarrhea) attacks your calves, use Dr. Naylor's DIRENE immediately for effective medication and prompt relief. It's a dependable antacid and intestinal astringent for all farm animals. Keep a box on hand.

Only 75¢

. . . Mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you.

H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's DIRENE

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.

MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute

OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1731 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

ANIMAL CUTS AND WOUNDS

Every minor cut, wound or harness sore should be treated *promptly* with a good, safe, reliable *germicide and fungicide.* This is why Tincture Gambine is such a successful treatment for minor injuries of animals: It is both a germicide *and* a fungicide. It prevents infection, promotes prompt healing but does not damage the tissues. Also excellent for hoof-rot, thrush, and many ringworm types of skin infections. Keep a pint bottle of Tincture Gambine handy. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

In serious cases consult your veterinarian.

TINCTURE GAMBINE

Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

SELECT SPRING COWS EARLY!

Act now for the following reasons: (1) Due to the unusual conditions for the last six months a large amount of delayed buying of cows should take place this spring. (2) The selection of cows to pick from is larger now than it probably will be later. (3) Indications are that dairy products will continue to sell at present prices or better. Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a large selection of good cows to select from. No cash is necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars. EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION, (Specialists in Livestock Financing), 112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK. Phone Albany 4-1136.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

ASHGROVE FARM, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944, 12:00 NOON.
34 COWS, 17 BRED HEIFERS, 20 BULLS

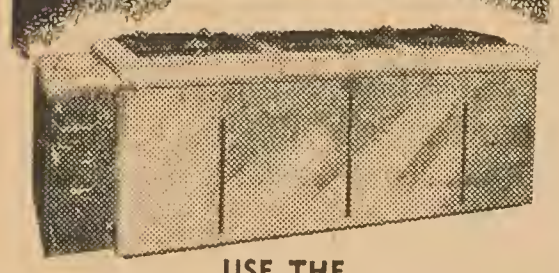
Herd T.B. Accredited, Bangs negative. All cattle tested for T.B. and Bangs within 30 days before sale date. These are richly bred cattle of high record backing.

For Catalog write
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

—AUCTIONEER SCHOOL—
Learn AUCTIONEERING. Term soon. Free catalog.
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, AUSTIN, MINN.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Now Enjoy Low-Cost
GARDEN VEGETABLES & FRESH MEATS
Year 'Round



USE THE
Steinhorst
FARM FREEZER
& Frozen-Food Storage Locker

Plan now for this modern convenience right in your own home. Use the Steinhorst Farm Freezer & Frozen-Food Storage Locker—proved in hundreds of farm homes—and enjoy a continuous supply of fresh garden vegetables and fresh meats.

Saves the tedious drudgery of home canning and home curing. All you have to do is to follow the simple instructions in preparing and wrapping the foods. Then freeze and store them in your Freezer Locker.

Wartime freezing of materials has temporarily restricted the manufacture of Steinhorst Farm Freezers & Frozen-Food Storage Lockers, but new units will be available again as soon as WPB releases certain materials for civilian use. Send today for descriptive pamphlet and bulletins.

Emil Steinhorst & Sons, Inc.
616 South St. Utica 3, N. Y.

HAMMOND'S
SLUG SHOT
DUSTING INSECT KILLER
SURE DEATH!
Reliable SLUG SHOT hits hard and kills fast. Deadly to insect spoilers, both leaf eating and sucking types. Also a powerful Fungicide, protects crops against many destructive fungus diseases. Truck Farmers know and depend on SLUG SHOT!
Get Hammond Products from your dealer. Write us if he cannot supply you. Send now for FREE booklet on Insect Control — it gives you many helpful hints.
HAMMOND PAINT & CHEMICAL CO.
22 Ferry Street Beacon, N.Y.

FREEZER PAPER
LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

NORTHERN SELECTED, state inspected, strawberry plants. Catskill, Dunlap, Dorsett, Premier. 50-$1.45; 100-$2.45; 250-$4.80; 500-$8.25. Gem, Mastodon. 50-$2.50; 100-$4.00; 250-$8.75. Latham, Chief. Sodus raspberry plants, 10-$1.10; 25-$2.25; 100-$8 postpaid.
Brule Valley Nurseries, Brule, Wisconsin

All Varieties Plants: Cabbage, Tomato, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Lettuce, Onion, Collard, Beets: 200, $1.00; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50 Postpaid. Expressed 5,000, $15.00. Cauliflower, 100, $1.00. Moss packed.
Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS— All varieties Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Broccoli and Collard—$2.50-1000. Porto-Rico and Nancyhall Potato, Sweet and Hot Pepper $3.00-1000. Cauliflower $8.00-1000. Charges collect.
VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, COURTLAND, VIRGINIA

QUALITY—Fieldgrown Plants—Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Pepper, Eggplant, Broccoli, Potato, $3.00-500, $5.00-1000. Tomato, 5000-$22.50. Cabbage, Onion, 5000-$20.00. Express Prepaid. COLONIAL PLANT FARM, Rebecca, Ga.

MORE BEANS *per Hour of Work*

LAST YEAR, New York State bean growers cut their acreage. This year there has been an increase of 50 cents per bushel in the support price of red kidneys. This may encourage some additional acreage, but the price is still lower than growers feel necessary to stimulate increased acreage.

Red kidney beans are susceptible to a disease called Bacterial Blight, and the only practical way to avoid it is to buy California-grown seed. This seed is called "Calapproved" and each bag carries a metal seal attached to the official blue tag. White beans of several varieties are certified by the New York State Seed Improvement Co-operative Association.

Beans require less labor per acre than most cash crops, but with the wartime farm labor shortage it is important to get a high yield per acre, which means more bushels per hour of work.

June is the usual time for planting beans in western New York. Earlier planting is likely to give slow germination, rotted seed, and damage from the seed maggot. The seed maggot causes the familiar "snake head." A dry top soil is unattractive to the flies that lay the eggs, and in western New York the best date for planting, to avoid maggot injury, comes between June 5 and June 15. The exact date varies somewhat, depending on the season. Aside from the maggot, the chief insect to watch is the Mexican bean beetle which makes its appearance in July. Dusting or spraying with rotenone about 40 days after planting, taking care to see that the under sides of the leaves are covered, is one method of control. The seed is planted only deep enough to permit good germination, and fertilizer is applied close to the seed but not in direct contact with it.

Beans do not stand weed competition, but do respond to fertilizer, the usual recommendation being from 200 to 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as a 5-10-10 on sandy soils and a fertilizer such as a 4-12-4 on heavier soils.

Beans are seeded too thick more often than too thin. The usual recommendation is 30 pounds of seed to the acre for ROBUST and MICHELITE pea beans, 90 pounds to the acre for YELLOWEYES or WHITE MARROWS; 60 pounds for California red kidneys; and 100 pounds for white kidneys.

—A. A.—

POTATOES FOR 1944

Indications point to a decrease in New York State's potato acreage of about 2 per cent compared with 1943. According to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets this would be a larger acreage than was planted any of the years 1938 to 1942, but it would be lower than the acreage of the early 30's. Maine's acreage is about the same as New York and intentions to plant show about the same reduction as New York. The central and western late potato states indicate intention to plant 11 or 12 per cent under last year.

USDA reports that there is an ample supply of seed potatoes for all requirements; with 29,000,000 bushels of certified seed produced in 1943 against 20,000,000 in 1942. —*Paul Work.*

—A. A.—

CABBAGE ACREAGE

United States Department of Agriculture crop reports indicate early fall Danish cabbage acreage for 1944 in New York at over 26,000 acres against 19,000 last year. The group total is 42,000 acres against 32,000 last year including other northern states.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has adopted new seasonal classification of crops and states. Reports on late fall acreage will not be available until July 8th. This acreage last year, however, was only about 1/6 of the total.

The intended acreage of early fall domestic in up-state New York is indicated at 15,000 acres against 10,700 a year ago with the latter figure the same as the 10 year average. The group total for northern states is 37,000 acres against 31,000 last year. Wisconsin has not increased as heavily as New York and prospective acreage is a little under the 10 year average.

—*Paul Work.*

—A. A.—

BLUEBERRIES

Pertinent to question as to whether high-bush blueberries could be cultivated in Vermont, a question which seems to have aroused considerable interest, the writer submits this circumstance. Though high-bush blueberries are not generally to be found in Vermont except in extreme southeastern corner, a plantation of them has persisted and increased during the past 50 years in the town of Enosburg clear up in the northwest corner. I am informed by Lloyd Chaffee, who lives nearby, that the original plants were set out by F. W. Spicer who brought them from New Hampshire around 1890. The farm on which they grow is now owned by O. W. Rounds. Mr. Chaffee says that they have spread and that scattering bushes may now be found over a much wider area than that in which they were started. Most years they produce well.

—*Harold L. Bailey.*

Eighteen-year-old Angeline Krawczyk, R.F.D. Witmer Rd., Niagara Falls, N. Y. This young lady works in a defense factory, but she also knows how to run a tractor and puts in some time in growing a Victory garden.

NEW "MOHAWK" POTATO SHOWS HIGH QUALITY

LAST year the new MOHAWK variety of potato was tested for yield and quality under a wide variety of conditions in New York. Named and introduced by the Department of Vegetable Crops of the New York State College of Agriculture in 1942, small lots of seed were distributed to many growers in this and other states for test in 1943. A summary report of systematic yield trials in seven counties showed that although it exceeded the average yield of 13 standard varieties in 5 of the 7 tests, it was in quality that it proved to be outstanding. It is essentially a high starch variety giving a mealy texture when cooked and, therefore, better adapted for baking than for boiling.

As a fancy baking variety, it ranks with Green Mountain and the famous Idaho Russet Burbank or Netted Gem. In all of the quality tests made at the College of Agriculture, *Mohawk* ranked highest in starch and dry matter content. In extensive studies of all present day varieties for dehydration made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Mohawk* also rated first on the basis of yield of dehydrated product per weight of raw product. Because of its larger than average size of tuber and desirable shape for baking, this new variety is recommended to growers who have ideal potato soil and who wish to supply a fancy trade. The variety produces very few small tubers and differs from most other varieties in that it is not affected with growth cracks, hollowheart and second growth. To date, it has shown considerable resistance to leafroll and is an excellent keeper.

It is not recommended for heavy and stony soils because under these conditions, the tubers may become ill shaped. Also it is about as susceptible to blight and to scab as Green Mountain. It will be widely tested again this year. The small quantity of seed grown in 1943 has been almost entirely sold.—*E. V. Hardenburg.*

"No I DIDN'T have a fight, I came home on the bus!"

—A. A.—

SPLICING A HAY ROPE

Hay rope is one of the critically scarce items needed on farms. When a new rope cannot be bought, it is important to know how to splice the old one. We will be glad to send you a reprint of an illustrated article giving simple directions for making either the long or short splice. Just drop a card to the *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York, for a copy of "How to Splice a Hayrope."

—A. A.—

BETTER HAY

For some years there has been a great increase in the appreciation of good roughage, and this has been heightened by the shortage of concentrates, particularly high protein concentrates. You will find some excellent information in a bulletin entitled "How to Produce High Protein Hay." All that is necessary to get a copy is to address a postcard to the J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

—A. A.—

MORE ABOUT MORNING GLORY

In a recent issue of your paper there was an inquiry on how to kill morning glory. Plow shallow and drag. A few hot days or a good freeze will fix them. Do this before you plant and as soon as you get a crop off. I had seven acres and it is all gone. This will take two or three years. Morning glory doesn't thrive where a lot of lime has been applied to the land.—*G. F. S., Bridgewater, N. Y.*

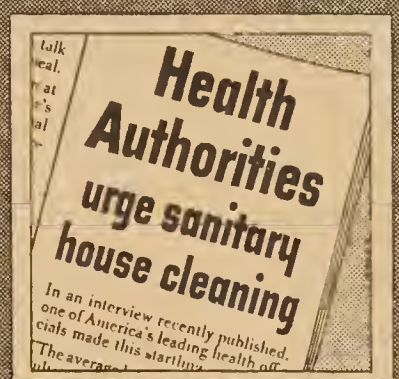
—A. A.—

One cord of pulpwood cut from a farm woodlot will make 18,000 one-pint paper milk bottles.

In these critical times

it's especially important to make your home *CLOROX-CLEAN*

...for Greater Health Protection!



Infection Dangers Spread Easily

Fewer Civilian Doctors and Nurses

America Must Keep Workers Healthy

HEALTH PROTECTION is more important today than ever due to reduced civilian medical facilities, and the need to keep America's workers on the job for Victory. These are added reasons why health authorities are urging housewives throughout the nation to maintain high standards of home sanitation. Clorox used in routine cleansing makes household "danger zones" hygienically clean.

WHY TAKE CHANCES!

"When it's CLOROX-CLEAN it's hygienically clean!"

Your Kitchen can be one of the main sources of possible infection unless made hygienically clean. It's easy to combat kitchen germ dangers with Clorox . . . it disinfects, deodorizes and removes stains from dishes, glassware, tile, enamel, linoleum, wood surfaces. Clorox also bleaches and removes stains from dishcloths . . . makes them fresh-smelling, sanitary.

In the Bathroom where millions of germs may cling to seemingly clean surfaces, Clorox-Cleanliness is important, too. Make it a regular habit to disinfect with Clorox in routine cleansing of washbasins, bathtubs, toilets, floors, tile, enamel and woodwork. And Clorox makes your bathroom spick-and-span . . . for it removes stains and brightens surfaces.

And in Laundering, sanitation is vitally important as an added safeguard to health. Clorox used in laundering makes white and color-fast cottons and linens hygienically clean. It gently bleaches white cottons and linens (brightens fast colors), removes stains, scorch, mildew. Clorox also lessens rubbing, thus conserving your hard-to-replace linens.

BUY WAR BONDS

Remember, when you buy Clorox, you get the same full strength, same high quality for your money, today as always. Clorox is ultra-refined, free from caustic . . . an exclusive, patented quality-feature. Clorox is efficient and extra-gentle in use. Simply follow directions on label. There is only one Clorox, always ask for it by name.

America's Favorite Bleach and Household Disinfectant

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects

DEODORIZES BLEACHES REMOVES STAINS

Copr. 1944, Clorox Chemical Co.

GAY *and* GLAMOROUS!

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

ANYONE who has bought ready-mades recently, especially in the lower-priced group, realizes the advantage of getting materials and making her own clothing.

For lighter moments and lighter materials, Basque Frock **No. 3753** is easy to make and has plenty of eye-appeal. Look for one of those pretty prints, either cotton or rayon, that just make your fingers itch to cut and sew.

The casual frock with new brief cap sleeves is **No. 2748**. Make it up in one of the many delightful seer-suckers now available and you will have a garment that laughs at soaring temperatures. Chambray and the scarcer gingham also are possibilities.

No. 3817 is a well-cut dress with trim neckline and comfortable action back designed for flattery. If you want to make a complete and delightful outfit, get enough material to make the dress plus hat and roomy "hobo" bag, set **No. 3859.** Or contrasting material for trimming the dress and making the hat and bag set would give the outfit an entirely different look, besides offering a possible use for remnants.

For the 6-to 14-year-old girl **No. 3778** presents a sun-back as crisp as a lettuce leaf for offsetting any heat wave, and the jaunty bolero is just what cool evenings or a trip down-street calls for.

The older ones like their sunsuits, too. **No. 3815** has plenty of glamour and a little bit of daring in its bare midriff.

For that littlest girl in the family, Play Dress **No. 3782** with its matched cap is as sweet a set as you could find anywhere. Tiny striped seersucker or pastel chambray would work up beautifully.

And don't forget the little boy; Sailor Suit **No. 3773** would go straight to his heart. That of course calls for sturdy fabric, cotton broadcloth, poplin, gabardine and the like.

Applique **No. 11216** is a separate hot-iron transfer pattern, priced the same as suit pattern.

A touch of glamorous ruffling glorifies Playsuit **No. 3801.** The oval neckline is new; the skirt makes the outfit doubly useful.

As pretty a pinafore as you could possibly wish for is **No. 3703** with its unusual neckline and those fetching ruffles, effective whether you are set for hostessing or for sun-bathing.

To perk up your summer outfits make as many smart calots or pert beau-catchers as you possibly can. Pattern **3840** shows a lovely petal calot as well as other small hats, together with a highly useful band-box bag to go with them.

A sleek halter neck sun-back, easy to make and easy to wear, is **No. 3775.** Even your 'teen-age daughter could make this for herself. The bolero lends an added attraction and is included in the pattern.

For a breathless summer afternoon, there is nothing more becoming than a soft feminine frock in a light pastel sheer. **No. 3802** is a universally becoming model and is simplicity itself to make.

You could button yourself into bright little suds-lover **No. 3480** in less time than it takes to tell. The cap sleeve and oval neckline make it important just now. Bag **No. 2795** is a delightful accessory if made in matching or contrasting materials.

Pretty practical playsuit **No. 3793** might inveigle your young lady into helping you with that Victory Garden. With or without blouse it is a style which will ring the bell with her.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3753. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅝ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2748. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3817. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3859. Cut in one size, 1 yard 35-inch fabric (hat); ¾ yard 35-inch fabric (bag).

No. 3778. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric (dress); ⅝ yard 35-inch fabric (bolero).

No. 3815. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3782. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6. Size 4, 2 yards 35-inch fabric, 6 yards braid (dress and hat).

No. 3773. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric, ⅜ yard contrasting.

No. 11216 is a separate transfer pattern.

No. 3801. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 4½ yards 35-inch fabric (playsuit and skirt).

No. 3703. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3840. Cut in one size, none of them requires more than ½ yard 35-inch fabric.

No. 3775. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric (dress); 1 yard 35-inch fabric (bolero).

No. 3802. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric, 1¼ yards ruffling.

No. 3480. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 35-inch fabric, 2 yards binding, 2¾ yards lace edging.

No. 3793. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric (playsuit); 1⅛ yards 35-inch fabric (blouse).

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our colorful new Summer Fashion Book, or just 25c for the Fashion Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

"Well, this Farm Bureau is here to stay. And I think unless dealers do something about it, cooperative buying of farm supplies is coming also. Smart dealers will get on and ride with these new changes. Those not so smart will get run over."

"Got a couple of bumps myself," said Ezra, with a crooked grin.

But as he straightened a little in his chair it was apparent that he was interested in spite of himself, for he had more respect for the judgment of the woman who sat across from him than for the judgment of anyone else in the world except Helen.

"Well," Sarah continued, "let's build again, maybe not so big. Then why not go to John Barrett—he's a good farmer with some influence around here. Yes, now, brace your feet, go to Al Clinton—and to the County Agent—and say to them frankly that you've been wrong — maybe both sides have been wrong, usually are in any row—and that perhaps you could plan a kind of partnership, you to use your experience, business ability, and your new plant as a sort of agent-buyer for all the farmers around here. Maybe they could get together in some kind of a group so they could work with you."

"Sarah, it wouldn't work," said Ezra, flatly. "There ain't the profit in this business that every farmer thinks there is. It costs too much to pay for all the services and for the waste that goes with handlin' supplies. And when

(*Continued on opposite page*)

How to Freeze and Can Peas

PEAS BEGIN to deteriorate immediately upon picking and the sooner they are processed, the better the result will be. They should be selected at their very best stage for eating, discarding any immature or wrinkled pods.

To Freeze Peas

Shell, wash peas in cold water, using a colander or wire basket with a wire handle; immerse the peas in rapidly boiling water with at least one gallon of water for each pound of peas. Lift the basket up and down and jiggle it slightly so that the peas may be evenly heated. Scald them in this hot water for one minute; immerse in cold water, 50° F. or less, using two gallons of water for each pound of peas. When peas have reached 60° F., remove from water and drain. Do not let stand in water longer than necessary. Pack in moisture-vapor-proof containers. Place packages promptly in the sharp freezer. If there must be a delay of an hour, place them in a refrigerator or pack in crushed ice.

Frozen vegetables do not require thawing before cooking. As little water as possible is used in cooking.

To Can Peas

Speed of handling is as necessary in canning peas as in freezing. Select them when they are right for eating, and as quickly as possible wash and shell; boil 3 minutes in boiling salted water. Pack hot in clean hot pint jars and add hot water to ½ inch of top. Do not pack peas too tight as they expand while cooking. Add ½ teaspoon salt, adjust seal according to the type of jar you use. Process 45 minutes at 10 pounds pressure, *or* 3 hours in boiling water bath. Be sure that water in boiling water bath is at least 1 inch above the tops of the containers, and process for required length of time. Begin timing only after the water has come back to a rapid boil after jars have been placed in it, and see that water is kept at a rapid, steady boil during entire processing period.

After removing jars from canner, complete the seal if necessary. Remove to table or shelf, allowing about 1 inch of space between jars. Avoid drafts. When thoroughly cooled and checked over to see if all have sealed perfectly, label with date and variety; store in cool dark place.

Before tasting or serving peas or any other non-acid vegetable canned in boiling water bath, bring to an active boil in an uncovered pan and let boil vigorously for 10 minutes.

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

Green Beans with Crumb Topping

BECAUSE of the great number of green beans canned last year the family's appetite may have begun to protest by now. Here is a good way to "doctor" up the beans by making them more palatable and at the same time adding needed vitamins and minerals. This topping is equally good for other cooked vegetables, such as broccoli, spinach and cabbage.

- 3 tablespoons fat or drippings
- ½ cup bread crumbs
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 pt. cooked green beans

OPTIONAL:
- 2 tablespoons grated raw carrot
- 1 tablespoon parsley, chopped
- ½ teaspoon grated onion

Melt fat in frying pan. Add bread crumbs and brown lightly, in about two minutes. Remove from heat, add salt and, if desired, add grated carrot, chopped parsley and grated onion. Have ready the hot canned or cooked beans, seasoned with salt and pepper, in a warm serving dish; sprinkle with crumb mixture and serve at once. Six servings.

THIS FORTUNE

By Bianca Bradbury.

This is my fortune in the commonplace:
The sight and touch of things, of sturdy walls,
Of summer hills beyond a window framed
In calico. An April rain that falls
In sleepy patterns on a friendly roof.
Two heads together, in a looking glass.
The small, determined shoes upon the stair,
The miracle of crocus in the grass,
A copper kettle, fires on hearths,
A kitten's footprints in the feather snow.
These, a thousand others, I will hold
So close that they will never let me go.

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from opposite page*)

the farmers found out that they weren't gettin' as much as they should out of their deal, they'd blame me, think I was the one makin' the profit."

"Maybe you're right," said Sarah with less emphasis. "But just as sure as preaching, something like that is coming."

"What's your other scheme?" asked Ezra. "You said you had two."

"Well, the other plan is to build again, continue to be an independent dealer, but with the resolute policy that no other dealer or no group of farmers can get any better feed or supply service anywhere else than they can from Ezra Chittendon. I'd get a younger man as manager under you, a college-trained fellow who knows his feeds and other farm supplies. To make sure he was practical and knew farm folks, I'd be sure he was a farm boy. I'd put just as good a man down in your big feed mill and supply house as they have got up there in the Farm Bureau or anywhere else. I'd make every farmer feel he was more than welcome every time he came to this place and to the plant. I'd make sure that the manager knew all about the feeds, and I'd run the business with a small enough profit so that no one could get the same quality feed any cheaper anywhere else."

Again Sarah turned prophet.

"There always will be in this or any other business room for that kind of a dealer."

Ezra was leaning forward on his desk.

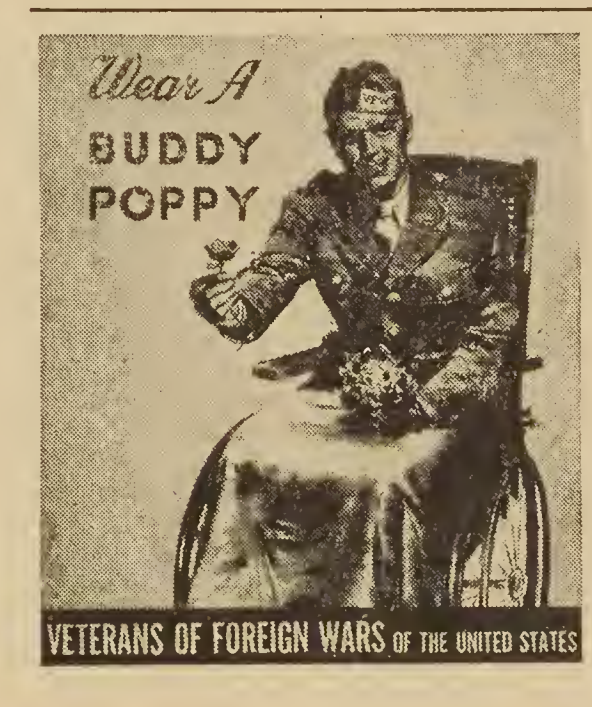
"Costs money to give all that service," he said. "Just the salary of that young fellow would be twice as much as I've ever paid my foreman."

"And worth three times as much," retorted Sarah. "That kind of service would give you a volume of business so that even a small profit would count up."

Ezra got up, walked briskly across the room and shook the grate of the old coal stove till the whole stove rattled. Then he took off the lid, dumped in a scuttleful of coal with a bang, slammed the lid on again, walked rapidly across to the other corner to put on his overcoat and hat, turned back and said:

"You've given me a new grip on things. Something to think about. Thanks, Sarah."

Then afraid of being caught showing sentiment, he bolted out of the office. (*To be continued*)



OUR 25-TO-1 CASH GUARANTEE

Because we want you to find out for yourself what a superior product Maca Yeast is, we make this startling offer: If the bread or rolls you bake with Maca aren't the best you ever tasted, we'll pay you, in cash, 25 TIMES THE RETAIL PRICE of the package of Maca Yeast you buy from your grocer! YOU are the sole judge in this sensational 25-to-1 test!

The Original Fast, Granular Yeast! Keeps Without Refrigeration! ALL YEAST! No Water, No Filler!

HERE'S your opportunity to find out, without risk of losing a single penny, what thrilling baking success Maca brings! This tried-and-true product has helped millions of women make richer, smoother, tastier, more attractive bread and rolls . . . helped them bake faster, more easily, too. We know it can do the same for you! So why not *prove* it? Just try Maca Yeast, and if the bread or rolls you bake with it aren't better in every way than any you ever baked, mail us the empty Maca wrapper, and we'll pay you 25 TIMES THE RETAIL PRICE of the package of Maca Yeast!

Triple-Tested to Insure Your Success . . .

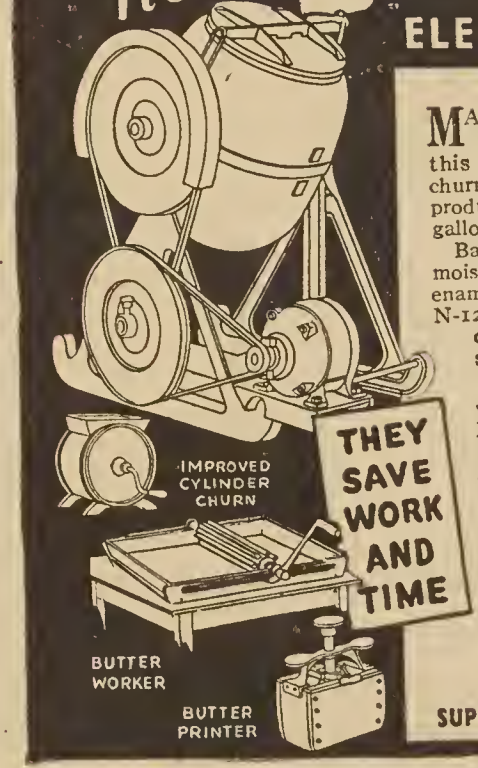
The reason we're so confident you'll be delighted with Maca Yeast is because every batch is TRIPLE-TESTED to insure greater baking success for you. It's tested: 1. For hi-speed baking; 2. For excellent results; 3. For keeping qualities. So you can always depend on it to act extra fast . . . to give your bread and rolls a delicious, home-baked flavor, a smooth, even texture and a beautiful appearance. Dated for freshness—Maca will keep on your pantry shelf for weeks, handy whenever you need it.

Prove it Yourself! Make the 25-to-1 Test!

See why it pays to insist on Maca, the original fast, granular yeast. Get Maca Yeast at your grocer's today, and make the 25-to-1 test!

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY, DEPT. 105, 1750 N. ASHLAND AVE., CHICAGO 22, ILLINOIS

You'll get more money out of Butter with the "New SUPERIOR" SANITARY ELECTRIC CHURN



THEY SAVE WORK AND TIME

MAKE your butter business yield top profits with "Superior" churns and other equipment units of this famous old-established line. The motor-driven churn illustrated puts real speed into butter making—and produces better butter. More dollars of profit for every gallon of cream.

Barrel, thick acid-proof stoneware, glazed; will not absorb moisture or injurious matter. Strong steel frame, white enamel finish, easily cleaned. N-8 gals., $85; N-10 gals., $90; N-12 gals., $95; N-15 gals., $100; N-25 gals., $125. Churning capacity one half of gal. capacity. Equipped with single phase AC motor; other motors priced on request.

IMPROVED CYLINDER CHURN—Barrel, selected white pine. Dashers, birch, easily removed for cleaning. Five capacities: 1 to 8 gals.

"SUPERIOR" BUTTER WORKER—A favorite with dairymen since 1875. Highly efficient; will work a batch of butter in from 3 to 5 minutes. Mixes more uniformly than by hand. Very substantial. All metal parts galvanized or tinned. Four capacities: 10 to 50 lbs.

"SUPERIOR" BUTTER PRINTER—Molds from 10 to 15 prints per minute. Quickly adjusted to give correct weight. Close-grained hardwood. Prints pounds and half pounds.

If no dealer near you order from us and write for literature on complete line

SUPERIOR CHURN & MFG. CO. • 7 Green St., Huntington, N.Y.

Spray Brooder Houses Now with PAR-O-SAN After Cleaning and Scrubbing

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH

Combat coccidiosis now, *before* it takes chicks your country needs. Don't wait. Coccidiosis may strike anytime, anywhere, and wipe out your profits for the year.

Chicks must pick up coccidia to contract the disease. So, provide clean ground. Then, be sure to clean and scrub the brooder house thoroughly. But, even *clean looking* brooder houses may contain coccidia. So, *disinfect thoroughly* by giving both house and equipment a good soaking with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San.* Spray Par-O-San into every crack and corner. Par-O-San *kills* coccidia on proper contact.

Keep It Up! Spray the Litter

Don't stop just because the house has been disinfected. If the chicks get outdoors, coccidia may be tracked in or dropped. As a further precaution, *spray the litter often with* Par-O-San. Par-O-San has a pleasant odor. Will not harm the baby chicks. Stainless, non-caustic. Dilutes in either oil or water.

Follow "Poultry Conservation For Victory" recommendations. For full details, sound advice and Dr. Salsbury products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores displaying these emblems.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory WE ARE CO-OPERATING

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

GET THE *Genuine* Dr. SALSBURY'S PAR-O-SAN

THE POWERFUL *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

Hotel Great Northern

Now under the ownership Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Newly decorated lounges and dining rooms. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the popular Marble Grill.

Large, Comfortable ROOM & BATH from.. $3 per day

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

118 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19

J. A. MacDONALD, *Mgr.*

One Best Home Way To BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS *at once!*

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. *Well worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

STOP! Get the BLACK LEAF 40

Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

SPRAY with BLACK LEAF 40

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

See Your Dealer

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED, Louisville 2, Ky.

GARDEN FOR VICTORY 4403

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

CANVAS COVERS

Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

STUDYING HENS!

(*Continued from Page* 1)

carrying infection from hens to chicks.

By careful selection of breeding stock, mortality from all causes in pullets between 160 and 500 days of age in a line of White Leghorns bred for resistance to disease was reduced from 64 per cent in the original unselected population to 38 per cent in the fourth selected generation. It was proved that it is practical to breed for resistance to disease and at the same time improve the stock with respect to size of birds, their eggs, and their ability to lay.

Cornell, and no doubt many other colleges, is doing some particularly interesting and valuable work to find new methods of detecting infertile eggs prior to incubation or very early in the incubation period, and already there are good results. For example, if the infertility of the egg can be determined while it is still fresh, it would save millions of dollars in loss, because about one-third of the eggs are found to be infertile and such eggs could be marketed.

Better Shells

In one laboratory there were hundreds of egg shells being tested for permeability of the shells. An egg shell which absorbs moisture too readily will not be a good egg for hatching. The old-timers will remember when we used to do various things on the farm to keep eggs fresh. We buried them in oats, put them down in water glass. For years the scientists have carried on experiments in the preservation of eggs. Dr. Romanoff has found that the keeping quality of the eggs could be greatly improved if they were immersed for 5 seconds in boiling water and kept in a cool place. Try it! Dr. Funk of the Missouri State College found that eggs kept for 10 minutes in hot mineral oil at 140° F. will keep fresh for a long time. The Army is now using large quantities of eggs prepared in this way.

Poultry scientists say that when you wash eggs you should use water slightly warmer than the egg itself.

Packing Eggs

One of the great problems of the small flock owner is the large amount of work involved in cleaning, grading and packing eggs. Large producers have special cleaning and grading apparatus, but smaller producers cannot afford it. Cornell is doing some work to simplify this job.

In electric brooding with home made units, tests at Cornell show that the special electric light bulb used has to be at just the right angle to keep the chicks at the correct temperature and prevent them from piling up. This angle should be from 18 to 20 degrees down from the horizontal.

Real Progress

Well, these are only a few of the high spots of what the poultry research men are doing at Cornell. If you multiply this by what is being done at all of the other colleges and experiment stations, you begin to get some appreciation of the splendid contribution that research is making toward poultry progress. I seldom see a big flock of hens kept under modern scientific conditions, or see some of the research work that is being done in poultry, that I don't think of the advances that have been made in this branch of farming since I was a boy. All of you old-timers remember the farm flock of forty years ago. It was never culled. When the hens died of old age they were replaced with chicks hatched by setting hens. The hens scratched for most of their living, their diet was never balanced, nothing was known about better breeding, and most of the henhouses were dirty, cold and draugh-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Baby Chicks

"Less feed per egg"

• A Kerr Chick eats no more than an ordinary chick—BUT grows faster, lays sooner. 120,000 breeders on 240-acre farm blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum). 100% live delivery guaranteed. 36 years of fair dealings. Order chicks early for advance order discount. Price list, free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVENUE, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS... $12. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

REDBIRD FARM

R. I. REDS — Egg-bred 34 years.
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
WH. LEGHORNS ROCK-RED CROSS
All Breeders Pullorum Tested
98% Livability First 4 Weeks
on Champ, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
Write today for Price List and Free Folder.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass. Route 11.

ADAIR BROS. *New England-Bred* VITALITY CHICKS

FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS
Also Meat-Bred Cockerel Chicks in straight breeds and crosses. Special offers in Started Chicks.
ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
Write for free Catalog and money-saving prices —$3.90 per 100 and up.
Address the Plant nearest you.
ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
Dept. AA-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

ORDER MAY & JUNE CHICKS NOW

Our Reds and Rock-Red Crosses are backed by breeding which assures livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size, maximum production of eggs and meat. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or Straight-run. Write for Catalog today. Order Early.

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N.Y.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

White Leghorn Pullets

month old 50c, COCKERELS same age, 20c each. Immediate Delivery. 10% deposit books order. Shipments are made by express collect.

ALSO BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired and large type WHITE LEGHORNS	$ 8.00	$15.00	$ 1.25
Bar. & Wh. Rox and Reds	11.00	12.00	11.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.

NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

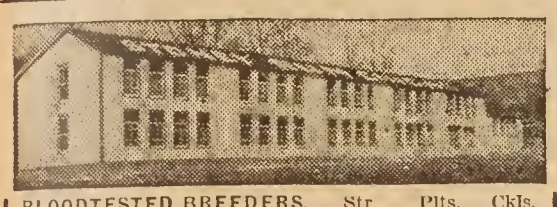
Baby Chicks

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males

U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant. BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. E-4, Vineland, N. J.



BLOODTESTED BREEDERS.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Hanson Sired Big	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$12.50	$22.50	$5.00
Large Type White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	5.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Special N. H. Reds	17.00	26.00	17.00

H. Mix $14.-100. Plts. guar. 95% true. 100% live del. Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. 1944 CAT. FREE. Order EARLY. Reserve your chicks for future delivery.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

	NON-SEX	PLTS.	CKLS.
	100	100	100
Special Mating Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	18.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	12.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	13.00

H. Mix. $11; H. Mix, no sex guar., $10. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra
QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid

	Str. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	9.00	18.00	2.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	16.00	11.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00

H. Mixed $9 per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Plts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Monday and Thursday each week.	STR. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
Large White Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$ 1.50
Bar. & W. Rox, Wh. Wy.	10.00	16.00	10.00
N. Hamp. & R. I. Reds	10.00	16.00	10.00
White Giants	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rox Cross	10.00	16.00	10.00
Mixed, when available	9.00	12.00	7.00

WE GUARANTEE 100% LIVE DELIVERY ALL BREEDS. B.W.D. TESTED. We pay postage when paid in full with order 10 days before shipping. We ship C.O.D. Order from Ad.
KISHACOQUILLAS HATCHERY, Box A, Allensville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$2.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

ty in the winter, lousy in summer. The hen laid a few eggs in the spring of the year, which were traded for groceries, and often held in the hot grocery store until—well, the least said along this line the better.

In comparison, now look at the modern poultry business. Credit for much of this progress goes to the poultry scientists in Cornell and other colleges and experiment stations, to the teachers of poultry husbandry, to feed manufacturers, and last but not least, to the Extension men who have carried the gospel of better methods out to the farms.

On top of all this work, of course, no progress could have been made without the practical help and cooperation of progressive farmers themselves.

—A. A.—

SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR POULTRY MANURE

Heavy applications of poultry manure are not advisable on any crop. It is so rich in nitrogen that vegetables and flowers put up a rank growth of leaves and stalks with but few blossoms or fruit.

When superphosphate is added to poultry manure it makes a fertilizer that is more nearly balanced, and that may be used in moderate quantities on crops and flowers. The accepted method of re-enforcing poultry manure with superphosphate is to scatter the superphosphate on the dropping boards or in the dropping pit. This serves the additional purpose of preventing the escape of nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

Not long ago I was in a large poultry house where the windows were wide open because the owner did not like the odor of ammonia in the room when the house was closed enough to allow the ventilation system to operate. The litter was damp as a result of the open windows. A better plan would have been to keep down the ammonia fumes by liberal use of superphosphate, then to keep the litter dry by allowing the ventilation system to operate as it should.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

FLUSHES FOR COCCIDIOSIS

There are many effective flushes for outbreaks of coccidiosis. These seem helpful in the recovery of chicks though the use of a flush as a preventive of the trouble seems very questionable and it is expensive. Some of the most commonly used flushes are:

Commercial flushing mash — Feed with water for one day except in unusual cases; then use for two days.

Home-mixed flushing mash — Made by mixing 25 pounds of dried milk with 75 pounds of growing mash. This is fed for one to two days as a commercial mash would be fed.

Molasses flush—One pint of feeding molasses to four gallons of water. It is fed one to two days, depending upon the severity of the outbreak.

Epsom salts flush — Remove the drinking water at night and confine the birds to the house so they will have access to no other water. Give epsom salts in the drinking water at the rate of one ounce (two tablespoonfuls) per gallon of water. Give fresh water in afternoon. — *From "Feathered Fax", Mass. State College of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

EMPTY FEED HOPPERS AND COCCIDIOSIS

Does it help to prevent coccidiosis in chicks if the feed hoppers are allowed to get empty sometime during the day?

On the contrary, the Wisconsin Experiment Station finds that there is less trouble from coccidiosis where chicks have feed in front of them all the time. When the chicks get hungry, they pick up more litter which may be infected, and the coccidia seem to develop faster when the chick's digestive system is empty.

—A. A.—

"BLUE COMB"

Please tell me of a treatment for "Blue Comb."

Feeding grain in hoppers during August and September—blue comb season—may help. Keep the birds drinking as much water as possible. When the pullets fail to clean up their grain at night, reduce the amount fed or cut out grain feeding entirely. Make every effort to keep the birds hungry. If the disease is noticed before the appetite is greatly reduced, a flush will help—with epsom salts. Dissolve 1½ pounds in 5 gallons of water and give it as the only water for a whole day. It will take about 5 gallons of this solution for each 100 hens. A pint of molasses to 5 gallons of water will produce a flush. A flush should not be used while the outbreak is severe—only if you can catch it early.

If the birds won't eat a dry mash, feeding a wet mash until the birds' appetites return will help. Good results have been reported from a mixture composed of 50 parts bran, 50 parts ground oats, and 10 parts of molasses, with enough water to make a crumbly mash.—*E. I. Robertson.*

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 11)

yet he is expected to think it is good business to sell things for 2c that cost him 5c to produce.

Without him any community would be hopeless, a dead-end street, a Texas redhot without the frankfurter.

If you praise him, he unconsciously looks to see what you have in the other hand to sock with.

All this and more, too, have I learned about the farmer and I salute him.

May I continue on my farm without salute.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
Special AA Grade White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Black Minorcas	10.00	19.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	11.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $9.00-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $8.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$16.00	$1.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

I Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.) All Chicks hatched from Blood Tested Stock.
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh. Bl. Buff, Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$16.00	$ 3.50
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	13.00	18.00	10.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar. & W. Rox	16.00	24.00	10.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large English White Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	16.00	11.00

Heavy Mix $10. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM. PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

Ducklings: Mammoth Pekins, White Runners. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N.Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. $25.00-100. R. A. GARMAN, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of discase through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

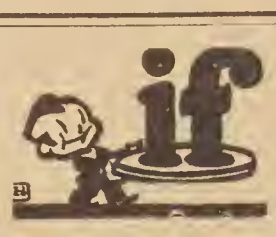
Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

We are registering boys of 15 and over and some girls 16 and over who attend high schools and colleges. They seek summer work on farms within 150 miles from New York City. Some have had a little experience. Most are without it. If you are ready to employ such help, write for an order blank. We are a service organization and make no charge to employer or employee.
The Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

FENCING for the FARM
HEAVY STOCK FENCE, BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE.
Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N.Y.

FOR SALE — A family dairy, complete with 14 milch cows, retail route equipment, a three-unit furnished apartment building, 20 acres land. Close to big-income community.
N. L. VAN DUYNE, Realtor
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA.

Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

PIGEONS

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

TO ME ALWAYS the most interesting bit of land in the Northeast is a pasture. The longer I farm, the more the conviction grows on me that our northeastern pastures are potentially our richest agricultural asset.

Over a ten year period I must admit that what I considered a good pasture once and what I believe to be a good one now represent a good deal of progress on my part. I hope I will be smart enough to raise my standards just as much in the next ten years.

Poor Pastures Common

Generally speaking, our northeastern agriculture to date has gotten along on relatively poor pastures. If the whole Northeast should go to work on its pastures and improve them as much as some individuals have done, we would wake up some spring with our farm operations out of balance. This is just what has happened to me.

During the last three or four years we have been making real strides in pasture improvement at Sunnygables, and as a result the rules and practices which we once automatically followed in our farm management are changed. I have often told about our livestock on this page and our farm equipment. Apparently many of you from your letters have enjoyed visiting about these items. Now I am going to call the roll of our pastures and tell you a little of our experience with them.

What I'd like to do would be to get some of you to writing in about your pasture experience so that we can all use this page to bring out some new ideas.

Hines' Pasture

About two miles south of our Sunnygables buildings we have the Hines' pasture, roughly fifty acres sloping toward the south and east. At the top of a slope is a large basement barn with running water in it. We keep this basement dark in the summer time and always well supplied with quantities of loose salt. The pasture which slopes away from the barn is divided into two parts on roughly a 40-60 basis with the dividing fence running up to the barn so that cattle can be shifted from one side of the pasture to the other simply by opening and closing doors leading into the basement of the barn.

Two years ago we improved this pasture according to suggestions given us by Professor Carl Bender of the New Jersey Experiment Station. The first year after we did this we pastured about fifty spayed Hereford heifers on it, and through a lucky combination of a good gain by the heifers and an increase in price, we figured that the heifers completely paid for the pasture so that all we had left in it was the cost of improving it.

Last summer we ran forty choice Hereford yearlings on this pasture. We bought these yearlings off wheat pasturage in Texas. They averaged a little over 600 lbs. when we turned them out and they did very well. We paid too much for them, however, a trifle over 16c a lb. delivered—so that despite the fact that they made excellent gains we only netted a little over $400 on them at the close of the pasture season. We figure, however, that even this net return was sufficient to pay the carrying charges and write off the improvements that we had put on the pasture to date.

This meant that we started out this spring with the fifty acres standing on our books at only one dollar. This circumstance gave us the nerve to follow out the recommendations of Dr. Karl Butler of the G.L.F. and put on about $400 worth of fertilizer, which is designed to take care of this pasture for three years. We now have turned out on it 40 Hereford yearlings which probably average under 500 lbs. They would grade common and good. We plan to add 12 more, which we will eartag and weigh before we turn them out so that we can get an idea of what they will gain between May 15 and October 15.

Last summer we did not clip this pasture at all. A lot of thistles and some burdocks came up in it. This summer we hope to clip at least once, and twice if necessary, to control these big weeds.

Since I am sure that the 52 yearlings cannot keep up with the grass which will grow on this pasture, during May and early June, it would be possible by keeping them off a part of it to cut quite a little hay in June, which could be put into the barn and fed to them if we run into very dry weather during July and August. We will be unable to do this, however, simply because we haven't the labor available.

Summarizing, the Hines' pasture stands in our roll call as the pasture with which we have experimented by starting with the original sod and applying larger quantities of fertilizer than we have ever dared invest in for the treatment of any other field. The big question we have about the way we are improving this pasture is that we are not taking advantage in our improving of it of the introduction of Ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, brome grass or Reed's canary grass.

Decker Pasture

About a quarter of a mile south of Sunnygables we have a pasture which is made up of a combination of owned and leased land which we call the Decker pasture. It is about the same size and slopes about the same as the Hines' pasture. It also is serviced by a basement barn to which two parts of the pasture, divided about on a 30-70 basis, lead. Here again we can change the cattle from one pasture to another simply by manipulating the doors leading into the basement of the barn.

Last summer we turned out on this area 20 Angus cows, which happened to give us a one hundred per cent calf crop. However, toward fall this pasture, which has not been much improved, petered out and we had to take the cows and their calves off it. We wintered the 20 cows at Larchmont farm, where they consumed as much hay and silage as it took to feed 40 Hereford yearlings in the same barn the year before. Somewhere we picked up some abortion in this herd and it looks now as though we would not get much over two-thirds of a calf crop within a twelve months' period.

On the Decker pasture we have begun what we call the island-type of pasture improvement. By this we mean the selection of areas of varying sizes in a pasture which can be cheaply fenced off, plowed, fertilized and reseeded. A year ago last fall in the Decker pasture we fenced off a field of four acres and sowed it to Rye, brome grass and ladino clover. Last spring the rye furnished pasturage in late April. We had so much pasturage in the rest of the field that the cows which didn't like the rye too well did not keep it down, so we combined a light crop in midsummer. During the past winter we topdressed with manure the rye stubble, and we now have in the Decker pasture a fenced-off island of fine ladino clover and brome grass pasture. Because of the top-dressing of manure, the cows will not graze this now, and we are planning on clipping it. We could make some hay if we had the labor available.

What we are hoping for with this little four-acre island is to have some really good pasture when the rest of the Decker pasture begins to run down. We expect that the ladino clover over a two or three year period will go out and be replaced by native white clover. We hope that the brome grass will stick and thicken its stand each year for several years.

Our program for the Decker pasture this summer calls for plowing and seeding to rye, ladino clover and brome grass, a ten-acre island, and the year following we expect to take a twelve-acre slice of this pasture.

Summarizing, we do not expect that the fifty-acre Decker pasture will carry 20 Angus cows and their calves on good pasturage clear through the season. Fortunately, we have a reserve pasture into which they can be turned in midsummer if necessary. We are using this pasture to try out the island type of improvement. From the way the first four-acre improved patch looks, we will in two or three years have the Decker pasture where it will carry at least 30 mature cows all season, and we will give brome grass a real tryout as a pasture grass along with ladino clover, which we are already satisfied is the best pasture legume for us to use in a pasture improvement program based on plowing and reseeding.

Coy Glen Pasture

About a mile northwest of Sunnygables we have our Coy Glen pasture. This is about 100 acres of dry, gravelly land sloping sharply to the south. It is the earliest land we own. We turned out on it this year on April 28.

Over half of this pasture is divided into two parts which lead into a basement barn. Then there are three smaller parcels, two of which lead into a basement barn and one of which is off by itself. This spring we turned out approximately 50 head of cattle on the Coy Glen pasture. Right now there are 30 yearlings and 17 matured dairy cows on it.

In the five parts of this pasture we now have every combination of pasture improvement we have ever tried. Some of it is original sod, which has been both manured and treated with quite heavy applications of commercial fertilizer. The rest of it has all been plowed and reseeded, some of them straight seedings, and some of them made with rye or wheat. From these new seedings we now have growing on this pasture, in addition to the native grasses, ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa, and the most brome grass we have tried anywhere.

It is the performance of the above legumes and brome grass, plus the way they are growing on this Coy Glen pasture, which gives us our real glimpse into the future of pasture improvement. As I said above, there are nearly 100 acres in this pasture. Yet so far this spring, 50 head of cattle have been kept confined to only 25 acres of it, and they are nowhere near keeping under control the grasses and legumes which are growing on this area.

So far as May and June are concerned, our Coy Glen pasture through our programs of improvement will easily carry from one to two mature cows to the acre. This means that we either have to put this much stock on it or do a lot of clipping.

When hot, dry weather starts in, however, this pasture will go back fast. Then it is that I hope the alfalfa, the birdsfoot trefoil — of which we have only a small stand — and the brome grass which this year is growing on the Coy Glen pasture in abundance — will come through.

In our roll call of pastures, at Coy Glen we have licked the problem of spring and fall pasturage away beyond our expectations. We do not know yet about July and August, but we do have the basis for experimenting with alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and brome grass to furnish feed during this period.

Sunnygables Pasture

Running into the main barn at Sunnygables we have approximately 200 acres of owned and leased creek bottom pasturage. This is badly cut up by the creeks which empty into it and flow through it, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and by stands of trees here and there. The only improving we have ever done on this pasture has been to broadcast each spring two or three hundred pounds of sweet clover seed on the areas which the creeks have washed bare. Sometimes this sweet clover catches and makes fine fall pasturage, and sometimes it doesn't come up at all.

The one big virtue about the Sunnygables pasture is that it never dries out. This spring, on May 2, we turned out on it 50 head of beef cattle of all sizes and ages. It will do much more than support them. Therefore we will bring to it animals from other pastures as they dry out. This gives us a very comforting reserve, in case of a dry season.

When I ride over this big 200 acre area with its gravel bars, its dried up creek beds and its rich alluvial flats, I am impressed with what we can do with improving it. This fall I hope to make a start. Just how we'll tackle the job, however, we have not yet decided. We would like to get away from plowing. We are considering discing areas, but don't know what grasses and legumes to use to get best results, or whether or not we should sow some cover crop like rye in making the seedings. I suppose the only way we will get our answers will be by the cut and try method. Cutting and trying is going to be a lot of fun.

Of one thing I am certain. It is that by applying some management we will be able at least to treble the carrying capacity of this pasture, and that when we have done this—because it is so well watered—we will have a pasture which will produce well throughout the entire season.

Bibbins Pasture

Also at Sunnygables we have a 16-acre field we used to call the Pond Lot until we improved it according to the suggestions of A. L. Bibbins of the G.L.F. There are only 16 acres in this field which is a series of dry, gravelly loam knolls. At the present time there are 18 two-year-old dairy heifers running on it, and the three-year-old stand of ladino clover and native grasses which have come in is growing right away from them.

If we get hot, dry weather in July and August, this pasture will dry up on us. Small as it is, in our roll call of pastures we use it to typify what is now our principle pasture problem at Sunnygables. I wonder if many northeastern farmers don't share this problem with us. *How can we develop a pasture which will give us dependable grazing during hot, dry midsummer weather?*

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

MAINE FENCES

"I would appreciate your advice as to the line fences in the State of Maine. The problem has just come up where a new fence has to be constructed as well as the line has to be determined, locating the corners."

This would seem to call for the services of a surveyor. There is, of course, no law that covers this matter of locating. Quite often the two owners can meet and agree upon a location and the fence built thereon becomes a legal boundary. If they are unable to agree a survey would be necessary.

When a boundary is established or agreed upon the owners must build jointly if both are improving their land. If only one owner pastures his land, then he must build and maintain, because the law holds him responsible for damage done by his animals to the crops or property of another.

In case of a dispute as to the portion or kind of fence each must build, two "Fence Viewers" appointed by the Town shall be called in to decide. A legal fence in Maine is any fence four feet high and in good repair of any material acceptable to the Fence Viewers. No barbed wire fence is legal unless it has a top rail or a rider of wood. No barbed wire may be used on any line fence within thirty rods of a dwelling without the consent in writing of the owner of the dwelling.—*Frank Washburn.*

—A. A.—

NEGLIGENCE?

"About two months ago, my son gave $2.00 to a man who said his name was J. S. Buston for a subscription to 'Motor'. This agent said he was a discharged serviceman, and showed some credentials to back up his statements. When the magazine did not arrive, my son wrote to the publishers of 'Motor'. They replied that they did not have a representative by the name of Buston and that my son's order had not been sent in to them. I thought that this information might save some other subscriber from losing money."

We are glad to pass this along for the guidance of our readers. Incidentally, the receipt which was given our reader did not carry the name of the publisher of the magazine called "Motor", but was merely a blank which could be bought at any stationery store. If any subscriber is approached by a man answering to this name and description and giving the same story, get in touch with the nearest State Trooper, who will give "Mr. Buston" an opportunity to explain why our subscriber did not receive his magazine.

—A. A.—

TRAIN FARE

"Some time ago, I advertised for a housekeeper. I got a reply from a woman who stated she would like to have the job but did not have money to pay for her ticket, and she asked me to send her $10.00. I needed help badly so I sent her the money. She wrote that she had received it, but that she was ill and could not come right away. After some time I hired a woman and wrote to the woman who wrote first, asking that she return the money. So far I have not received it."

Our subscriber requested that no names be mentioned. A careful check showed that the lady in question had moved and had left no forwarding address.

We mention the incident to show the danger of sending money to strangers. Even though the woman could be located, it is doubtful if a refund could be secured without suit, and of course, the amount is too small to make that worthwhile.

It takes little imagination to assume that this lady may watch the papers for similar ads. and make a precarious living by sending out a few requests for train fare every day.

—A. A.—

CORRECTION ON SUGAR CEILINGS

On this page in the April 15 issue, we mentioned ceilings for maple syrup and sugar. Maximum Price Regulation 312, which covers maple products, gives the price ceiling for block sugar (10 lb. blocks or larger) as 36c per pound for fancy, the price quoted in the April 15 issue. Aside from this, maple sugar and maple cream are not included in the order. The order states: "All sales of pure maple sugar other than 'block sugar', and 'Canadian bag sugar' are exempt from price control."

—A. A.—

HUNTING AND FISHING FOR SERVICE MEN

Under certain conditions, a member of the armed service can hunt or fish in New York State without a license. These conditions are:

1. That the member of the armed forces be officially stationed outside New York State.
2. That he is a resident of New York State.
3. That the hunting and fishing be done while on furlough.

Non-residents of the State who meet the other conditions given above can fish or hunt without a license if accompanied by a resident service man who also is officially stationed outside the State. These provisions do not permit a member of the armed forces to hunt deer without a license. The above regulations are effective until July 1, 1945.

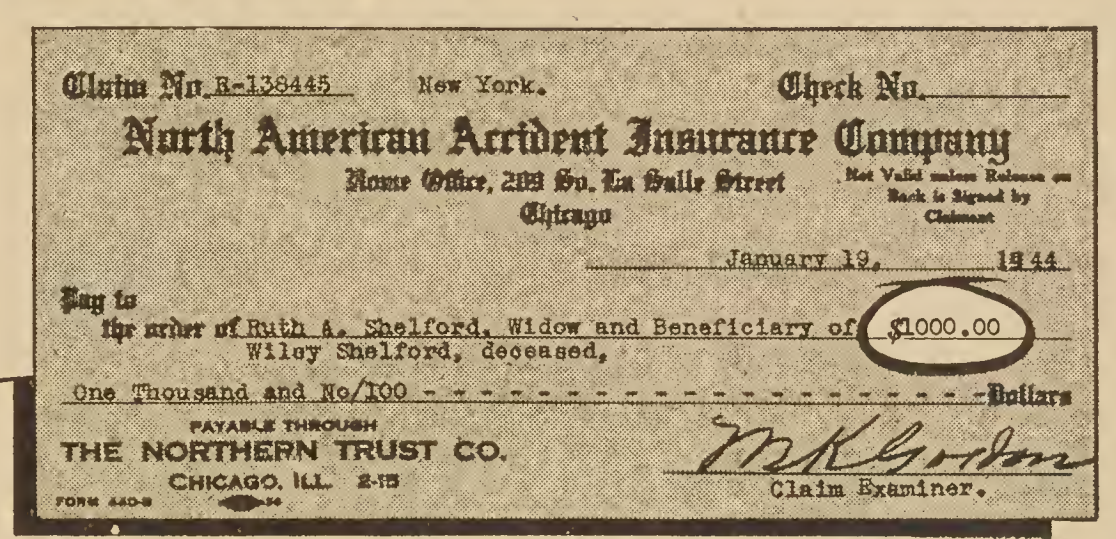
—A. A.—

THE U. S. MAILS

"I sent some money to a firm in Chicago for some books which I have not received. Their advertisement came through the mail, and I assumed that all firms using the U. S. mails were reliable."

That assumption is dangerous. It is true that postal laws are strict, but a firm can be denied the use of the mails only after it has been proven it is fraudulent. We are taking steps to get the return of this money for our subscriber.

In time of need . . .


Claim No. R-138445 New York. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 203 So. La Salle Street Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
January 19, 1944
Pay to the order of Ruth A. Shelford, Widow and Beneficiary of Wiley Shelford, deceased, $1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 - Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
Claim Examiner.

Mr. E. R. Ennis
Lowman, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ennis:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to your company for the check of $1000.00 which I received promptly after the death of my husband who was instantly killed on December 7th when his truck was struck by a train at the Erie crossing, Chemung, N.Y.

In less than two weeks after I had mailed the claimant's statement I received the check without anyone coming to question us. The policy had just been renewed by check December 6th so that the policy went into effect December 7th at noon just 15 minutes before my husband was killed.

This money will help so very much at this time. I shall always recommend your accident insurance and am sending money for four more policies for other members of our family.

Again our sincere thanks.

Ruth A. Shelford & Family
Lowman, New York

THE travel accident protection costs $2.00 for 8,760 hours of protection (a whole year for only $2.00). Every reader of the American Agriculturist and all members of the family should have a policy . . . during the month of January automobile accidents increased 30% over January a year ago.

Be Sure to Renew Your Policy Promptly

North American Accident Insurance Co. ★ N. A. Associates Dept. ★ Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SURE, NITRATE FERTILIZERS ON GRASS WILL HELP TO MAKE UP FEED SHORTAGES...

But

Where is the money coming from to pay for the fertilizer?

That's just another reason why we should have

$5 MILK

★ "The feed situation in the East is approaching a major disaster," claims a Southern States Cooperative official.

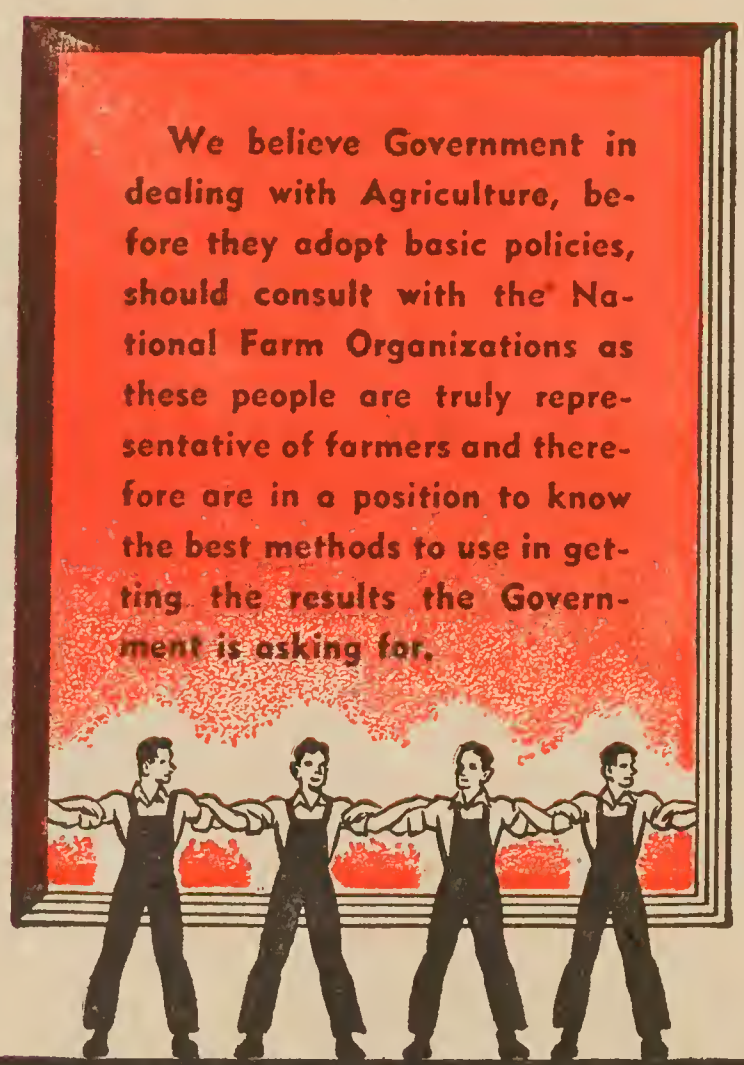
"Feed costs are up 40%" points out a New England Creamery Association executive.

To remedy the situation, the New York State Emergency Food Commission recommends a top-dressing of nitrate fertilizer on grass, not only to increase the yield of hay and pasturage, but to increase the protein content as well.

The Wisconsin Extension Service states that 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate costing about $3. will produce grass equal in feeding value to 1,000 pounds of wheat bran, worth about $20. That's fine! But what we New York milkshed dairy farmers want to know is: "*Will our milk prices be at levels high enough for us to afford to buy fertilizer?*"

We can't afford to invest in fertilizers now if the subsidy, or other portions of our milk check, are going to be cut this summer. And we certainly can't afford to pay out money to increase our next fall's production, unless we are assured of at least $5. per hundred for all of our milk next fall.

League's Recommendations Are Unselfish, Aimed at Helping All Dairy Farmers



In passing on information regarding the application of fertilizers, League members want to make it clear that their organization is a free and independent farmers' cooperative with no strings or attachments to any milk, feed, or fertilizer trust. We simply say that if any dairyman wants to make up for the shortage of feed concentrates, then the application of nitrate fertilizer is one way to do it. But we, also, advise emphatically: "Don't do it unless you can see your way clear to break even." And we know that you can't break even if the summer milk return goes one penny lower than it now is, or if you don't receive a full $5. per hundred for all of your milk next fall.

A $5. milk price will defray the cost of extra nitrates . . . of poorer feeds . . . of greener help . . . of lower analysis fertilizers . . . and of all the time lost running to ration boards and priority committees trying to get enough materials to produce the milk the government is asking for. Let's all insist upon a $5. price.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH JUNE 3, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

GOOD HAY SAVES GRAIN . .

By H. L. Cosline

THE OTHER day in a hotel, I found a serving of snap beans on my plate. The first mouthful convinced me that they were stringy and unpalatable, and the balance remained on the plate. They did not fool me any more than late-cut, musty hay would fool a cow. Our own home canned snap beans are so good that I always reach for a second helping. Likewise a cow facing a manger full of top quality hay will clean it up and ask for more; and what is important, she will need less grain to maintain her weight and fill the milk pail!

The best paying job a dairyman can do for the next few weeks is to handle his haying so that he will have the largest possible supply of high quality hay. Good hay is hay cut early, cured with the least possible loss of color and leaves, and if possible put in the barn before it rains.

The first job to be done to save haying time is to see that equipment is in shape. If a machine breaks down in the middle of a job, there is an excellent chance that you will be unable to get the repair part you need. Such breakdowns cannot always be avoided, but overhauling of equipment now will show some replacements that are needed before the job is started. The northeastern state colleges of agriculture have done an excellent job in providing information on overhauling and adjustments. If you do not have this information, drop a postcard to your state college asking for any bulletins that they have available.

Early cutting is still the most important way to improve hay quality. Clover or alfalfa has more protein than grass, but late-cut, poorly-cured clover may actually have less protein and be less digestible than early-cut timothy. If hay does get wet in the field, less damage is done to early-cut hay than is done later in the season. Start haying so that half the hay will be in the barn by the time the hay is ideal for cutting. If haying is started the last week in June or the first week in July, most of it will be too mature before it can be cut. That is particularly important this year, when lack of help is likely to result in a little longer haying season than is normal on many farms.

No! This picture was not taken last year. With modern tools one man and a good husky schoolboy can put up more hay than this crew of five men did thirty years ago.

Buck Rakes Save Time

Any program that saves time is unusually important this year. The hay will be put up in better shape, and any time saved can be used for other jobs, such as cultivating, that will be pressing for attention before haying is done. For the past several years, the number of buck rakes in the Northeast has increased rapidly. They are especially useful where the fields are near the barn. With the buck rake, two men can put up a lot of hay in a short time. Where fields are some distance from the barn, and where you can hire a field baler, advocates of this system claim that it is a lot faster than the buck rake. Another advantage of baling is economy of storage space; that is, if your hay bay is on the ground floor. If it is overhead, you have to be careful about getting in more weight than the barn will stand.

There is a very common idea that the weather in June is too unsettled to do much haying. A study of weather records does not bear this out, but shows that chances of getting a good week of haying weather are just as good as in July. The best proof is that more and more dairymen are cutting their hay early. There is no question but that hay can be put in the barn with less curing time in July, but the loss of quality more than outweighs the time saved.

There is some argument over the best time of day to cut hay, but a good many dairymen like to cut it late in the afternoon rather than early in the morning. How much to cut at one time is another question that causes gray hairs, but on the average the man who cuts enough so that he does not have to wait around for the hay to cure, gets as much hay in the barn without having it rained on as does the man who tries to outwit the weather man. It certainly is true that the man who has a lot of hay to put in will never get through if he cuts an acre or two at a time.

Save the Leaves

Leaves of clover and grasses contain more protein and less fiber than the stems; therefore, any procedure that saves the leaves improves the quality of the hay. The practical way to do this is to rake the hay with a side-delivery rake as soon as the top of the swath is well wilted. This tends to form a loose windrow, with the leaves inside and the stems outside. Usually, at least early in the season, it is necessary to (*Please turn to Page* 14)

← Light, fluffy windrows made by a side delivery rake put the leaves inside the windrow and the slower drying stems outside.

JUNE 3 — The G.L.F. Patron — 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Use Grass to Save Feed

SHIPMENTS of feed into Northeastern farm communities today are not large enough to furnish the cows and chickens with as much feed as they have been getting. There is every reason to believe that the situation will continue tight for at least 60 to 90 days—until grain harvest.

It is fortunate for both poultrymen and dairymen that the tightest feed squeeze we have yet experienced has come at the time when it is easiest to feed the cows and hens right on the farm.

In the Northeast, Nature has favored us with some of the best grasslands in the world. *The time to make the best use of grass is when the grass is growing best.*

Every day during June, pastures furnish a fresh, newly-grown meal for cows, heifers, hens, and pullets. And that grass contains just about everything the cows and heifers need and a lot of the things the hens and pullets need.

The following suggestions are submitted as ways in which dairymen can use grass to save feed:

1. Feed grain *only to the high producers* as long as they are getting good grass.
2. Keep heifers over a year old growing on good grass.
3. Feed *no grain* to blemished cows or scrub bulls.
4. Take good care of the grass—rotate permanent pastures; graze aftermath on meadows.
5. Provide emergency pasture for late July and August with Sudan grass or Millet.

And for the poultryman:

1. Raise pullets on grass and grain.
2. Provide range for the laying flock wherever the market doesn't discriminate against a little darker yolked egg.
3. Sell every hen *as soon as she stops laying.*
4. Sell the cockerels at 2 to 2½ pounds.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

A Visit to a School, a Home and a Church

By E. R. Eastman

ON A RECENT beautiful spring day I journeyed by bus and train from Ithaca to Cobleskill to give the Commencement Address to the graduating class of the New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cobleskill. On the bus I sat with a sailor who was on his way from the naval base at Sampson to visit his folks somewhere in Pennsylvania. So interested was this boy in all nature bursting into life that he kept his nose glued to the window most of the way. Finally he got to talking and he brought out the idea that he never really had seen or appreciated nature before in his life until this release from long months in training camps.

Other soldiers and sailors returning from the distant battlefields across the world have told me that they have this new sense of appreciation of nature, of home and of America itself.

The School

In spite of the fact that there is some criticism of the high cost of operating the state schools of agriculture, of which there are six in New York State, I think they are doing a good job in giving farm boys and girls some practical training in and love of farming and rural life and in home-making which they otherwise would not be able to get. In the class just graduated at Cobleskill there were 41 young men and women. After some years of attending college and high school commencements I can say that I never saw a finer-looking or more earnest-appearing group of young people eagerly facing the rocky road of life that lies ahead of them. Director Carlton E. Wright and his faculty, together with the parents and all others responsible, are to be congratulated on turning out each year forty or more young folks who because of their training are better able to cope with the problems which they will face.

The Home

At the close of the exercises it was my pleasure and privilege to go home to Hillside Farm with your and my friend, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., and Mrs. Van Wagenen, who live at Lawyersville, about two miles from Cobleskill. Jared Van Wagenen has been associated with *American Agriculturist* as a contributing editor for more than a quarter of a century. What is more important, he has been an excellent farmer and a leader and teacher of better things for farming and farmers over fifty years, and is still going strong.

Jared and Mrs. Jared come naturally by their love of the soil and country life. Theirs is one of the rare families in American agriculture that have lived on the same farm for several generations. On the wall of the living room of the Van Wagenen's fine country home is a portrait of Jared Goodyear, the great-grandfather on the paternal side, who settled at Hillside Farm in 1800, 144 years ago. In the early days practically everything the family needed to eat and wear was grown and manufactured on the farm itself. Since that long ago time the succeeding operators have always made the farm more or less self-sufficient, so that even though it has yielded somewhat to the pressure of modern business farming, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. is especially proud of his fine garden, and his large built-in zero freezer

(*Continued on Page* 14)

Get EXTRA QUALITY AT No Extra Cost

and YOU WILL GET EXTRA TRACTION, BETTER CLEANING and LONGER LIFE, TOO!

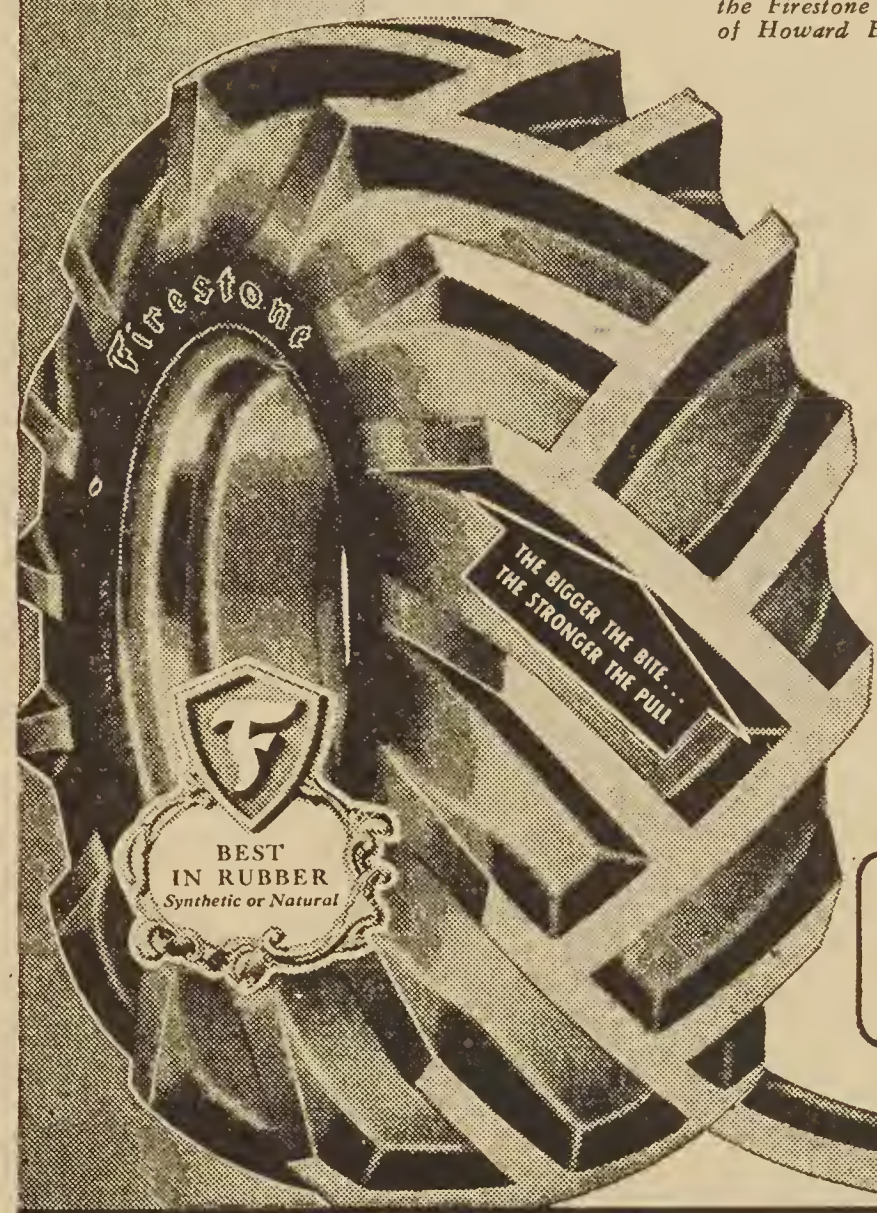
AMERICAN farmers know better than anyone else that it takes good breeding and good care to produce champion livestock. Quality must be *bred* into the blue ribbon winners. The same principle applies to Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires. We *build* the extra quality and the extra value into them.

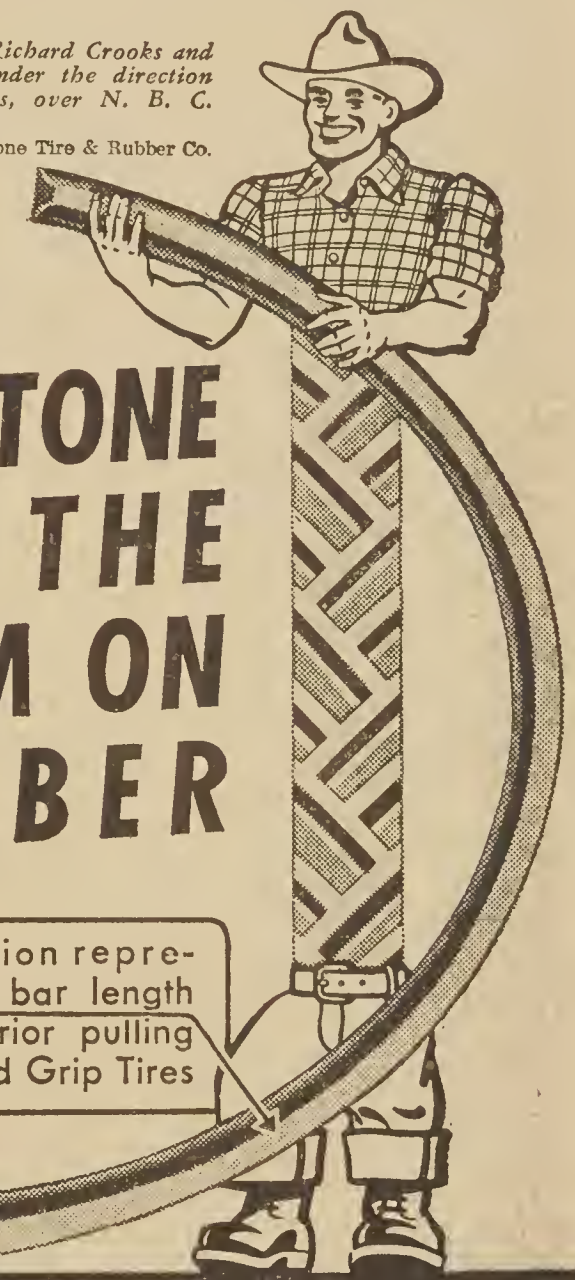
To make the body *extra strong* we use the strongest cord. Then we gum dip it for added strength and protection. To get *extra traction* we use *extra* traction bar length — up to 215 extra inches per tractor. These bars are triple braced to give *greater strength* and *better cleaning*. For long tread life we use tough, long lasting, weather-resistant Vitamic rubber.

These are the plain facts underlying the extra quality in tires built by Firestone, the pioneer and pacemaker. You get this *Firestone extra quality* at *no extra cost*.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Howard Barlow, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.

Copyright, 1944, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.





FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Mr. Extra Traction represents the extra bar length that gives superior pulling power to Ground Grip Tires

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES
The Tire That Pulls Better Longer

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

"When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."—*Daniel Webster.*

WHAT FARMERS WANT

I. MORE

1. Control of their own business.
2. Farm organization membership.
3. Stable prices at fair levels without too much fluctuation either way.
   This might be attained by getting an honest dollar through better control of the monetary system.
4. Home conveniences.
5. Regional markets.
6. Good schools.
7. Consumer understanding.
8. Advertising of farm products by farmers.

II. LESS

1. Regulation.
2. Too-easy farm credit.
3. Criticism.
4. Land booms.
5. Government spending.
6. Government in business or farming.

III. NO

1. Subsidies.
2. Labor unions on farms.
3. Charity.
4. Plowing under pigs or crops and making things scarce.

GOVERNMENT IS BIGGEST LAND OWNER

THE UNITED STATES government owns about one-fifth of the land in the country, which is equal to the land in 21 of our states. Since the war began, the government has been rapidly acquiring land, adding about 11 per cent in six years. Now here is a postwar problem of the first magnitude: How is this land going to be handled after the war? There is, for example, the question of the loss of taxes, for all Federal land is exempt from taxes. That means that all other landholders and real estate taxpayers must take up the slack.

Senator Arthur Capper, one of the wisest men in Washington, thinks that Federal lands should be disposed of in efficient family-sized units directly to farmers. I hope that government owned or any other farm land will not be wished on returning soldiers and sailors who have had no experience in farming. That idea is now bobbing up constantly. There are few worse misfortunes that we could wish upon our boys, if they have had no experience in farming, than to put them on farms and sentence them to a lifetime debt.

IS THE PLOW AN ENEMY?

DURING the past year or more there has been a lot of nonsense floating around to the effect that the moldboard plow is really an enemy instead of a friend to mankind. There has even been a book on the subject, called "Plowman's Folly", which has had a big sale.

Among other arguments against the plow, it is claimed that it turns the fertility of the soil too far under and that it turns under crop residues and other trash which if left on top of the ground would help to prevent erosion.

The truth is that we are likely to have the moldboard plow with us for some time yet. Research workers at the Iowa State College of Agriculture have conducted experiments for some five years comparing ordinary moldboard plowing with other special soil tillage instruments. These experiments show that sub-surface tillage (without the plow) is helpful in conserving soil and water, but that the yield is generally considerably less than where the plow is used. In most cases a satisfactory seed bed could not be prepared on heavy sods, and weed control was much more of a problem with sub-surface tillage than where the land was plowed.

It seems to me that moldboard plowing is far superior to sub-surface tillage in the control of plant and insect diseases. For example, the cornborer lives over the winter in corn stubble and other trash. Isn't it safer to turn that under than to leave it on top or near the surface? On the other hand, new tillage machinery is being planned for manufacture following the war which may replace the plow in many cases.

WHEN TO START HAYING

WALKING over the fields with Jared Van Wagenen on his farm the other day, he said to me that he thought early cut, well-cured timothy had nearly as much feeding value for dairy cows as clover.

I am not sure that we can go quite as far as that, but we do know that the many hay-feeding experiments conducted in recent years prove that early cut hay is much higher in feeding value than when it is cut late. Read Mr. Cosline's interesting discussion on this subject on Page 1.

WHERE FARMERS LOSE

I HATE to think of all the hard work and money lost by eastern farmers whose lands are on a slope, of the manure they have hauled out, the commercial fertilizer they have applied, and all the other good farm practices they have employed, only to have the good top soil washed and blown away every time it is plowed. I am more and more convinced that if farmers are going to stay in business they must do something about conserving the soil.

Lately it seems that rains grow harder and harder. After one of these hard rains you can walk across a newly plowed or planted field and not only find the little gulleys caused by erosion but you can see stones sticking up apparently on edge because the soil has been washed away by sheet erosion. I am sure that we have lost far more of the fertility of our soil by erosion than by over-cropping.

DEATH OF MRS. C. A. STEPHENS

OLDER folks among our readers have happy memories of the old Youth's Companion to which so many of us eagerly looked forward every week. You will also have happy memories of the stories of The Old Squire's Farm written by C. A. Stephens.

Both the Youth's Companion and Mr. Stephens have been gone for many years, but more recently *American Agriculturist* arranged with Mrs. Stephens to reprint many of those stories of The Old Squire's Farm so that thousands of boys and girls in *American Agriculturist* families had the opportunity we did of reading of and living again those fine old "Down in Maine" stories.

Now comes the news that Mrs. Stephens has died at Norway, Maine. In her younger days Mrs. Stephens was a famous opera singer, travelling and singing in many famous places in Europe.

SOME WORK THAT PAID

THERE aren't too many things about the farm game where you can be sure that two and two make four. There are always too many "ifs." But from my own experience there is one thing I am sure of—at least it worked this year.

In the May 6 issue, I reported that we applied a hundred pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate to nearly all of our meadows except the new seedings. We spread the fertilizer the hard way, by hand, and were not too careful in putting it on, with the result that there were occasional strips that got no nitrate at all. The result is amazing. Where the nitrate was applied, the timothy, on May 25, is high, black and thick, in contrast with the non-fertilized places where the grass is short, thin, and light in color. It looks now as if the ammonium nitrate would just about double the yield. Moreover, where nitrogen is used, the hay is said to be heavier in protein.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S WAR TIME JOB

MAY I CALL your attention to the fact that in spite of the great paper shortage and all other wartime problems, *American Agriculturist* is still coming to you TWICE a month. It will continue to do so. Moreover, we are making an even greater effort than ever before to make *American Agriculturist* the most helpful and inspiring that it has ever been in its long history—and that's some order!

EVERY MONTH IS DAIRY MONTH

THE NATIONAL Dairy Council, together with dealers and producers' organizations, is emphasizing the fact that June is Dairy Month.

When milk is plentiful in June, it is good to put special emphasis on its value. But really every month should be Dairy Month when it comes to advertising the great food and health values of milk and of all its by-products. Even though there may be some shortage of dairy products now, it is especially necessary to keep consumers interested in their value so that they will continue to know the need of using dairy products when milk will be much more plentiful than it is now and farmers are faced with a surplus.

BOMB THE CHUCKS

ONE OF the worst farm pests is the woodchuck which has increased rapidly since some of the farm boys went to war and the rest are too busy to hunt.

One easy way to get rid of woodchucks is to use what are called woodchuck bombs. When these are lighted and put in the woodchucks' holes according to directions, they give off a gas and it is usually Goodby, Mr. Chuck. The bombs are hard to get, but some Farm Bureaus have them. They cost about 8 cents apiece.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MR. CHARLES J. SPIKER of Branchport, New York, writes:

"In our Grange last month, part of the Lecturer's program was given over to telling stories. I am sending you some of the good ones."

Among them was the following, which has given me the best laugh I have had in a long time:

An old man had come in off the prairie and got a job in a sawmill, thereby finding himself in a situation entirely new to him. One day they set him to work buzzing odds and ends up into stove-wood length. As he was working away, he got to wondering if the edge of the saw as it whirred around was as soft as it looked, so he put a tentative finger out to see. The first thing he knew his finger was lying in the sawdust at his feet and he was clinging to a bleeding stump.

The boss came along just then and cried out: "What's the matter, George? What happened?"

"Darned if I know", the old man replied. "I just put my finger out toward the saw like tha—My Gosh! there goes another one!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Volume 41, No. 11. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

A disastrous fire which completely destroyed Ezra Chittendon's huge mill and storage house very nearly resulted in tragedy for Ezra and his daughter Helen, and for Allen Clinton, Hank Clark and Tom Mead, all of whom had gone into the burning stables and barely escaped with their lives.

CHAPTER XXX—(*Continued*)

That same evening, Ezra and Helen were alone in the big comfortable livingroom of the Chittendon home. Both of them had been reading, but Ezra had laid aside his paper. After glancing at him two or three times, Helen also laid down her book, and spoke:

"What's on your mind, Dad? Aren't worrying about that fire, are you? You've had setbacks plenty of times in business before and you soon got things to going again. You will this time."

"No. Ain't been worrying so much about the business. Guess I can get that started again some time. But Sarah Munson told me today that I've been trying to boss people too much, and I was just thinkin' maybe she's right."

"I don't know about that, Dad. But I do know that you're tired, and you've been through a lot of trouble." Then she added: "I'm tired, too."

Ezra straightened up in his chair and looked keenly at his daughter.

"That's right, Helen. That's one of the things I've been worryin' about. I know how you felt toward young Clinton, and I was just thinkin' that I've been selfish; thought more of my business than I did of you. If I hadn't been quarrelling with Clinton, maybe things might have been different for you and him. He's proved himself a man anyway—and so has his hired man."

"Maybe Sarah's right," he continued. "I've tried to get too many folks under my thumb, and fought those like Clinton who wouldn't knuckle to me."

"Don't feel badly about Al and me, Dad," said Helen, steadily. "I don't think that Al really loved me; he just thought he did. And it's better to find that out now than later."

"Well, what about Frank Wood? You've been goin' around with him some, and he acts as if he was interested in you."

"He is, Dad. But I wouldn't marry him now if he was the last man on earth. I'm not even going out with him any more."

"Well, Clinton and Wood aren't the only pebbles on the beach. There are lots of fine young fellers around. I'd like to see you marry."

Helen laughed.

"You know what Sarah told you, Dad. Can't run other folks' lives. That's something that can't be arranged like a business deal. Maybe I'm too choosy. But I know something we *can* do, Dad. Let's go on a trip. We both need to get away from here."

Unexpectedly he agreed.

"Where shall we go?" she asked.

"Anywhere you say, just so long as we get out of this cold weather for a spell. Get the maps and the tour folders and plan it out. Won't take long to put the business in shape so we can get away."

Then, after a moment he added, a little embarrassedly:

"Tell me somethin' frankly. Would you mind if we took Sarah Munson along? Old gal never had a vacation in all her life."

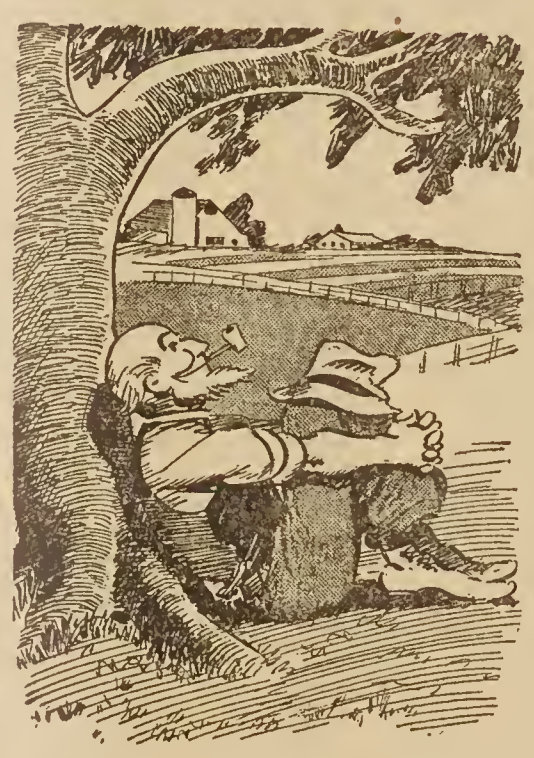
"Mind! I'd be delighted. She's grand company, and it'll take the two of us to make you step around."

Two weeks later Helen sat relaxed in a deck chair on a banana boat bowling along over the Spanish Main toward the next port-of-call at Colon, Panama. She had been playing shuffleboard, but now, tired and relaxed, she was enjoying the sunshine and watching the blue sea. Down the promenade deck toward her came Ezra and Sarah, arm in arm, striding along with the speed and energy of youth. As they came nearer she noticed that both faces were somewhat flushed and she thought idly how much good the voyage was doing them.

They settled into chairs on either side of her. After clearing his throat several times, and with many hems and haws, Ezra finally managed to say that he and Sarah had something they wanted to tell her. Then, like a boy in his teens with his first love, Ezra

(*Continued on Page* 23)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I CLAIM this time of year's the best, there's something wrong with all the rest, for me the good old month of June can never roll around too soon. In winter-time there's too much work, I never found a way to shirk the job of stoking up a fire, or plowing through the snow and mire to watch Mirandy's brooder stove and haul more wood out of the grove; I never yet have found a way to rest inside the house all day; my wife would always fret and scold and drive me out into the cold. And then when springtime comes around I've got to help prepare the ground, there's always lots of work to do from Ides of March 'til planting's through. Then summer-time, of course, is not so good for loafin', it's too hot, whene'er I lay down on the sly, my sleep's disturbed by gnat or fly. I never did like fall so much, it's always cluttered up with such obnoxious jobs as pickin' corn and helpin' more durn pigs get born.

But June I always can sneak through without so very much to do, I always find me lots of time to benefit from rest sublime. Mirandy knows that I will not be hanging 'round the house or lot, so she does not investigate to see if I procrastinate; the world is mine without a care, and I can snooze 'most anywhere, behind the stack or 'neath a tree I spend the livelong day, by gee.

Beat the Protein Shortage

with PACKAGED PASTURE

MANKIND'S main food problem now is to get enough of the *complete* protein foods—the meat, milk and poultry products which farm animals make from the incomplete proteins of vegetation. Your main feed problem is to provide enough protein in your livestock rations. Scarcity and high price of protein concentrates make it both patriotic and profitable for you to use every possible pound of home-grown protein.

Young forage plants . . . both grasses and legumes . . . are rich in protein. As pasture, nothing is their equal for getting rapid growth or full milk flow. For winter feeding, too, nothing beats them as a source of protein *if* you (1) cut them for hay while their protein content is high, and (2) protect that protein all the way from swath to feed-rack.

Catching crops with their protein high calls for early cutting—often a week or more ahead of customary haying dates. For example, mixed grasses and clover, in tests mentioned by Secretary Wickard, cut at 45 days growth contained 234 pounds more protein *per acre* than when let go to maturity. That's as much extra protein as in 665 pounds of linseed meal.

Packaged pasture is air-conditioned hay made according to the Case System, and put up with a Case Sliced-Hay Pick-Up Baler. The precious protein is better protected at every step and from every loss—from damage by dew or rain, from bleaching by sun, from loss of leaves by shattering not only in haying but in feeding.

Time-Table Tells When to Cut

No matter what make or type of haying machinery you have, you can save more protein and make more meat and milk from your meadow acres by using as much of the Case System as your equipment permits. This system, also a table of cutting time for more than a score of crops, is explained and illustrated in the 32-page book "Shortcuts in the Fight for Food." Write us a postal card today for your free copy, or get it from your Case dealer.

See him, too, about the possibility of getting a Sliced-Hay Pick-Up baler, the new 4-bar, high-speed side-delivery rake, or other haying equipment you may need. Use his service to put your mower and other machines in tip-top shape; do it well ahead of haying time. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE

IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war materiel such as shells, gun mounts, pontoons, bombs, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap for making munitions.

Yet They May Be Face to Face With Starvation

Lush, green pastures are not a guarantee against mineral "starvation." Mineral exhaustion of the soil brings mineral deficiency to plant life. As a result many dairy animals get an inadequate supply of minerals from their feed and pasture. So wide spread is mineral deficiency that many veterinarians watch for it when called to diagnose various dairy herd disturbances including lowered milk flow and breeding or calving troubles.

"Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 is Insurance against Mineral Deficiency

It is good insurance to feed "Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 which contains adequate amounts of calcium, manganese, iodine and other "associated" minerals in trace amounts. Remember that any herd deficiency in these minerals is hard to detect before serious damage has been done. Consequently, if you are uneasy about any individual animals write for free booklet—"Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."

Lime Crest TRADE MARK BRAND

Let's All "Back the Attack"
Buy EXTRA War Bonds

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

BLIZZARD

BEST from ALL ANGLES. For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting — speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. Limited number available. Free catalog.

BLIZZARD MFG. CO. (Since 1874) CANTON 2, OHIO.

UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

A Good Year to Grow Buckwheat

By George Serviss

BUCKWHEAT may not be the best feed grain but a bin full of it is a big help in a feed shortage. Feed grain mixtures containing fifteen per cent buckwheat are satisfactory for dairy cows. It may also be used to make up part of the poultry ration. Every bushel of grain whether it is corn, wheat, oats, barley or buckwheat will be needed to carry our livestock through the winter. Since buckwheat may be grown on soils that will not produce satisfactory yields of other grains and since it may be sown later than other grains farmers should make this a buckwheat year and bolster their feed grain supply.

Buckwheat is an emergency or catch grain crop. Its growth is not advocated on productive soils that can be fitted in time for oats or corn. There is in the Northeast much poorly drained soil that in many years cannot be fitted in time for other crops. This is good buckwheat ground. It will do better on poor acid soils than other grains. On very productive soils lodging is a serious problem. Its frequent growth on sloping fields will lead to an erosion problem as the soil is very subject to erosion following buckwheat.

The average yield for New York is about 17 bushels per acre. Yields up to 30 bushels to the acre are frequently obtained when it is grown on reasonably good soil, planted at the right time and fertilized adequately.

Varieties

Japanese appears to be the most popular variety in New York. This is the large, black seeded variety. Observations at Cornell indicate that it is less subject to lodging than any other variety except Tartary. It is the one to plant on the more productive soils. Four to five pecks of seed per acre is the proper planting rate.

Silver Hull and Common Gray are very similar in their characteristics and performance. They both have much smaller seeds than the Japanese and the plants are more branching. Silver Hull should be seeded at the rate of 3 pecks to the acre and Common Gray at the rate of 3 to 4 pecks.

Many farmers prefer to grow a mixture of Silver Hull and Japanese to any single variety. This appears to be a desirable practice since the blooming period extends over a longer period. Very hot dry weather at filling time results in the blasting of flowers and reduces the yield. A mixture of varieties that extends the blooming period helps to insure against a serious reduction in yield from this cause.

Tartary buckwheat usually produces somewhat higher yields than the other varieties. This variety is known by many names: Rye buckwheat, duck wheat, India wheat, Canada wheat, Siberian wheat and others. Tartary buckwheat is highly self fertile, whereas the other varieties require cross pollination to produce a satisfactory crop. It is the most frost resistant variety and farmer experience indicates that it is the best for poorer soils. It is, though, inferior to the other common varieties for milling purposes and should only be grown for feed. The seeding rate is 3 pecks to the acre.

Time to Plant

Buckwheat usually requires from 10 to 12 weeks to reach full maturity. The Tartary and the Japanese usually requiring a little longer than the Silver Hull and Common Gray. Over much of the buckwheat territory the period from June 25 to July 10 is about the best planting time. The best planting guide for localities where not very much buckwheat has been grown is to plant about 12 weeks ahead of when the first killing frost can normally be expected. Much earlier planting increases the possibility of hot, dry weather prevailing at blooming time and the resultant blasting of flowers.

Fertilization

In the great majority of cases superphosphate is the only fertilizer needed or advisable. Two hundred to three hundred pounds of 18 or 20 per cent is ample. The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station has recently published the results of a number of fertilizer experiments with buckwheat. In most cases, superphosphate alone was the most profitable fertilizer. Potash in addition to superphosphate gave small increases in a few instances. The use of nitrogen was not only unprofitable but failed to increase yields. Strangely too, applications of manure did not result in as satisfactory yields of buckwheat as superphosphate or superphosphate and muriate of potash. Liming increased yields on the very acid soils substantially. On the basis of this work, and there is little other on the fertilization of buckwheat, it seems that for the few cases where superphosphate alone is not adequate fertilization that a superphosphate-potash mixture such as an 0-16-8 or 0-14-14 might be used.

Buckwheat is no competitor of corn for the position of king of the grain crops, but it is certainly a good "chore boy" for bringing in needed extra feed grain. It should not be grown continuously on fields at all subject to erosion as serious loss of soil is sure to result. Used as a catch or emergency grain crop it has a real place in northeastern agriculture. While the purpose of this article is to increase the supply of grain for livestock feeding, the author hopes that the usual amount of buckwheat will find its way into pancake flour.

—A. A.—

A FORK FOR STONES

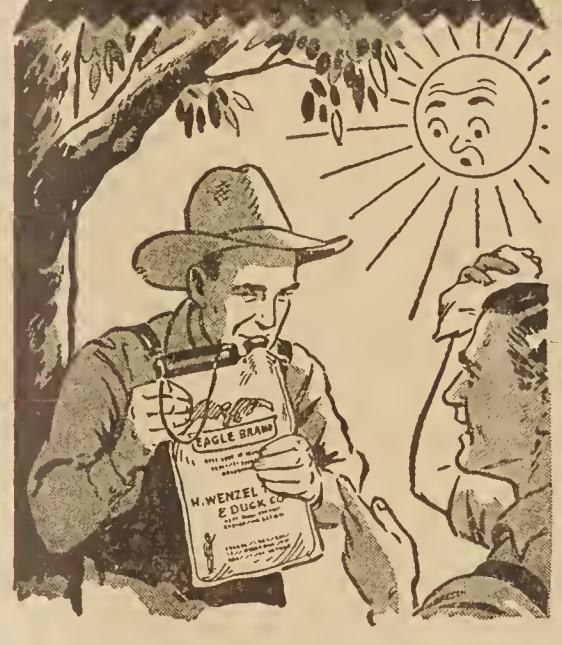
On any farm where there is a seasonal (and annual) job of picking stones, a long-handled stable fork saves time as well as a lot of wear and tear on hands and back, if the stones are of a size such as a fork can handle.

A good time to pick the small and medium stones (if help is available and time permits) is right after harrowing, —they seem to come up every time a field is harrowed.

A fork enables one to pick stones for hours without the lame back, sore muscles and bruised hands that usually accompany that meanest (?) of farm tasks when done the old, tedious, stop-for-each-one way, and really saves time (and, thus, money) as well, for a field can be cleaned up sooner when stones are forked off. No one trying that ever went back to the old way.

—M. R.

Drink
SUN-COOLED WATER
from this bag



Two gallons of water that's always cool and refreshing—in a canvas bag that weighs only 10 ounces, and can be folded to pocket size when not in use . . . Oddly enough, the sun's heat keeps the water cool. It works on a simple, every-day principle. Slow evaporation of the moisture in the specially-prepared canvas keeps the temperature down, and provides you with refreshing water to drink when you're away from the house, working out in the hot sun.

YOU GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

1. WATER ALWAYS COOL —even in 100° sunshine
2. WATER ALWAYS CLEAN —no dust or dirt gets in
3. QUICK AND EASY TO FILL —has removable top
4. EASY TO TAKE WITH YOU —rope loop for hanging —easy-grip handle for carrying
5. LIGHT—CONVENIENT —folds to pocket size when not in use
6. NOTHING TO BREAK —or get out of order

The WPB considers water bags essential to agriculture . . . Get yours from your favorite store.

Water Bags are proved—used in the West for 50 years.

2-Gallon Size only $1

17

H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO.
ST. LOUIS 4, MO.

VEGETABLE PLANTS
25 MILLION OUTDOOR GROWN.
CABBAGE, TOMATO, SWEET POTATO, PEPPER, CAULIFLOWER AND EGGPLANTS. Phone, Wire or Write for wholesale list. Shipments by local express or car lots. We are oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Our 33 years experience is at your service.
J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

Vegetable Plants—Highest quality only
Acres ready June 1. Cauliflower—1000, $5.50; 500, $3.00. Cabbage—All varieties, Red and White, 10,000, $20.00; 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.65. Tomatoes, Broccoli and Sprouts 10,000, $25.00; 1,000, $3.00; 500, $1.75. Any single hundred postpaid $1.00.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, N. J.

Cabbage and Onion Plants
Special for June. $2.50 thousand; 10,000, $20.00. Cauliflower Plants $8.50 thousand. Get prices on Tomato, Pepper and Eggplants. Millions of plants ready.
Old Dominion Plant Company, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

NORTHERN SELECTED, state inspected, strawberry plants. Catskill, Dunlap, Dorsett, Premier, 50-$1.45; 100-$2.45; 250-$4.80; 500-$8.25. Gem, Mastodon, 50-$2.50; 100-$4.00; 250-$8.75. Latham, Chief, Sodus raspberry plants, 10-$1.10; 25-$2.25; 100-$8 postpaid.
Brule Valley Nurseries, Brule, Wisconsin

An Ace in the Hole

By ED W. MITCHELL.

"Ace in the hole" is an expression most of you will disclaim understanding as the wife and kids look over the *American Agriculturist* and ask you the meaning of such a title. Perhaps it should not be used in a paper so generally read by the whole family, but it expresses a feeling I have right now toward my own farm cold storage. Just to save any of you the embarrassment of making an explanation, I will note right here that the term is one sometimes used in a game of cards commonly known as poker; and implies a very comfortable feeling on the part of the player who holds the ace, and discomfiture to those who do not hold it and who believe the opponent is only bluffing.

Storage Smooths Out Labor and Package Problem

Down our way, there is a present labor shortage and every evidence that both labor and packages will be scarce and high by harvest time. If we can avoid using labor for packing while the picking is going on; and if package supplies can be put in as needed over the marketing season, then we can reduce the peak load of labor and the depletion of needed finances till some apples are sold.

The best way I have found to accomplish this is to have your own cold storage on your own farm. All hands and the cook can pick into whatever packages are available, and sorting and packing may be done by regular labor through the winter. The storage charge is not so great, nor so apparent and painful as where you pay a fixed price per package at a commercial storage. It permits one the luxury of storing tree-run fruit and marketing off grades. That is a poor luxury, perhaps, for fruit growers to indulge in, but nevertheless one to which they are accustomed and seem determined to maintain.

In addition to providing an economical way to store apples, it gives the grower that same sort of confidence in dealing with a buyer that may be compared to the confidence and assurance a poker player feels when he has an ace in the hole. It gives him a chance to hold apples without much additional expense till he gets what he thinks is a fair price. This may mean enough more so-called "bargaining power" to pay the whole cost of storing.

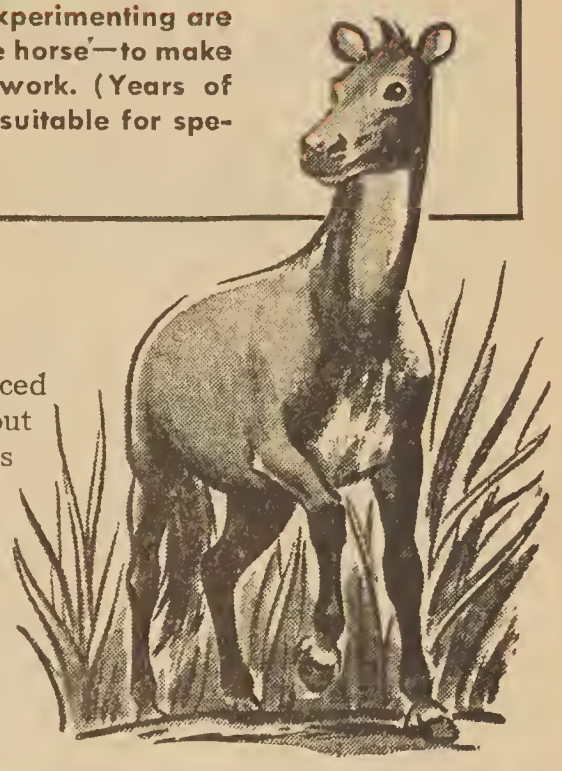
What Does Farm Apple Storage Cost?

If one has an obsolete building suitable to convert into a cold storage and does most of the carpenter work with farm labor, the cost of revamping the building runs from about 5c a bushel on up, depending on size of storage, condition of building, price of labor and materials and the kind of a job performed. I think 25c would be a fair estimate of the average cost per bushel of space for the average farm cold storage. Cost of refrigerating equipment also varies with a lot of factors, principally with the size of the plant. Costs per bushel are lower as the capacity of plant is increased, but there again I think 25c per bushel will be about the average. On this basis, a farm cold storage will pay for itself in two or three years if you pay yourself the going storage rates.

Operating costs vary with one's method of keeping books and the value one places on his own time and labor. The cost for electricity is only about 2 or 3 cents a bushel, and based on net profits over the past few years, the fruit growers' time is worth a little less than nothing. That would make operating costs anything you want to call them from 3 cents on up. A fair, rough figure is 10c a bushel.

HORSES, OIL AND RESEARCH

Centuries of planned breeding and experimenting are back of today's plow-horse and saddle horse—to make them better, more fitted for special work. (Years of research, too, have made petroleum suitable for special work—as grease, oil, fuel.)



1. Nature's own experimenting produced *Eohippus* . . . the first horse . . . about 3,000,000 years ago. Eohippus was three toed, and no larger than a dog. (Eohippus was probably alive when Nature began storing petroleum in the earth.)

2. Archeologists believe that men first adapted the horse to plows and carts before daring to ride his back. But saddle horses were soon developed, and by 800 A.D., the Arabian strain was world-famous. (Crude oil was first used as a make-shift grease before men learned to refine it, to make kerosene, gasoline, lubricating oils and greases for special uses.)

3. The draft-horse of today was developed by soldiers who wanted an animal strong enough to bear a knight in armor. The saddle horse (and highly-bred race horse) stem from the Arabian strain. Ponies, plow-horses, the famous American Saddle Horse—all were bred by men who wanted a special type of horse. (And in Esso laboratories, more than 1500 scientists are experimenting day after day to find new oil products, to improve old products, to give you finer oils and fuels specifically adapted for your needs. Whenever you buy an Esso product—you are getting a product backed by many years of such research! No wonder so many farmers prefer Esso products!)

Have you got your ESSO FARM BOOK?
You'll find in it all the data for modern farming—charts, short-cuts, ideas, a farm-journal and record book! And it's free—waiting for you at your Esso supplier's! See him today—and get your copy of this important hand-book!

CARE SAVES WEAR

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Re-employment of Veterans

Harvester's View of Its Responsibilities to Its 16,500 Employes in Military Service

More than sixteen thousand five hundred employes of International Harvester are away at war. To meet our heavy manufacturing schedules in wartime, in the face of this fact, was a tremendously difficult job. Harvester had to hire and train many thousands of new workers to build fighting machines for battlefront and farm front.

When war is over and the boys come home, we must shoulder a new responsibility—the re-employment of our veterans.

We believe that our farmer customers will like to read the following words. They are from an address by Fowler McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, to Company executives meeting recently in Chicago.

"I WANT to talk about one of the war jobs that we have to do and are going to have before us for many, many months. I am speaking of the question of the re-employment of servicemen in our organization. The only thing I want to do this evening is to outline to you the broad aspects of the policy that I think you should follow.

"In the first place, there is the attitude we should have towards these returning men and women. I am going to try to characterize that attitude and I know I shall not do it adequately, but I am going to say that the first characteristic of that attitude should be that we naturally want to welcome those veterans back. We will be glad to have them back. We appreciate what they are doing for us in their service, and the first thing for us to express to them, in the deepest sincerity, is the fact that they are welcome back.

"The second characteristic of our attitude should be naturalness. It should not be one of curiosity. It certainly should not be sentimental. Let us make it human. Let us make it healthy, natural and warm.

"After all, what those men want and what they certainly are entitled to is that we help them to become again self-supporting civilians. That must be our goal—to help them become civilians and self-supporting.

"You men know as well as I do the difficulty of the transition from civilian to army life, and you know that it is almost as difficult to become a civilian again after you have been in military service for a long time. Just that job itself is difficult enough.

"The thing we have to try to help them do is to become self-supporting. They do not want charity, God knows. They do not deserve so little. They deserve our help to become self-supporting again.

"THE second point, I think, is that when this man comes back we must sit down and talk with him. First we must study his previous record with us. What did he do before he went away? What position was he in? What kind of a fellow was he? That is the first thing I think we should know.

"The second thing I think we should know, and this is more difficult to get, is the man's record and his experiences while he has been in the service. But more difficult yet is to find out what happened inside that man, through his experiences. What does this man want to do. What kind of work will he fit into best? What would make him the happiest?

"I just want to cite you a couple of examples to illustrate the difficulty of the task before us. You are going to have some men who, at your factories or branches, were performing some rather unskilled tasks. Maybe the man was a young warehouse man. Maybe he was in the repair department. Possibly he worked in the service station. He got into the Army or he got into the Navy. He got good training. He was under a good commander and something within him clicked and he went ahead. He was promoted. He went into further training. He went to school, became an officer. He did well. Let us say he was under fire and distinguished himself in action.

"He comes back to you a captain, a major, even a lieutenant-colonel. Now, what are you going to do with that man? There is part of your problem. That is part of what we all have to think about.

"Now let us take a reverse case. Here is a man who perhaps was a young factory foreman, or an office manager, intelligent and a fine fellow. He was unfortunate in the service. He did not click. He had a discouraging time. Maybe he had experiences he could not quite adapt himself to, could not quite get up to. He comes back to you not as good a man as he was when he left you. That is possible. What are you going to do with him?

There will be an infinite variety of cases and I think, gentlemen, that you must give these men your personal attention. You cannot put them through some kind of wringer or machine. You are going to have to see that these veterans are treated as they deserve to be.

"THE third point is that you have the question of where you are going to put that man. Does he need training? Has he been injured? You will have to have some rehabilitation training and there are a lot of problems involved which I am not going into this evening because all that will be taken up with you in detail later.

"The thing I do want to leave with you is the fact that those men were and are Harvester men. They are Americans who served their country. They fought for us, they served for us and they deserve the best that we have got. I know you will give it to them."

International Harvester's policy for the re-employment of veterans, as expressed above, has been translated into a definite program which is now in operation at every Harvester plant, raw materials operation and sales branch. Briefly, our program is:

Every Harvester employe honorably discharged from military service, desiring re-employment by the Company, and making proper application, must be offered (1) his former position or a position of like seniority, status and pay; or if this is not possible, (2) some other available position for which his seniority and ability qualify him, at the same location where he formerly worked; or if this is not possible, (3) some other available position for which he is qualified, at some other Company location; or (4) if he is physically or otherwise handicapped by reason of his war service and cannot qualify immediately for employment, he shall be offered special training or other appropriate rehabilitation designed to prepare him for eventual employment. It is the Company's objective to provide a job for every qualified Harvester veteran and to try to help every Harvester veteran qualify for a job. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Illinois.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Farmers Tell What Farmers Want

By L. B. Skeffington

"THE GREATEST assurance that city people have of being adequately fed is fair prices for farm products", New York Agricultural Commissioner C. C. DuMond told a Republican national agricultural subcommittee in New York City. The subcommittee headed by Governor Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa conducted the hearing to obtain the Northeastern viewpoint as a prelude to drafting the "farm plank" in the party's platform.

Governor Hickenlooper said agriculture has been "thrown into a state of confusion by a multitude of regulations. We are approaching the problem not as a partisan political matter, but as a fundamental national problem. We are anxious to provide security for agriculture as a producer of raw materials, and at the same time to protect consumers."

Ask More Local Control

DuMond said farmers demand return of more control to local agencies. "We think agricultural subsidies should be avoided and that the policy should be to allow farmers a fair price," he said. "Commodity loans have not cost the government much. If there is a surplus problem it would be cheaper for the government to handle it, rather than to depress the entire price level.

Ignored in Milk Order

"We favor state-federal milk marketing orders, but the joint rights of the states should be protected. I, as commissioner, have joint authority by law in administering the New York order, but it is a joke—I have nothing to say. I find regulations put into effect without my knowing anything about them.

"Price ceilings should be removed from fresh fruits and vegetables. Prices fluctuate so tremendously that if the producer has to take the OPA average he can't get along. Freight subsidies which enable the Northwest to ship apples into our markets at an unfair advantage should be abandoned."

Absent, for Reason

Frank M. Smith, president of the Cooperative G.L.F., was scheduled to testify, but Charles Silcox, secretary-treasurer, said he had to stay at home work because, in place of three hired men, he only had one. Silcox described cooperatives as "a great economic movement in agriculture to provide farmers with a means of self-help. Farm cooperatives exist only in a state of free enterprise. In 400 of 650 G.L.F. communities farmers have chosen a private dealer as their cooperative buyer."

Warren W. Hawley, Jr., state Farm Bureau president, said there was not too much farm credit in the Northeast, and that PCAs were doing a workmanlike job. "In a county where there is a good PCA and good banks one will balance the other and farmers will benefit," he said.

Urges OPA Clarification

Testifying before the Senate banking committee, Samuel Fraser of Geneseo, secretary of the International Apple Association, urged that producers and the trade have a right to understand regulations by which their business is restricted. He said many of the price regulations are so foreign to the industry, so unworkable and subject to so many conflicting interpretations that frequently the oppressed handler does not know where he stands.

He particularly attacked the persecution by which the agency sues an alleged offender for triple damages, causing much expense and injury of reputation. He said the procedure which surrounds appeals from convictions is set up so that it favors the administrator and is unfair to the convicted.

Planning Board Urged

There has been considerable favorable reaction to the suggestion of Frank Gannett that a state agricultural planning board be set up. Particularly in the field of marketing, Gannett said New York farmers face some great shifts in the post-war period and he urged that a start be made now in anticipating them. To study these problems he suggested a planning board of 12 to 15 members, with farmers in the majority. Included would be representatives of the food trade and consumers, the commissioner of agriculture, the deans of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics, the chairman of the agricultural committees of both houses of the Legislature.

Ceilings Awaited

Little is heard from Washington about price ceilings on fresh fruits, OPA reportedly being behind schedule. Peach growers are hopeful of getting a top of $4 per bushel, with possibility of a slightly higher ceiling for fruit from the frost-damaged southern area. As is well known, New York had less than 10 per cent of a crop last year and it seems hard to convince the "powers that be" that farmers should have an opportunity to clean up in a good year to balance the poor years.

WFA is reported not averse to preparing a ceiling program for apples and having it ready if and when needed, on the theory that the larger crop this year will move satisfactorily without regulation. Report is that OPA is opposed to this, and says there must be a ceiling on everything whether needed or not.

* * *

The New York State Jersey Cattle Club's annual show and sale will be held at Edgerton Park, Rochester, June 3. On the evening prior to the sale President H. C. Andrews of Waterloo will preside at a dinner honoring club secretary Dr. Arthur C. Dahlberg.

* * *

Much sorrow is being expressed over the recent sudden death of Errol S. Bird, in charge of cooperative work for the state department. He had worked closely in setting up the various milk bargaining agencies and in assisting all manner of cooperatives.

* * *

Annual meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute will be at Manchester, N. H., July 18.

—A. A.—

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE TO MEET JUNE 15

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's League will be held in Lincoln Auditorium, Syracuse, Thursday, June 15. Speakers will be Lee Marshall, of the War Food Administration, and Charles Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

The Home Department of the League will meet Wednesday, June 14. Speakers will be Dr. William Dennis of the Pennsylvania State College, and Dr. Lena Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The Young Cooperators of the League will have charge of the Wednesday evening entertainment.

Registration headquarters will be on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Onondaga. The Resolutions Committee meets Monday a. m.

CARE OF AIR CLEANER*

1. Service air cleaner daily . . . more often when working under particularly dusty conditions.

2. Remove cleaner cup, wash thoroughly with kerosene, refill with *clean* engine oil of the S.A.E. number recommended by manufacturer.

3. Check intake manifold and carburetor gaskets frequently for leaks.

4. Clean crankcase breather caps when you service air cleaner.

5. Keep your fuel containers, carrying cans, and funnels clean and covered when not in use.

*More detailed instructions will be found on pages 9, 10, 11, and 47 of the FREE (see below) Gulf Farm Tractor Guide.

Next month: The Cooling System

DAIRY FARMERS

Gulf Livestock Spray is now readily available and for sale at feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf Stations.

GULF

Gasoline powers the attack ... don't waste a drop!

GULF FARM AIDS, ROOM 3800, GULF BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Please send the war edition of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide to:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

I own (or operate)_____ tractor(s).
NO. MAKE MODEL

Faster Milking ...that's SAFE!

with the

HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

Twenty-eight high producing purebred Holsteins are Hinman-milked at Knollwood Farms, home of high test and good udders.

★ Six years ago, when Hinman first announced that fast milking with the 10-inch vacuum increases both milk and butterfat production, many were skeptical. But now fast milking is generally recognized as essential for top production. Records piled up by Hinman-milked herds, the country over, leave no room for doubt.

★ Daniel I. Mayne, of 325 Beresford Road, Rochester, N. Y., owner of the famed Knollwood Farms, writes: "When we heard of the Hinman Milker, it was hard to believe that a low-vacuum machine could milk faster than one employing a high vacuum such as we had been using.

★ "To our amazement, the Hinman does milk faster and we have very little stripping. With the 10-inch vacuum of the Hinman Milker, we get no injury to the delicate milk cells of the cow's udder. A comparison of our records before and after installation of the Hinman Milker shows that we have had better udder health and a definite increase in butterfat test and production with the Hinman."

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.

Hinman
10" LOW-VACUUM MILKER

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE
far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. We repair all makes of electric fencers. DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

FENCING for the FARM
HEAVY STOCK FENCE, BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE. STEEL POSTS and ELECTRIC FENCE CONTROLLERS
Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N.Y.

Now is the time to
CONTROL DESTRUCTIVE CHEWING INSECTS ON TRUCK CROPS

with Kryocide
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Natural CRYOLITE

Start now to protect valuable vegetable crops against the ravages of chewing insect pests. Spray or dust with Kryocide—the *proven* insecticide, so widely and successfully used by many prominent commercial growers.

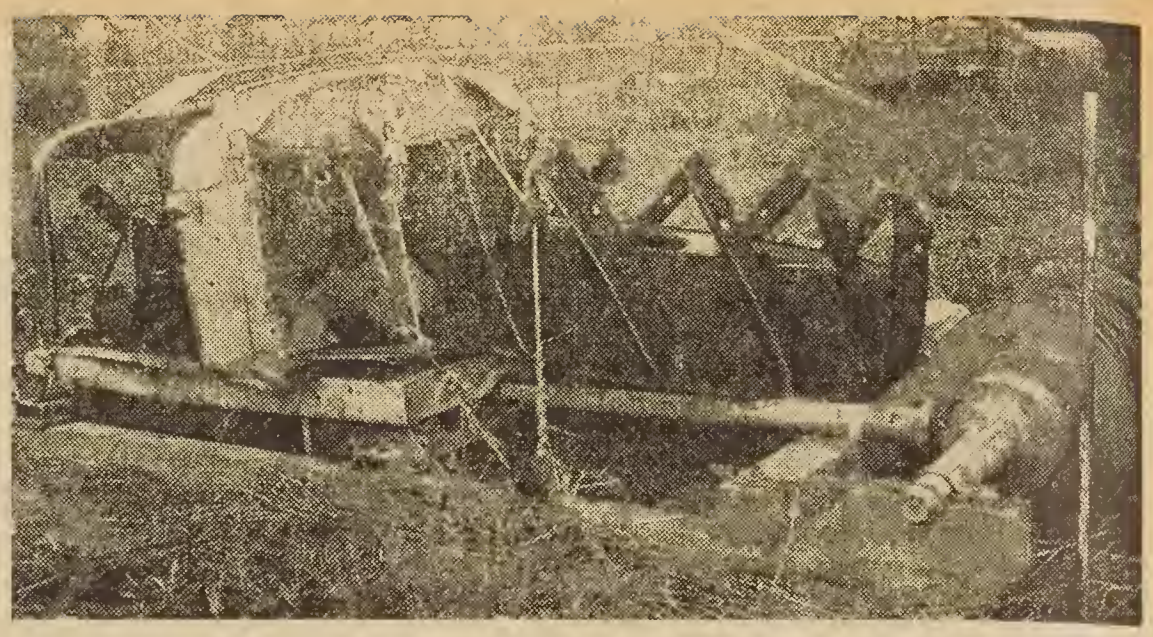
Cryolite is recommended for this use by authorities. KRYOCIDE, the only NATURAL CRYOLITE, is easily and effectively applied with standard dusting or spraying equipment. Follow the suggestions of your local experiment station.

Your dealer can supply you with KRYOCIDE for spraying, or with mixed dusts, from conveniently located stocks.

Write for free literature to Dept. AA.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH
MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Natural CRYOLITE
FROM GREENLAND



Hay hoist built by E. O. Frisbie, Westport, N. Y. The old tractor wheel is added weight to prevent the hoist from moving while it is in use.

Two Home-Made Hay Hoists

By Paul R. Hoff

ONE LESS man is required to mow away hay if a power driven hoist is used to draw hay into the mow. It is the job of one man to drive the team or the tractor that raises the hay into the mow. This man can be eliminated if a hay hoist is used because the man on the load can operate the hoist in addition to setting the fork. Hay hoists have been manufactured for many years, but it was not until both farm labor and new machinery became scarce that a number of mechanically-minded farmers built their own hoists out of old automobile parts.

The hay hoist shown above was built from the motor, transmission and rear axle of an old car by E. O. Frisbie of Westport, New York. Mr. Frisbie made this hoist several years ago and since then he has made several similar ones for his neighbors.

The single rope control of the hoist is very ingenious. The man on the load operates the hoist by a single control rope. This rope is attached to the gear shift lever and to an extension of the clutch pedal through an equalizing pulley. The clutch is held in the released position by a spring and a second spring holds the gear shift lever in reverse. Pulling the control rope pulls the gear shift lever into low gear, engages the clutch, and causes the hoist to reel the rope on the drum. Releasing the rope entirely permits the gear shift lever to return to reverse position, and the clutch to disengage. A slight pull on the rope engages the clutch and the hoist unreels the hay rope. A small weight on the hay rope pulls it back as the drum unreels.

The drum that carries the rope is a piece of pipe about 18 inches long that is welded to the right hand brake drum. The other end of the pipe is supported on the axle housing near the differential by a hard wood bearing that is provided with a grease fitting for lubrication. The left hand axle is locked to prevent it from turning. This is necessary to transmit power to the axle shaft that turns the drum.

Another hay hoist that was built to be operated by an electric motor is shown below. This hoist was built by N. H. Chadwick of Lakemont, New York. This past winter it has been used with a ¾ H.P. motor in a potato storage to raise potatoes out of the basement. When it is used as a hay hoist it requires a 3 or 5 H.P. motor.

The hoist is controlled by the brake on the axle opposite to the rope drum. Applying the brake directs the power to the rope drum and causes it to rotate. When the brake is loose, the rope drum is stationary or the rope can be pulled back by hand for another load. The motor runs continuously while the hoist is in use.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Additional information about homemade hay hoists can be secured from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.)

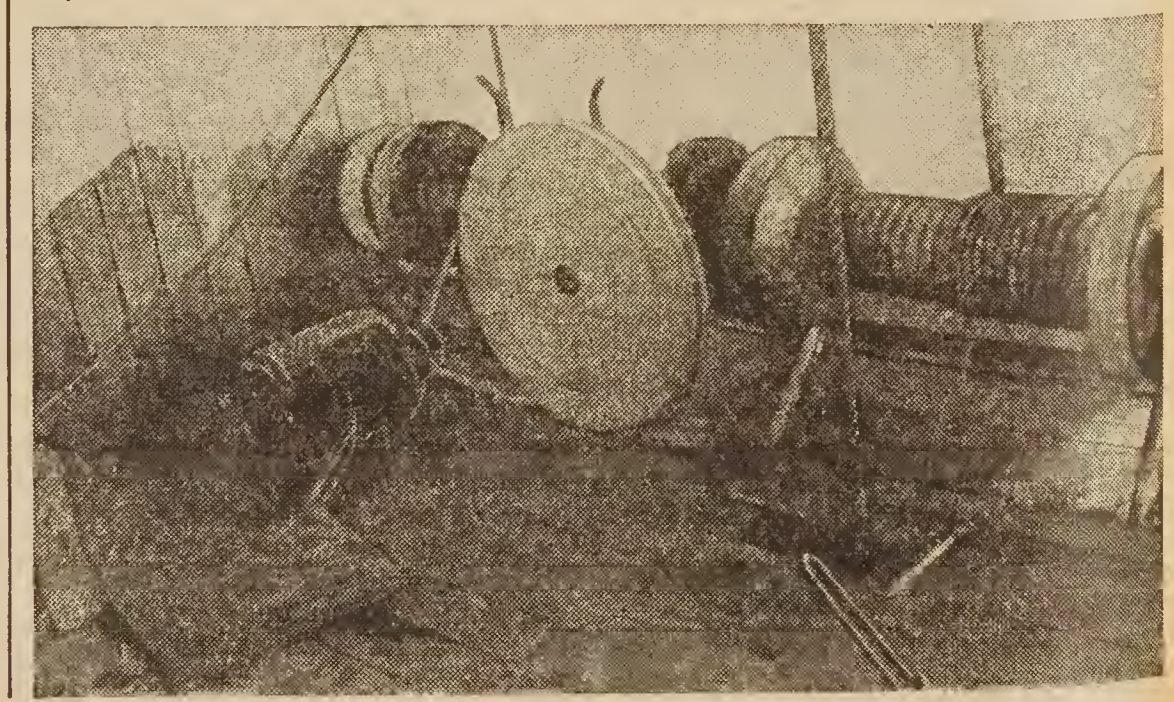
—A. A.—

BUCKRAKE TIPS

"I have been following the articles about buckrakes with great interest, as I made one last year. My trouble was that I was unable to obtain steel points for the teeth, so I did not have much success with the rake. Do you know where I could get the points for the teeth? Maybe some other readers have the same trouble. Could you please find out?"—A. W., New Jersey.

We know of no manufacturer or commercial house handling metal tips for buckrake teeth. Those makers of home-made rakes whom we have been able to contact, tell us they have secured material out of junk yards and have had it fashioned to their own desires. It has been suggested that perhaps old, wornout mower knife-guards could be adapted to the purpose.

Electric motor driven hay hoist built by N. H. Chadwick, Lakemont, N. Y.



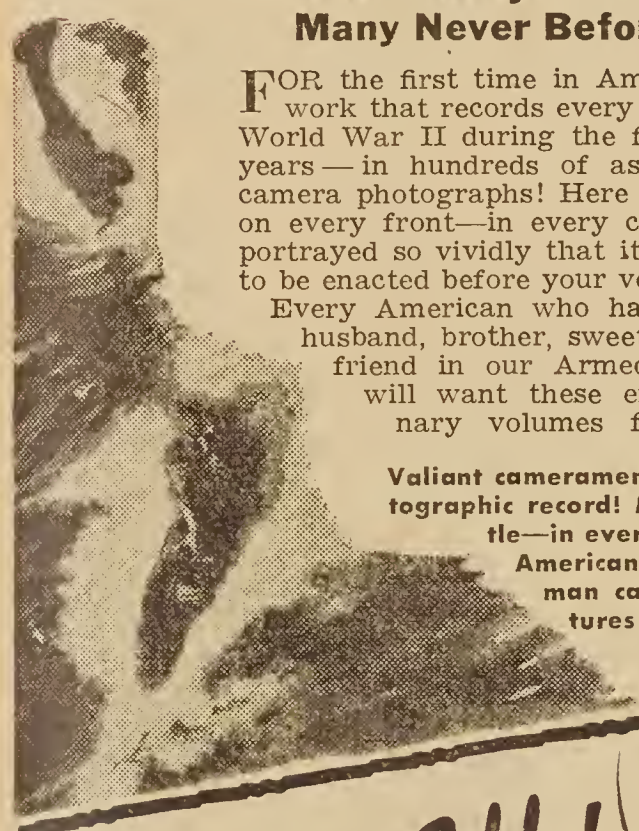
See the ENTIRE WAR through the Eyes of Valiant Cameramen on Every Battlefront!

in this Astounding New

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

at a Sensational Bargain Price!

Here is the Whole Panorama of Four Years of War---Spread Before Your Eyes in Action Camera Photographs---Gripping---Thrilling---Unbelievable! Many Pictures as Large as 14 x 10 Inches! Many Never Before Released in America!



FOR the first time in America—a work that records every phase of World War II during the first four years — in hundreds of astounding camera photographs! Here is action on every front—in every country—portrayed so vividly that it appears to be enacted before your very eyes! Every American who has a son, husband, brother, sweetheart or friend in our Armed Forces will want these extraordinary volumes for their accurate, intimate, revealing picture of what our boys are doing, from the foxholes of the South Pacific to the vineyards of Italy, from naval clashes in the Far East to the devastating bombings of Germany. Everyone who has been stirred by the magnificent achievements of our Allies will want to see in actual pictures the heroic defense of Stalingrad, the British campaign in Africa, the guerilla fighting in Russia, Yugoslavia, Greece, China!

Valiant cameramen died under fire in making this astounding photographic record! Miraculous shots were made in the heat of battle—in every major naval, land and aerial engagement—by American, British, Russian, French, Italian, and even German cameramen. In all, over 1,500 extraordinary pictures are packed into these two mammoth volumes!

See It All!

Arctic fighting of 50° below zero—and African desert combat under a broiling sun at 120° heat!

The wanton destruction of Coventry, Canterbury, etc.—and the 1,000-bomber retaliatory obliteration raids on Hamburg, Cologne, Bremen, and other German industrial areas!

Commando raids on Norway, France, Italy!

Convoys under fire—and the new weapons and tactics that routed the U-boat wolf packs!

SEE colossal aerial dogfights—Messerschmitts, Hurricanes, Zeros, Spitfires, etc., in furious combat! Actual photographs of parachute invasion troops floating from the skies in scores—and in action on the ground! Actual blitzkrieg photos taken during the all-destroying invasions of Poland, France, Norway, Russia, and Greece! Hundreds and hundreds of other scenes portraying every phase of the war!

The amphibious assault on Sicily and the bloody landing at Salerno!

The capture of Naples and the advance on Rome!

The heroic stand at Stalingrad and the crushing Russian offensive that cracked the Dnieper line!

The daring rescue of 300 British seamen from the Nazi prison ship Altmark in a Norwegian fjord!

The bombing of Tokyo!

See gigantic battleships crippled by direct hits of 2-ton shells!

See armored trains bombed and smashed off the tracks!

See the rout of the Japanese fleet!

See fog-enshrouded fighting in the Aleutians!

See the grim resistance of Malta, bombed 1,000 times!

See charging men mowed down like wheat by blasting barrages from bombs, machine guns and thundering tanks!

NEVER BEFORE HAS SUCH A GRAPHIC RECORD BEEN MADE OF ANY WAR!

Each Picture Accompanied by Detailed Text of Permanent Historical Value

THIS PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR is unequalled for its scope, authenticity, and power to hold you enthralled. You will be startled by photo after photo—each seemingly more thrilling, awe-inspiring, horrifying, or astounding than the last! The whole story of the war—the complete soul-stirring drama—passes before you in chronologically arranged pictures. Each picture is accompanied by detailed text that contributes vital information to a crystal-clear understanding of the strategic moves of the war. In fact, these thousands of words of explanatory reading constitute an accurate, historical reference source of permanent value. In addition, many clear and interesting maps are included to help you follow the course of the war at any particular period. With these books, you will have not only a first-hand view of this shattering era that the world is going through, but you will possess what may be one of the most sought-after historical items after the war!

OVER 1000 PAGES
OVER 1500 THRILLING PICTURES

WE originally planned to sell this PICTORIAL HISTORY as a 4-volume set, one volume for each year of the War, and to price the set at $22.00. Now, by combining the full contents of these 4 volumes into 2 giant books and making other economies, we are able to offer you, in spite of today's sky-high scarcity prices, this expensive illustrated set, durably bound in novelex, at the bargain price of only $2.98 per book plus a few cents shipping charges — if you decide to keep them! And even this low price may be paid in easy installments. (We also have a superb De Luxe Edition in real Morocco-grained Artcraft binding for only $1 extra per book. Check box in coupon if you prefer this edition.)

See These Books at Home FREE

No words of ours can adequately describe the wonders that qwait you in this PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR now coming off the press. So we invite you to see these books—in your home—before you buy. Send no money now unless you wish to—just mail the coupon attached. We will mail the 2-volume set to you for free examination. At the end of 7 days, you may return them without further obligation or pay for them on the easy terms explained in the coupon.

Wm. H. Wise & Co., Inc.,
50 W. 47th St., New York 19, N. Y.

NOTE: *Here's an exciting event to look forward to. We have already begun work on a third volume, companion to the set described in this announcement, which will cover the tremendous offensives the Allies have now started towards Victory. Be sure to have a copy of this 3rd Victory Volume to be published next fall, reserved in your name! Just initial box in coupon.* *(Copyright 1944 by Wm. H. Wise & Co., Inc.)*

ACT AT ONCE BEFORE OUR SUPPLY IS GONE

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR A WEEK'S FREE TRIAL

WM. H. WISE & CO., INC., Dept. 1096, 50 W. 47th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Yes, reserve for me a 4-Volume Set of "PICTORIAL HISTORY" bound as 2 books. Ship the books as soon as they are ready. At the end of seven days' free examination, I will either return them promptly and owe you nothing; or keep them and send you only $1 then and only $1 a month until the low price of only $5.96, plus a few cents postage, is paid.

SAVE CHARGES on SIX LB. SHIPMENT—Mail only $5.96 with this coupon as full payment and we will stand all shipping charges. Same return privilege and refund guarantee.

Name .....
(PRINT PLAINLY IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Address .....

City ..... State .....
(Zone number, if any)

☐ *Check here if you would prefer real Morocco-grained Artcraft binding for only $1 extra per book. Same terms.*

☐ *Initial this box if you wish to enter your reservation for shipment to you of Volume III, to be published next fall at $2.98, same terms. This 3rd volume will cover today's events and tomorrow's; the Allied Offensives and Victory Campaigns. Keep your set up to date until the war is won.*

It takes a BIG BLOCK OF ICE for Quick Cooling!

Surge MILK COOLER

There is a proper size SURGE Drop-In Unit to fit our standard Cabinets from 2 to 16 can capacities

It takes fast cooling to keep down the bacteria count . . . and it's that *big block of ice* in the *Surge Cooler* which gives you fast cooling. It is that *big block of ice*, too, that is your guarantee of *always* cooling your milk to under 50° in the required time.

Remember, the *big block* of ice never melts entirely away under proper operation, so you have the advantage of colder water to start with. That's another reason why you get fast cooling with the SURGE.

All Surge Cabinets are Insulated with Waterproofed Corkboard. Send for Circular giving complete details

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y., 842 W. Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y., Dept. 306-A
842 West Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me full details of the new Surge Milk Cooler.
Name _____ *Post Office* _____
R. F. D. _____ *State* _____ *No. of Cows Milked* _____

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

W. W. Howes, R. 1, Old Chatham, N. Y.

SAVE IT!

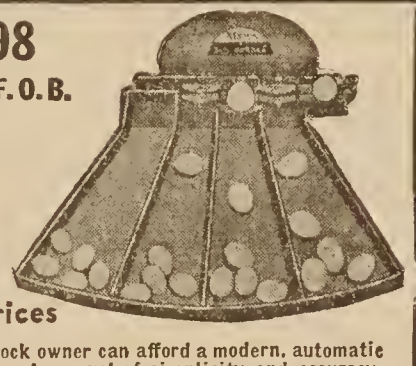
IF your wood stave silo is weakened, leaky, get information on rebuilding with Crainelox spiral wood covering. It is non-critical.

WRITE CRAINE TODAY!
CRAINE, INC.
614 Pine St. Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

MACY'S Automatic EGG GRADER

$19.98 F.O.B.



Quickly pays for itself—Graded Eggs bring better prices

Now, any flock owner can afford a modern, automatic Egg Grader. A marvel of simplicity and accuracy. Note these features:

- Grades 4 to 5 Cases per Hour
- Adjustable to ANY 4 Different Grades of Eggs
- Simple to Operate; no Intricate Adjustments
- Nothing to get out of order
- Can be Operated Anywhere; no Electric Current Required

Regardless of the size of your flock, you CAN afford this time-saving, labor-saving, money-making equipment. Only $19.98 at store. Add 56c for Parcel Post anywhere East of the Miss. River; for Parcel Post farther West, add 80c. Send check or money order.

Order Direct from this Advertisement; Safe Delivery Guaranteed

MACY'S • World's Largest Store
Dept. G, Herald Sq., New York 1, N. Y.

Question Box

THINNING APPLES

Do you think it will pay to thin apples this year?

That is a difficult question to answer. Not every fruit grower practiced thinning, even before labor became so scarce. In one sense, thinning is more important now than it was when labor was more plentiful, because it saves time at harvesting. On the other hand, the putting of price ceilings on a product tends to discourage quality production, because often all of the product, regardless of quality, sells at the ceiling price.

—A. A.—

ASPARAGUS

How late can asparagus be cut, and what is the proper way to handle an asparagus bed after the cutting season?

If a bed is well established, asparagus can be cut for about two months, but with a new bed it is better to restrict cutting to a month or six weeks. After the last cutting, cultivate the bed to kill weeds. If you have manure available, it is a good idea to put on a good application; otherwise, use some commercial fertilizer. If the bed makes a vigorous growth, weeds will not have much of a chance after the asparagus gets started. If asparagus beetles are bad, it will pay to spray at least once with an arsenical after the tops get a good growth.

—A. A.—

NITROGEN FOR MEADOWS

Would it be feasible to put on an application of some nitrogen carrier on a meadow as soon as the hay is cut, in order to increase second growth?

The results you get would depend to some extent on rainfall. If the weather should be dry for some time after the fertilizer is applied, you could not expect much success. However, with prospects for a rather short supply of feed, it would seem worth trying. Even if you did not get a good second cutting of hay, you should get excellent feed for pasture in the fall.

—A. A.—

CLIPPING PASTURES

In this season, with the short labor supply, would time spent in clipping pastures be profitable?

The better pasture you have, the less grain you will need to feed while the cows are on pasture. It is doubtful if the time spent on clipping a poor pasture will pay, but if you have an improved pasture and it gets ahead of the cows, nothing will help it as much as clipping.

—A. A.—

RENEWING STRAWBERRIES

What can be done to an old strawberry bed so that it will bear again next year?

In most cases you will get much better results from setting out a new bed. Sometimes a man will cultivate between the rows to get some clean ground where new plants can start. If you have just a few berries in the garden, you could go through with a hoe and rip out a good share of the plants, leaving just enough to form runners and start new plants.

—A. A.—

PRUNING TOMATOES

Do tomatoes bear better when they are pruned and staked?

There is no question but that an individual plant will grow more tomatoes if it is not pruned, but tomatoes that are pruned and staked can be set closer together, so that the production for a given area should be about the

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Now Enjoy Low-Cost GARDEN VEGETABLES & FRESH MEATS Year 'Round

USE THE Steinhorst FARM FREEZER & Frozen-Food Storage Locker

Plan now for this modern convenience right in your own home. Use the Steinhorst Farm Freezer & Frozen-Food Storage Locker—proved in hundreds of farm homes—and enjoy a continuous supply of fresh garden vegetables and fresh meats.

Saves the tedious drudgery of home canning and home curing. All you have to do is to follow the simple instructions in preparing and wrapping the foods. Then freeze and store them in your Freezer Locker.

Wartime freezing of materials has temporarily restricted the manufacture of Steinhorst Farm Freezers & Frozen-Food Storage Lockers, but new units will be available again as soon as WPB releases certain materials for civilian use. Send today for descriptive pamphlet and bulletins.

Emil Steinhorst & Sons, Inc.
616 South St. Utica 3, N. Y.

THE NEW SUPERFINE NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
99%+ PURE
COPPER SULPHATE

Makes Bordeaux the Quick, Efficient Way!

Superfine is made by an entirely new process of vacuum crystalization which assures high *purity* and *uniformity*. A *premium* product at *no extra cost* to you!

NEW, QUICK WAY TO MAKE BORDEAUX—Superfine crystals are about the size of coarse table salt. Pour them into a container and play the hose on them. They dissolve before the container is filled! *It's the easy and efficient way to make Bordeaux!*

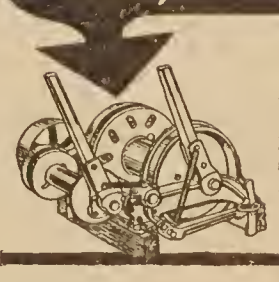
● FREE! SEND POSTCARD TODAY FOR VALUABLE FREE BOOKLET—"Bordeaux Mixture"—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

Your dealer can also supply TRIANGLE BRAND Copper Sulphate in LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED, "INSTANT" (powder) for regular Bordeaux mixture. Also MONOHYDRATED for Copper-Lime dusts.

Oldest and best known brand!
The standard for over 50 years.

MADE BY
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

The EXTRA HAND for your Haying



The IRELAND Farm HOIST

Replaces tractor or team for unloading. Saves half your time. A 2 H. P. motor or power take-off will lift 500 lbs. 80 ft. per min. See your DEALER or write.

Bennett-Ireland, Inc.
614 Call St.,
Norwich, N. Y.

"BOSSIE ISN'T CRANKY ANY MORE...

Since I started using STANCO Livestock Spray"

You can't blame a cow for being balky . . . when she's bitten and beset with stable, horn and house flies. But you can blame yourself for not doing something to help her . . . particularly when Stanco Livestock Spray is so *easy* to use and brings such *immediate* relief.

Just spray with it twice a day, before milking. It *kills* the insects on the animal and helps *repel new attacks* from these tormenting pests.

Yes! Stanco Livestock Spray is a real help to your cows, your country and *you*. It relieves the animal from nerve-wracking insects that may cause her to produce less milk . . . milk that means profits to you . . . war material to America.

So don't delay. Put in a big supply of Stanco Livestock Spray, today. It's stainless, harmless, pleasant-smelling and *effective!*

Copr. 1944, Stanco Incorporated

same. Where tomatoes are pruned and staked, it is necessary to go over them and pinch out the side shoots often, if they grow very rapidly. Where tomatoes are not staked, there is likely to be less rotting if you mulch the ground under the tomatoes with straw.

—A. A.—

WHITE GRUBS

What can be done to prevent the injury to potatoes by white grubs?

There is little that can be done after the crop is planted. These grubs, which are the larvae of the June Beetle, are more troublesome in some years than in others. They are usually more numerous in land that has been in sod for many years. The life history of this insect covers three years, and if a field is left in grass only two years they usually do not get too numerous. While fall plowing and thorough fitting of the ground probably kill some of them, it is wise to avoid planting potatoes on land that has been in sod for a number of years.

—A. A.—

BANG VACCINATION

What is the reason behind the advice that mature cows should not be vaccinated to protect them from Bang's disease?

When a heifer is vaccinated, she will give a positive reaction to the blood test, but in most cases, by the time she freshens the reaction disappears. In mature cows, there is more danger that this reaction will continue throughout her life. That of course is important if a dairyman is working toward a clean herd with no reactors.

—A. A.—

PAPER-MULCH TOMATO PLANTS

When setting tomato plants, try covering the ground between them with papers—old newspapers (3 or 4 sheets thick) or any other cast-off paper. Paper sacks that fertilizers or other commodities are shipped in are good. Leave only "growing space" around each plant stalk uncovered. A little sand, small stones or sticks on the papers, especially along the edges and "lap-overs" will keep them in place until a rain soaks them, and after that they will usually hug the ground in spite of wind.

This paper-mulch serves several purposes. It keeps the soil from drying out during long periods without rain, yet does not let it get too moist. It seems to keep the plant roots just right for steady growth. It saves much work, also, for once it is in place there are no weeds to bother among the tomatoes.

It does not have to be put down when plants are set, but can be done later, any time before the plants are large enough to be damaged by working among them with the papers.

This is practical, by our methods, only for family-sized gardens, but it is a great help there. A Farm Bureau agent suggested it to a 4-H-er of the family, some years ago, and it has since been used and appreciated yearly.

—M. R.

—A. A.—

CAMP MINIWANCA SCHOLARSHIP

On page 21 of the May 6 issue we explained that a scholarship would be given by *American Agriculturist* to attend a two-week leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca, Michigan. The applications are limited to young men living on farms, or interested in farming, between the ages of 16 and 21. The dates of the camp are August 14-27. If you can spare the time to attend this camp, and feel that you would like to go, write H. L. Cosline, *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., for complete information about the scholarship.

DON'T FEED FUNGUS

CUPRINOL Stops Rot In Silos

FOR WOOD

Wood rot can do costly damage to silos. But you can easily treat the wood with Cuprinol and prevent this rot. For Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which rot fungus feeds. The Cuprinol treated wood is completely harmless to ensilage, just as it is harmless to animals, poultry and plants.

At the New Reduced Prices

. . . and because it has a coverage of some 400 sq. ft. per gallon by brush or spray, Cuprinol is a most practical and economical preservative for all wood construction around a well kept farm.

Cuprinol meets the stringent specifications of the Armed Forces for wood preservatives. As a priming coat it protects the wood after paint has lost its effectiveness. Or Cuprinol may be used by itself.

There is also Cuprinol "for Fabrics" to prevent mildew, and Cuprinol "for Rope" to protect cordage. Ask for the type you need at Farm Supply Stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

William Hitchcock, Maplecrest, N. Y. | Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Better Hay and Ensilage...THIS EASY WAY!

YOU KNOW how vital salt is to the health of your livestock . . . so it makes plain common sense to add the precious mineral to hay and ensilage. Salt helps hay to cure . . . improves flavor, bringing out its natural sweetness. In silage, salt not only improves flavor . . . it helps prevent spoilage.

For salting hay, use 10 to 20 lbs. of pure Sterling Granulated Salt per ton.

For holding carotene content and retarding fermentation of moist legume ensilage, use 10 to 15 lbs. of Sterling Granulated Salt per ton.

Sterling SALT for every farm use

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC. Scranton, Pa.

SALTY SAYS:

SEND FOR FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE! Mail coupon today for your copy of this handsome pamphlet. Tells how much salt to feed cattle for health . . . how to improve hay and ensilage. Gives complete directions for meat curing . . . recipes for pickles, sauerkraut, vegetable salting . . . and contains dozens of handy household hints.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA-6, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmers' Guide.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

For Sale: Reg. Holstein Bull Calves.
Rag Apple Breeding on both sides of pedigree. Typey C.T.A. dams, high record sires. Herd founded in 1933 on Montvic Rag Apple bloodlines.
Ferdinand Lewandrowski, Poland, N. Y.

If you are looking for a Holstein Herd Sire that will transmit Type and Production Try "WAIT FARMS" First. We have Proven 3 Gold Medal Sires—two still in service—all of popular blood lines. Prices Reasonable. Write for new bull list. J. REYNOLDS WAIT, THE WAIT FARMS, AUBURN, NEW YORK. New York State's Foremost Breeding Establishment.

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves
Sired by King Constance Ormsby Ideal whose dam made over 600 lbs. fat, 4.0% as aged cow. Seven nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 24,439.00 lbs. milk, 3.9%. Out of high producing high testing dams. Paul Sterusky & Son, Sunnyhill Dairy Farm, Little Falls, N. Y.

WE ARE OFFERING FOUR SERVICE AGE BULLS that combine the blood of Cornell Ollie Catherine's full brother, her Blend son and Cornell Ollie Ina 3rd, 4 year old State Leader and Cornell Pride. We can also spare a 3 yr. old son of Huff's well proved Osborndale sire. CLARENCE C. HOUSE, Crescent Lea Farm, AVON, NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES with real production Inheritance at Farmer Prices—carrying Langwater Valor. Mixter May Royal, Langwater Vagabond breeding. Closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl 874 5 lbs. fat at 3½ yrs., and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

AYRSHIRE

FOR SALE: Have 17 head of two and three-year old Registered Ayrshires. 2 aged cows and 1 bull. Part now fresh and part due to freshen in fall. T.B. accredited and calfhood vaccinated for Bangs
H. O. DENNIS, JASPER, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE
A few choice registered calves and year-old heifers. Must be sold before turning out time. Stock line bred from best sires of the breed.
Dan Hudson, Fulton, N. Y. R.D. 1, Phone Fulton 16F4.

BROWN SWISS

For Sale: Well bred Brown Swiss Bull
ONE YEAR OLD.
PHONE 2F12, HINSDALE, N. Y.
Walter F. Brown & Sons, Hinsdale, N.Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

SHORTHORNS

CEDAR SANDMAN— Red. Sept. 8, 1942 (beef type). Double-grandson International Grand Champion Raveni Masterpiece. Also, registered Belgian brood mare and yearling filly. Sorrels, light mane and tail. Write:
CEDAR FARM, OVID, N. Y.

WRITE TO
Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y.
FOR PARTICULARS OF
YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS,
FROM TWO MONTHS TO TWO YEARS FOR SALE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

8 BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS
priced very reasonably, some with calves at side, 6 of those are granddaughters of International grand champion bulls. Two young bulls, all registered.
SENECA SOYBEAN SEED.
CLAYTON C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

Myron E. Bassett, R. 1, Pittsford, Vt.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

June 3	Rochester, N. Y. New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale (the place of sale has been changed from Meredith, N. Y.)
June 3	Springfield, Mass. New England Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Show and Sale.
June 7	Glenn Foerd Ayrshire Dispersal, Torresdale, Pa.
June 14	Earlville, N. Y. Earlville "Super-Duper" Holstein Sale. (See ad. opposite page.)
June 16-17	Holstein Dispersal, Baker Farm, Exeter, N. H. (See ad opposite page.)
June 20	1st Lauxmont Holstein Sale, Wrightsville, Penna.
Aug. 9	Lancaster County Annual Ayrshire Auction, Lancaster, Penna.
Aug. 15	New Hampshire Guernsey Sale, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 17	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Skowhegan, Me.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.

Meetings

June 3	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Picnic, C. S. Wicks Farm, Oxbow, N. Y.
June 7	Columbus, Ohio. Annual meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
June 14-15	Syracuse, N. Y. Annual Meeting Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.
June 17	The Eastern Maine Parish Guernsey Show, Cherry Hill Farms, East Corinth, Me.
July 24	Annual Board Meeting, Poultry and Egg National Board, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 25-28	International Baby Chick Association Convention, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 5	Rhode Island Guernsey Field Day, Horseshoe Falls Farm, Shannock, R. I.
Aug. 15	New Hampshire Parish Guernsey Show, Robert Stilson Farm, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 16-18	New York City, Neppco Exposition at Hotel New Yorker.
Aug. 21	Vermont Guernsey Field Day, A. C. Alfred Farm, Essex Junction, Vt.
Nov. 15-23	78th Annual Session National Grange, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock
FOR SALE. ALL AGES.
MAPLELAWN FARM,
PERRY COOPER, R. 1, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
PHONE HAZEN, 25R11.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

FULL BLOOD REG. O.I.C. PIGS.
TAKING ORDERS FOR SPRING AND FALL DELIVERY, $20.00 EACH. FREE FROM DISEASE.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.F.D. 3

PIGS FOR SALE
Husky young feeders. Berkshire & Chester, large Yorkshire and Chester crossed—6-8 wks., $5.00 each, 8-10 wks., $5.50 each. Ship what you want C.O.D.
Meadow Brook Farm, LEXINGTON, MASS. Box 17.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085
Choice young feeders. Berkshire and O.I.C. Chester and Yorkshire Crossed. 6-8 wks., $5.50 each. 8-10 wks., $6.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Carefully crated and selected to please you.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE
BRED GILTS AND WEANLING PIGS.
PROLIFIC AND MODERN TYPE.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS,
STORM KING AND HI-ROLLER BREEDING.
$20.00 F.O.B., BATAVIA, N. Y.
E. P. Ingalsbe & Son, Basom, N. Y.

Dependable Pigs (All vaccinated). One pair of Handsome young gilts, bright and snappy. Duroc-Poland Crossed, beautifully spotted. Bred last month to Duroc Boar. $40.00 each. Pigs 3, 3½, 4, 4½ months, $7.50, $8.50, $9.50, $10.50 each. Check—P. O. Order, C.O.D.
CHARLES DAVIS, Singing Hills, CONCORD, MASS.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS—Sired by a son of one of the breeds leading boars, "Fairholme Champion". Junior and Grand Champion boar at '41 American Royal. Dams are Cornell and Pomeroy stock. Large litters, cholera immune, priced reasonable. Orders by mail. WILLARD YOUNG, R.D. 1, HODSICK FALLS, N. Y. Farm at Boyntonville.

SHEEP

REGISTERED KARAKUL
YEARLING LAMBS FOR SALE
Excellent stock for pure breds or cross breeding. Can supply a limited number of ewes.
E. L. GRANT, MEDINA, N. Y.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED FAWN
FLEMISH GIANT BREEDING STOCK.
JUNIOR DOES AND BUCKS OF KEYSTONE STRAIN. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
John F. Underwood, Hanshaw Road, R.D. 2, ITHACA, N. Y.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
IRISH COBBLER, CHIPPEWA, KATAHDIN, SEBAGO, HOUMA. WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES.
Shipment Day Order Received.
PORTER & BONNEY, ELBA, N. Y.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Springbrook Poultry Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder. DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
*A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED REDS
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
From Pedigreed R.O.P. Breeding.
LARGE LEGHORNS—LARGE EGGS.
Excellent R.O.P. Males for breeding. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, SODUS, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Danish's Leghorns — New Hampshires
BREEDERS FROM PROGENY TESTED FAMILIES.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.
A. E. Danish Poultry Farm, Troy, N. Y.

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P.—R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
C. & G. FARMS, BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

MAN WANTED: Permanent Position.
Poultry and feed business. $25.00 per week. 3-room furnished bungalow heat, light, poultry, eggs, and garden. Must have driver's license. Couple no objection.
EMIL L. KLEIN, EAST MORICHES, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 185 ACRE FARM,
RIVERTON, VERMONT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE:
Fred L. Wheeler, R.D. 2, Northfield, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE
142 acres, 3½ mi. from Richfield Springs, N. Y., on hard road just off Rt. 20, R.D. 1. Electricity, telephone. Nearly new 36x80 barn. Good house, garage, tool shed, milk house. Large sugar bush. Never failing water in pasture and good well in well house.
LEWIS A. WINNE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

GOOD HAY SAVES GRAIN

(*Continued from Page* 1)

turn this windrow over. Some men do it with the side-delivery rake. Others claim that a man with a pitchfork can do it just about as fast, and release the team or tractor for some other job.

Rain does less damage to hay in the windrow than it does in the swath. It does beat the hay down into the stubble, but turning the hay as soon as the top is dry will loosen the windrow so the air can get through it and prevent the bottom from becoming moldy.

If grass silage is a part of your feeding program, catchy weather will be less troublesome. When it rains, the grass goes in the silo; in fair weather, hay goes into the mow.

Where help is scarce, a hayrack with built-up sides makes it easier for the inexperienced man to keep the hay on the wagon, or even for one man to handle the rig by stopping occasionally and spreading and tramping down the hay already loaded.

It is practically impossible to buy a new hayrope this year. Take care of the one you have. If you do not know how to splice a rope, drop a postcard to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., for free illustrated directions for doing the job.

At this moment it would appear that a good hay crop is in prospect in much of the Northeast, regardless of the weather from now on. If an inventory of your probable hay supply shows that your present dairy, with liberal feeding, could eat more, you may have the opportunity to buy some standing hay or cut some on shares. If you can manage it, this plan has advantages over buying hay next winter.

A man who has plenty of high quality hay in the barn can still worry about grain shortages, but he will have a very comfortable feeling compared to his neighbor who has just enough hay to get by—or maybe not quite enough.

—A. A.—

A VISIT TO A SCHOOL, A HOME, AND A CHURCH

(*Continued from Page* 3)

in the cellar, stocked with frozen meats, fruit and vegetables all grown on his farm.

As I walked over the big fields with Jared, the pride and the care that the farm has always had was very evident in the good hay and crop land and the fine herd of dairy cattle. The farm today is witness to the fact that each generation in the family believed in leaving the soil better than when they found it.

But best of all is the family itself: Jared VanWagenen, Jr. and Mrs. Van Wagenen; Jared Van Wagenen 3rd, his wife, their little eight-year-old son, Jared Van Wagenen 4th, and his two sisters. Before eating we listened to Jared read a short piece of Scripture particularly appropriate to Mother's Day, followed by a brief prayer, and then we fell to on as fine and hearty a farm breakfast as you could wish to eat. In our visit Jared and I agreed that the Family is the finest of all human institutions, and that the Farm is the best place in the world to raise one's family.

The Church

Shortly afterwards we attended a well-filled little community church, with the exercises dedicated to Mother's Day and also to Rural Life Sunday. I came away with a feeling of rest and peace, with faith renewed that God is still on his throne and that out of all the present turmoil and sorrow, peace and happiness will come again.

Check
FRESH SWELLING
promptly to help prevent permanent injury

When used as soon as swelling is noticed, often Absorbine lets you keep horse at work. Absorbine, a time-tested remedy, brings fast relief to the injury. It speeds the blood flow to the swelling to help carry off the congestion. Usually it relieves lameness and swelling in a few hours!

Absorbine is *not* a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. It won't blister or remove hair. A standby for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. It costs only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times! At all druggists.
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Keep horse at work with
ABSORBINE

Lo-Bax is especially designed for use wherever milk is produced or processed.

Quick Facts About LO-BAX
1. Kills germs almost instantly.
2. Dissolves quickly in hard or soft water — hot or cold.
3. Makes clear solutions for rinsing or immersing dairy utensils.
4. Contains 50% available chlorine.
5. Reaches you full strength—retains its full strength.
6. Economical — one bottle (28-oz. size) makes 1050 gals. dairy rinse solution at cost of 1/7 of a cent per gallon or less. Ask your Dealer or Supply House about Lo-Bax or write us direct.

Sanitize WITH
LO·BAX
FAST-KILLING CHLORINE BACTERICIDE

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

70 REGISTERED Holstein CATTLE
IN SUPER-DUPER 168th SALE
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th

Every animal for this sale has been personally inspected, selected, and accepted for outstanding type, high production, big records, ancestry, popular breeding, and genuine choice quality. T.B. Accredited, blood tested, many Bang Certified.

Mostly fresh and close springers, some yearlings, heifer calves, 8 of the highest record bulls ever sold in the East.
Your chance to buy the best the Holstein breed affords. Don't fail to attend.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager and Auctioneer,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

Dr. J. H. Osterhaus says about 90% respond to Mam-O-Lac. Write for full details today.

Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines —serums and supplies.

Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19, Kansas City 15, Mo
MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

HIGHEST Trade-In Value

In the end, most cows are sold by the pound. Why not keep Holsteins? They are heaviest producers during active years — They sell for most when done. Write for literature. Box 1026.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

—AUCTIONEER SCHOOL—
Learn AUCTIONEERING. Term soon. Free catalog.
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL. AUSTIN, MINN.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

OUR NORTHEASTERN hay crop is already in the field, a bright and very significant situation, especially this year. While hay never entirely takes the place of grain, if handled properly it can go a long way in that direction. Cut it early and cut it often; just do not let it get too big, too old, or too "dusty". Good early-cut hays are the backbone of our livestock operations every year. This year they will be an absolute necessity. The buckrake, the haychopper and blower, or any other type of handling, will not help long stemmy old hay.

With a wet, sloppy spring all over this country, something that has rarely been so general, oats and oat straw are going to be everybody's problem. The Midwest and a good share of our Northeast have been unable to get oats in, and barring a miracle it is now too late. With our labor situation, most of us cannot figure how we can harvest many acres of intensive crops, but we could have handled small grains and hay. However, we still have corn, which with the exception of hay, is the all-important livestock crop. This year again, the more corn that is grown in the Northeast the better. We did prove last year that we could grow it and what an asset a full corncrib proved to be on any farm this past winter! There is no reason to believe that next winter's grain situation will be any better.

Horses Helped

Horses may be a headache to some people, but I still believe there is a place for a good team on every farm. My oats are all in, thanks to my horses. We ploughed the days we could with the tractor. On the days and places that the tractor would not function, the horses took over, with the result that almost between showers we were able to keep going, and when a bright day did come we were all ready to move on with the drill. Our horses have hauled all the manure, will do all the drilling and mowing, and are being turned into the pasture every night. It doesn't take a mathematician to figure out that right now those horses don't owe me much for their keep.

I see where our jovial Editor Ed is going into raising calves up to first calf heifers. May he profit and prosper! This winter he talked with me about raising little calves to big calves on "wet nurse cows" and then selling them. I think that for a man with the demands upon his time that he has, he has made a good changeover.

I also think that a man with cow and calf buying and selling experience, with his own truck and with his own time, could make a very good living buying and selling cows and calves with the main idea in mind of just making little calves into good marketable calves for veal or for eventual breeding purposes or better still for both purposes.

Livestock Markets

Livestock continues to come to market too fast. At least 50 per cent of the recent hog glut have been animals which never should have left the farm. We simply cannot continue this sort of liquidation without running into an eventual shortage, and that not too far away. Cattle are a little different from hogs in that so many head of cattle do not mean so much good edible meat. That's our beefsteak and roast beef

(*Continued on Page* 17)

★ RESULTS OF ONE YEAR OF DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILKING

—ONE MAN NOW MILKS IN PLACE OF THREE
—CUT MILKING TIME BY 30 MINUTES
—GAINED 4051 LBS. OF MILK
—NO UDDER TROUBLE

★ REPORTS DAVID CROSHAW OF WRIGHTSTOWN N. J.

Here is an example of the wonderful results reported by De Laval Milker users everywhere . . . who are now using De Laval Speedway Milking.

Formerly Mr. Croshaw had three men in the barn at milking time . . . two men operating the three units, to milk 30 cows . . . one carrying and pouring. Now . . . one man does the entire job . . . in 30 minutes less time per milking.

The first year of De Laval Speedway Milking produced a gain of 4051 lbs. of milk . . . and the herd was absolutely free of udder trouble. Udders are healthier than ever before.

You can also greatly improve your milking results . . . by using the world's best milking combination . . . the De Laval Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. Thousands are doing it.

THE DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. *Have everything in readiness* — avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.
3. *Preparation of the cow* — Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.
4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)
5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.* Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.
6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes.* Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.
1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY — CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST. — SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST.

Hoof Rot, Thrush-Canker, Calk Wounds

APPLY Dr. Naylor's LINITE —a thorough treatment for stubborn conditions. Antiseptic poultice liniment— easy to apply, prompt in action. For horses and cows. Per bottle, $1.00.
At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's LINITE

FRANK K. TAYLOR
AUCTIONEER
Livestock --- Personal Property

Cortland County's Only Farmer Auctioneer, Sells in any County or State.

Complete service offered including appraisals, credit arrangements on real estate and personal. Clerking and cashiering.

Cortland, N. Y., R.D. 3, Phone 1076

COMPLETE DISPERSAL — BAKER FARM
190 HEAD Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Friday & Saturday, June 16-17, 1944
EXETER, ROCKINGHAM CO., New Hampshire

A T.B. Accredited and Bang Certified herd, well-bred, clean, healthy, high producing. This herd is noted for its good udders and show ring honors.

FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEARS — A Progressive Breeders' Herd. 12 year Herd Average in Herd Test— 67 Head, 2 and 3 time milking, 12,583 Milk, 3.6%, 446 Fat. This is one of the oldest, largest, and best known New England herds.

The leading herd Sire sells — DUNLOGGIN AIM. He is a son of DUNLOGGIN CONFIDENT from the three time, All-American show cow, DUNLOGGIN ELENORA, with 951 lb. of fat, testing 4%. 37 of his daughters are in this big dispersal.

Sale held in a big tent. Lunch served each day. Good overnight accommodations at Exeter.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer MEXICO, N. Y.

SELECT SPRING COWS EARLY!

Act now for the following reasons: (1) Due to the unusual conditions for the last six months a large amount of delayed buying of cows should take place this spring. (2) The selection of cows to pick from is larger now than it probably will be later. (3) Indications are that dairy products will continue to sell at present prices or better. Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a large selection of good cows to select from. No cash is necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars. EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION. (Specialists in Livestock Financing), 112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK. Phone Albany 4-1136.

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW
Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price. FREE Book & Price List
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D631 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

YORKSHIRES The Bacon Hog
Eight of our March Litters Now on AR test
and averaging better than
ELEVEN PIGS PER LITTER
These pigs are out of Canadian Dams and sired by our Canadian boar
Rose Lodge Wonder 70W.

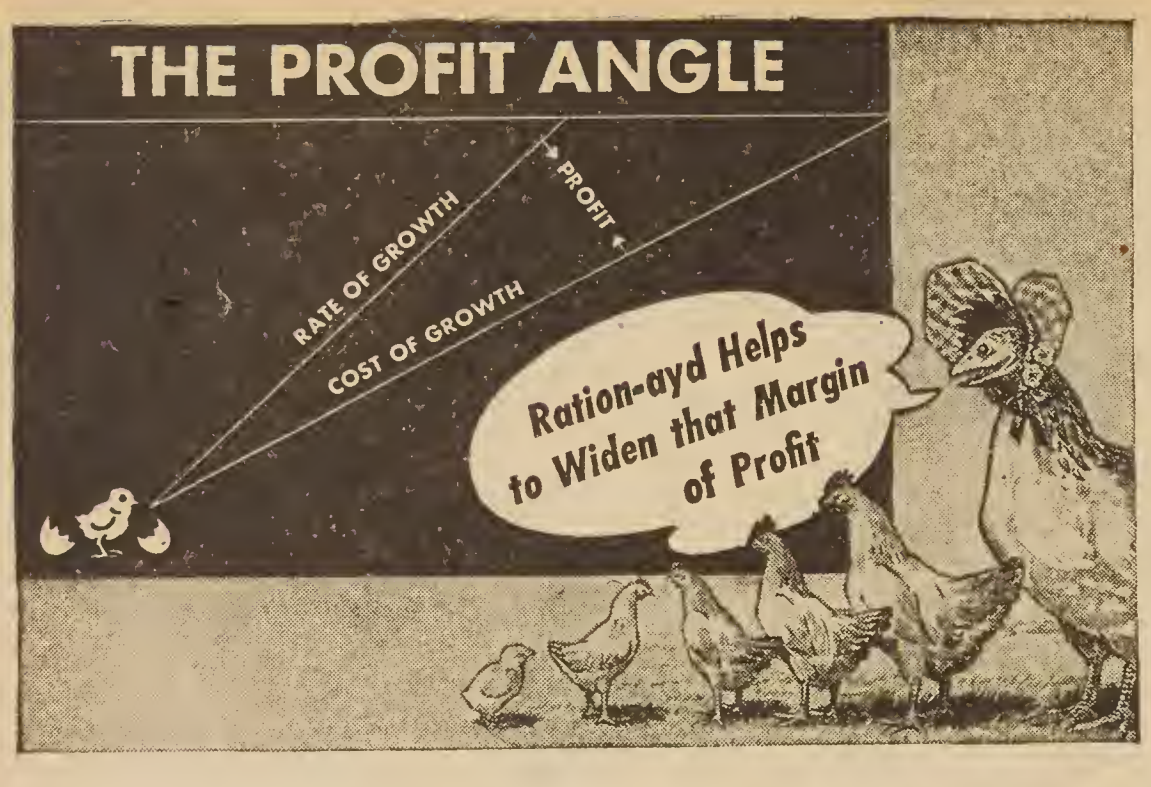
GET YOUR WONDER PIGS
Available in May from these outstanding litters
Also a few open gilts for fall farrowing
LEA YORKSHIRE FARMS, Salisbury, Conn.

TOMPKINS CO. AUCTION
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, at 10 A. M.
FARM OF ERIE J. MILLER,
7 miles south of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on Route 96, 20 miles north of Owego.
39 HEAD OF CATTLE
including 26 Registered Holsteins, 8 Registered Guernseys, balance grades.
Team of Western Buckskin horses, 4 and 5 years old, sound, weight 3000 lbs.

Complete line of farm and dairy equipment including 2 tractors; 1 Allis-Chalmers Model C on rubber, the other a Massey-Harris Model 25-40 on steel. Many other pieces of tractor equipment. 3 unit DeLaval Magnetic milker, brand new Haverly 6-can milk cooler. THIS IS A BIG SALE STARTING AT 10 A.M. SHARP. CATTLE SOLD IN A TENT, LUNCH SERVED.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.



By helping feed to accomplish more per pound consumed, Borden's Ration-ayd makes a definite contribution to profitable poultry raising and feed conservation.

Ration-ayd is a direct aid to sound fast growth in chicks, in developing and maturing young fowls and in egg production. For it supplies a mash with the complete B-G Complex of vitamins and other nutritive factors from milk and fish sources that help the chicken to absorb more feed value from its daily ration.

1% Ration-ayd, added to an otherwise balanced mash supplies an ample amount of the complete B-G Complex, both known and unidentified factors, to help the various ingredients in the mash do a better nutritional job.

Whether you buy your mashes ready mixed or mixed to your order make certain they contain Ration-ayd. It will help in making your feed go farther. Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Write for FREE BOOKLET

Borden's Ration-ayd
POULTRY FEED SUPPLEMENT
Trade Marks Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

JUNE POULTRY GOSSIP

LICE AND MITES

This is the time of year when lice and mites multiply and may be cutting down egg production before you realize it. One of the simplest ways to control lice is to spread a tobacco product on the roosts. It vaporizes during the night and kills the lice. Louse powders do the job, too. Mites can be controlled by doping the roosts with used crankcase oil or mite killer. Mites become evident on the roosts first, but if neglected they sometimes infest nests and even walls.

GRASS

Many poultrymen estimate that pullets will eat 20% less feed when they are running on a good grass range. Clipping the range as soon as the grass gets too tall keeps the growth succulent and higher in protein. Moving the colony houses tends to keep the range more evenly eaten, and prevents the bare spots around the houses which would otherwise favor an outbreak of coccidiosis.

FOXES

Some poultrymen lose a good many pullets which are caught by foxes. Some success has been reported by the use of an electric fence around the range about 6 inches from the ground. Care has to be taken to keep the grass down under the fence; otherwise it will short the fence.

EGGS

Hot weather is an enemy to egg quality. Gather the eggs often and keep them in a cool place. A damp, cool cellar is a good place, unless you are in the business to the extent that you can afford a specially constructed egg room. Many commercial poultrymen have such a room in the cellar, with a concrete floor and a slat bottom. Eggs are set in this room in wire pails, and the floor is kept damp because evaporation of water is a cooling process. The sooner eggs are marketed, the better the quality will be.

CULLING

Broody hens lay no eggs. When a hen is persistently broody she had better be sold, and one way to spot her is to put a band on her leg every time she is broody.

With eggs low in price and feed high and scarce, it is unusually important to cull consistently. Hens that insist on setting, or that go out of condition or into a moult, can be sold now. The price of hens is better now than it is likely to be later in the season, and feed and money is saved.

—A. A.—

DRIED GRASS FOR HENS

G. O. Olsen, Extension Editor at Massachusetts State College, urges poultry owners, particularly owners of small flocks, to use dehydrated grass for winter hen feed. He says: "I'm getting in a great crop of chicken hay these days. My last batch came in as nicely as you please—in other words, dry and green. If it tastes as good to the biddies as it looks now, it should be great stuff for them.

"Here's the story: I let my lawn grass grow a bit long. Then I put the clippings into cartons, three or four inches deep of grass. These I put in a warm spot, but not in direct sunlight. Under a shade tree is a good

(*Continued on opposite page*)

We are registering boys of 15 and over and some girls 16 and over who attend high schools and colleges. They seek summer work on farms within 150 miles from New York City. Some have had a little experience. Most are without it. If you are ready to employ such help, write for an order blank. We are a service organization and make no charge to employer or employee.
The Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

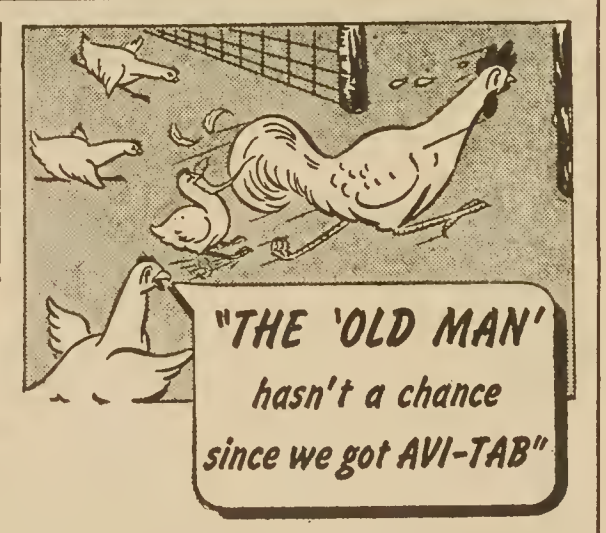
Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS
KING OF RABBITS
Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Lewis W. Gove, Wentworth, New Hampshire.
Ten Million Vegetable Plants Ready
CABBAGE—Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. ONION PLANTS—Bermuda and Prizetaker. TOMATO—Rutger, Marglobe, Baltimore, Stone, 300, $1.50; 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.50 postpaid. Express charges collect, $3.00 per 1000. SWEET POTATO—Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. BRUSSELS SPROUTS AND BROCCOLI. ICEBURG LETTUCE, 500, $2.50; 1000, $4.50 postpaid. Good plants packed in good shape.
Harvey Lankford, Franklin, Virginia

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Stop Picking
1944 PERFECTED
HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE
PRICES $2.95 per 100 $27.50 per 1000 POSTPAID
NEW IMPROVED
OPTIKS
Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. Sample Free. Dept. L.
NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
137 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.



THOUSANDS of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. They realize that in many flocks there are chicks which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; chicks eat it readily. So, when your chicks need this type of treatment, try genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch chicks respond.

Follow "Poultry Conservation For Victory" recommendations. See Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed and other stores for help.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service
GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

Equipped "70"
Good stucco dwelling 8 rooms, maple shade, barn, poultry house; 3 miles to village, depot; about 40 acres cropland, pasture and wood, fruit; aged owner's quick-sale price $2800, team, 6 cows, calf, machinery thrown in; part down; pg. 32 Big Free Catalog—Bargains many States.
STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th Avenue, New York City 10.

DUCKLINGS
White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM. PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. $25.00-100. R. A. GARMAN, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA.

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males
ELMER H. WENE
U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE
FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant. BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. F-4, Vineland, N. J.

VITALITY PLUS—
That's the head start to livability, rapid growth and vigorous birds. It is definitely an inherited quality. It is the result of generations of proper flock management. Hall quality chicks have vitality — evident the day you get them and every day thereafter.
Write for Hall's catalog of facts.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.
HALL'S Quality CHICKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS ... $12. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

ADAIR BROS. New England-Bred VITALITY CHICKS
FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS
Also Meat-Bred Cockerel Chicks in straight breeds and crosses. Special offers in Started Chicks.
ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
Write for free Catalog and money-saving prices —$3.90 per 100 and up.
Address the Plant nearest you.
ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
Dept. AA-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. 'HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST
MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES
Product of 20 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.
Write Today for descriptive catalog.
MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Exeter, N. H.

Chicks That Live
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS
100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)

	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired and large type WHITE LEGHORNS	$ 8.00	$15.00	$ 1.25
Bar. & Wh. Rox and Reds	11.00	12.00	11.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	22.00	13.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A. Port Trevorton, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del.

Special Mating Large	NON-SEX 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
Type White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$16.00	$2.00
Large Type White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	2.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	10.00	14.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	12.00	15.00	8.00
Rock-Red Cross	11.00	15.00	10.00
White Rox	12.00	15.00	10.00
Heavy Mix	8.00	12.00	8.00

H. Mix, no sex guarantee, $6.00. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gas-son Sired White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	20.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	11.00	16.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	----	9.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Black Minorcas	10.00	19.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	11.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $9.00-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $8.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST Chicks and Poults

Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$16.00	$1.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

I Personally do all sexing. Plts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.) All Chicks hatched from Blood Tested Stock.
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlistorville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid	Str. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	9.00	18.00	2.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	16.00	11.00
Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00

H. Mixed $9 per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Plts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY. Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
R. O. P. SIRED	$10.00	$20.00	$2.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A. RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

Frank P. Goodman, No. Adams, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh., Bl., Buff, Br. Leghorns	$ 9.50	$18.00	$2.00
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	10.00	17.00	9.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	10.00	17.00	9.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar & W. Rox	14.00	20.00	9.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

place on warm days. The grass becomes as dry as powder, but retains much of its green color. Then I put it into old sacks and store it in the loft of my garage. Next winter I'll just take a bit of that grass and soak it over night in water. It will take up the water and can be used as green feed for the hens.

"While we are speaking of this problem of green feed for hens in winter, I'll mention another plan I have under way. This is the growing of late cabbage. I have about 85 late cabbage plants, which will be headed up by the middle of October. Cabbage, you know, stand a little freezing, so that late date need not worry you. I'm going to have a pit of some sort to protect them from heavy freezes. Then I'll hang some up by the roots just out of reach of the hens, and they'll get exercise when they jump for the cabbage. I've never asked them whether they'll enjoy the exercise, but they'll get it, nevertheless. If you didn't get around to planting late cabbage, you may have some neighbors who have a few cabbages left over, or he could save for you the trimmings as he uses his cabbages this fall and winter."—*F. N. Hollingsworth.*

—A. A.—

BIG LIVERS

I have a few Rhode Island hens that seem to be fat. Some of them act as though they were dizzy and die very quickly. I opened one and she had a very large liver.

The hens that have dizzy spells and big livers are not so easily cured. In fact no one knows of any successful remedy or treatment. Such hens will probably never be of any further use as egg-layers. You may as well kill them right away while they are still fat. If you throw away the liver the rest of the meat can be used, as a rule. As a matter of fact, you might find it most profitable for you in the long run to sell all your hens now while the ceiling price is at its peak. As hot weather comes on your egg production will decline still further and egg prices will not improve much in the next month or two.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

MITES

I have about 100 Brown Leghorn hens. They are troubled with depluming mites. They pick the feathers off their backs near the tail. When new feathers try to come out, they are picked off. I have tried several remedies for this, but none have worked.

You state that your birds have depluming mites, then you proceed to explain that they pick the feathers off their backs near the tail. I question your diagnosis of depluming mites. This habit of picking feathers from one another's back, or even from their own back, is fairly common in some flocks of pullets. It usually ceases when warm weather returns, and it has been claimed by some people that if one feeds liberally of oats the trouble will stop. —*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 15)

situation today. There are cattle enough, but, they are not good meat because to make them so has been discouraged. Lamb has already become a non-existent food in many of our large eastern cities.

Some of the Buffalo packers are starting operations again. There has been no solution to their problems. They all know that they cannot operate under OPA regulations, so they have the only alternative of operating as best they can. Really no alternative at all.

It is every farmer's hope that he may be PERMITTED to continue to do his part in the war effort, but he must remain solvent in order to be of any use to himself or to his country.

Isn't this account about settled?

Back in 1850, Uncle Sam owned more than 1,400,000,000 acres of land.

Much of it was the Louisiana Purchase — land that cost about *4¢ an acre.*

It was wild. It was unsettled. It produced no tax revenue.

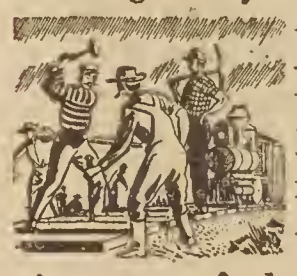
Because there was no transportation.

To help get railroads built into this undeveloped territory, Uncle Sam turned over to them 130 million acres of these lands.

In return, most government traffic received special rates — 50% off.

And ever since, year in and year out, the government has received this advantage. Not alone from the few railroads (9% of the mileage) which received land grants, but from the others competing with them.

Railroads opened up new frontiers. Settlers followed the advancing rails. All land values multiplied. Tax revenues vastly increased. Agriculture developed. States and cities grew. The nation knit together.



Through the years, the value of the land grants has been repaid many, many times — while the continuance of these deductions discriminates in favor of shippers doing business with the government who can take advantage of such rates as against other shippers who cannot.

That's why shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in seeking to do away with these land-grant deductions.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS — BUY MORE WAR BONDS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just send this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Now is the time . . .
to turn luscious summer fruits into nourishing Jams and Jellies

Success is Easy—with Certo!

Yes, it's strange for women to think of *food* as a munition of war—but we know today that it is. Every ounce we save . . . every ounce we raise and *conserve* . . . helps fight for freedom!

So let's not neglect nature's bounty of wild fruits ripening now . . . nor the fruits on our own place . . . nor those that are abundant and cheap in the market. We'll *need* them next winter—for spreads on our bread to eke out rationed butter and margarine . . . to put appetizing food energy into the family's lunch boxes . . . to add fruity variety, color and food value to wartime meals at the table.

Get a bottle of Certo today at your grocer's. Read the recipe book that comes with it and *see how easy it is* these days to make perfect jams and jellies from all kinds of fruits. For Certo is the famous pectin that revolutionized jelly-making.

With Certo, you can make prize jellies—sparkling, tender, jelled just right—the first time you try your hand at it! Start now . . . stock your shelves as the delicious fruits come along. By fall, you'll be rich—and a credit to Uncle Sam!

A Product of General Foods

CERTO

helps you Save the Fruit

Preserving Strawberries

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

SINCE commercial packers will be more limited in sugar this year, it is more necessary than ever that homemakers make their own jams. Wherever a favorite old recipe calls for ¾ to 1 part sugar for every part fruit juice, pulp and berries, use the ¾ part sugar. This brings out more of the natural fruit flavor. However, I have found that when less sugar is used, the jam keeps better if sealed.

Strawberry Jam

Wash, drain, and hull berries. To each pound of hulled berries, add ¾ to 1 pound sugar. Crush berries in bottom of kettle until juice starts and boil until juice thickens and berries look clear. Handle in small quantities. If the less amount of sugar is used, boiling will be longer; if a pound of sugar per pound of berries is used, about 10 to 12 minutes rapid boiling will be enough.

Whole Strawberry Jam With Pectin

4 cups strawberries 7 cups sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

Measure sugar and strawberries into large kettle. Mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute, remove from fire and stir in pectin. Stir and skim for five minutes. Pour quickly and paraffin at once. Makes about 10 glasses.

Two cups light corn syrup may be substituted for two cups of the sugar called for in the recipe.

To Can Strawberries

A method of canning strawberries which has proved satisfactory to a great number of people is this:

Use fully ripe, juicy berries. Wash thoroughly, drain and hull. Put 1 to 3 quarts whole berries into a pan, add 2 tablespoons water and from ¾ to 1 cup sugar for each quart of whole berries. Bring to boil and simmer from 5 to 8 minutes. Let stand 3 to 4 hours or overnight. This plumps the berries nicely and allows sugar to penetrate, thus helping to prevent floating. Bring to boiling point and pack hot to within ½ inch of top if lightning-type jar is used; 1 inch if flat-top jar is used. Process five minutes in boiling water bath. Complete seal after lifting from bath, except for flowed-on composition type of lid which is sealed completely before processing.

Salt Method

During World War 1 when the sugar supply was limited, the so-called salt method of canning was used, especially with very acid foods such as rhubarb and berries. This method again has become useful, and when applied to strawberries it is as follows:

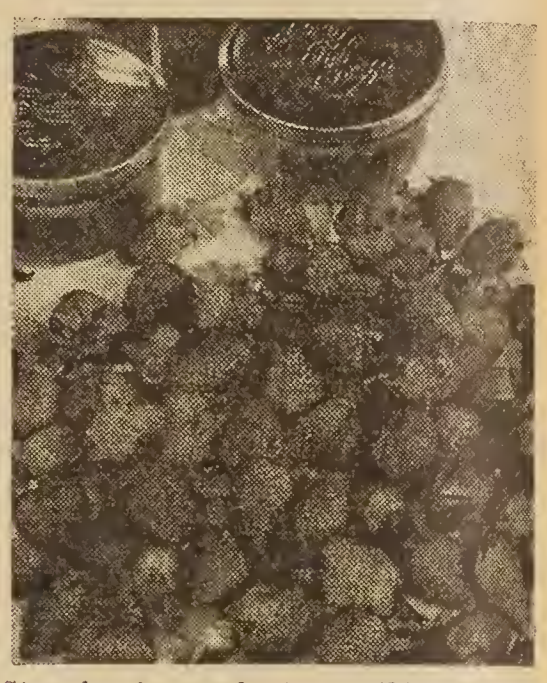
Cut berries in two, pack in pint jar, press down with hand as you pack to start the juice, but not enough to bruise; add ⅛ teaspoon of salt when jar is full, seal and process 15 minutes in boiling water bath. Remove from bath and complete the seal, except where the composition type gasket is on the lid; these are sealed completely before processing.

Add sugar to taste one to two hours before serving.

To Freeze Strawberries

Freezing is the newest preservation method used, and fortunate indeed are those who have satisfactory freezing and storage equipment. Certain varieties of berries freeze to better advantage than others, and speed in handling the berries is highly important. They should be fully ripe, firm, and in the stage of maturity best suited for eating out of hand.

Wash in ice water, sorting thoroughly. Cap if caps have not been removed in picking. Slice in pieces ¼ inch thick, or cut the berries in half lengthwise, or cut into pieces about the size of a quarter-berry. Due to sugar shortage the regular proportion of 1 pound of sugar to 4 pounds of berries has been changed to 1 pound sugar to five pounds of berries by some who have been freezing berries several years. Less sweet of course, but satisfactory. The proportion of ½ cup sugar for 1½ pounds of fruit is even preferred by some experts in freezing,



Strawberries, a short crop this year, will be doubly precious when "put up" for future use.

though this is still more tart than the 1 to 5 proportion.

The berries must be mixed thoroughly with the sugar or syrup (40 to 50 per cent syrup), put promptly into packages and frozen as soon as possible: remember that speed is important. If cellophane bags are available, the berries should be put into bags which are sealed with a hot iron—an electric curling iron is an excellent tool. Then the bag is enclosed in a special cardboard container. Other types of containers are linerless heavy waxed round or cube-shaped cartons. Air must be excluded or oxidation darkens and softens the berries.

If Syrup is Used

An equal proportion of sugar and water makes an approximate 50% solution, which is accurate enough if that is the strength desired. 40% is made by using 3 cups sugar to 4 cups water. The sugar is dissolved in boiling water and allowed to cool to below 70° Fahrenheit before using. It should be made a day ahead and held in the refrigerator until needed. Corn syrup or honey may be substituted for as much as 25% of the sugar. More than that would give a distinctive flavor to the product, which may or may not be desired.

The size, either pint or quart, depends upon the use to which the fruit is to be put when thawed, and also depends upon the size of the family. Every package should be labeled carefully as to variety and date. It also would be wise to note the sugar content on the label. Such a record is useful in all sorts of food preservation—freezing, canning or otherwise.

—A. A.—

THE GOSSIP

By Julia Munro Greene

She slips her thin-edged words
Into a thought
To change an artless truth
A bit—a lot.

She peddles her review
In all, or part;
Forgetting that her words
Can break a heart.

EVEN if you must Skimp on House Cleaning time...

Don't Skimp on Health Protection...

Make your Home CLOROX-CLEAN!

EVEN when your house cleaning time is limited there should be no slackening of the sanitary measures that are so important to greater health protection in the home. Keeping healthy is more necessary than ever during these critical times when there are fewer civilian doctors and when America's manpower must be kept on the job for Victory. It's easy to provide increased home health protection by making Clorox a standby in your daily cleansing routine.

WHY TAKE CHANCES!

"When it's CLOROX-CLEAN it's hygienically clean!"

In Kitchen Cleansing it's important to concentrate on making germ "danger zones" sanitary. The simple, efficient way to greater kitchen sanitation is to use Clorox in routine cleansing of refrigerators, sinks, drainboards, china and glassware; dishcloths and dish towels; floors, garbage containers.

In the Bathroom ordinary cleansing methods are not enough, for bathroom surfaces may look clean, yet be covered with invisible germ dangers. Here again, Clorox provides greater sanitation in the cleansing of tile, enamel, porcelain, linoleum and wood surfaces.

Every Housewife enjoys the prestige of snowy-white cottons and linens. Clorox gently bleaches white cottons and linens (brightens fast colors), removes stains, even scorch, mildew... reduces rubbing, prolonging life of precious fabrics. And Clorox in laundering is an added safeguard to family health.

Clorox is ultra-refined, free from caustic, an exclusive, patented quality-feature. It is concentrated for economy and has the same full strength, same high quality standards today as always. Simply follow directions on the label which lists many important household and personal uses. There is only one Clorox . . . always ask for it by name.

America's Favorite Bleach and Household Disinfectant

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects

DEODORIZES BLEACHES

REMOVES STAINS

BUY WAR BONDS

Copr. 1944, Clorox Chemical Co.

Why Communications will need men

After the news of victory flashes over the wires, the Communications field will continue to be extremely active.

It will turn to the task of putting "loose ends" together all over the world, of repairing disrupted lines and wrecked facilities, of expanding existing systems and developing improved new services. Here are some of the reasons Communications will require plenty of workers.

1. *Millions need phone service*—Providing new lines and phones, unavailable since the war, will demand manpower . . .

2. *Many communications systems must be replaced*—Throughout the world those destroyed or outmoded during wartime must be rebuilt . . .

3. *New communications services* such as television, facsimile, and improved radio will expand the need for technical installations and skilled workers, many of whom will come from the specially trained men now with our armed forces.

Because of all this, phone, cable and radio communications companies expect their busiest peacetime era—with continuing manpower needs.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS to do today's job...to provide tomorrow's jobs

Nickel helps get the message through in War and Peace

Today, Nickel with its specialized magnetic, electrical and mechanical properties helps war communications equipment to perform exacting jobs. It improves many things, ranging from radio tubes to transoceanic cables, and is well-nigh indispensable in the wartime apparatus used on land, sea and in the air.

But when war demands are satisfied, Nickel will be turned again to its peacetime function of improving the products that serve men and provide them work. It will be turned to the task of helping make more and better telephone, radio, television and cable equipment . . . and to its countless other jobs in rebuilding and replenishing a ravaged world.

Meanwhile, manufacturers with problems involving metals are invited to consult our technical staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York 5. N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . producers of MONEL *and other high Nickel alloys.*

SMART and SUMMERY

No. **3823.** Let the temperature soar—you'll be smart and pretty in this gay dirndl with its paper-crisp ruffles. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric, 1½ yards ruffling.

No. **3401.** What could be nicer for play or summer housework than this bright sunback with its cool halter neck? Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3836.** This cheerful little sun-loving pinafore changes into a pretty jumper dress just by adding a blouse. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric (jumper); 1 yard 35-inch (blouse).

No. **3837.** Did you ever see a cuter way to use up those bright remnants than this adorable little sunsuit? Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, ¾ yard 35-inch fabric, ¾ yard ruffling.

No. **3745.** For that good, all-purpose summer frock you can't choose more wisely than this smartly simple shirtwaister. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3764.** A flattering playsuit is a joy forever; soft front pleats and a smooth hipline make this one a treasure. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 2 yards 35-inch fabric (playsuit); 2 yards 35-inch (blouse).

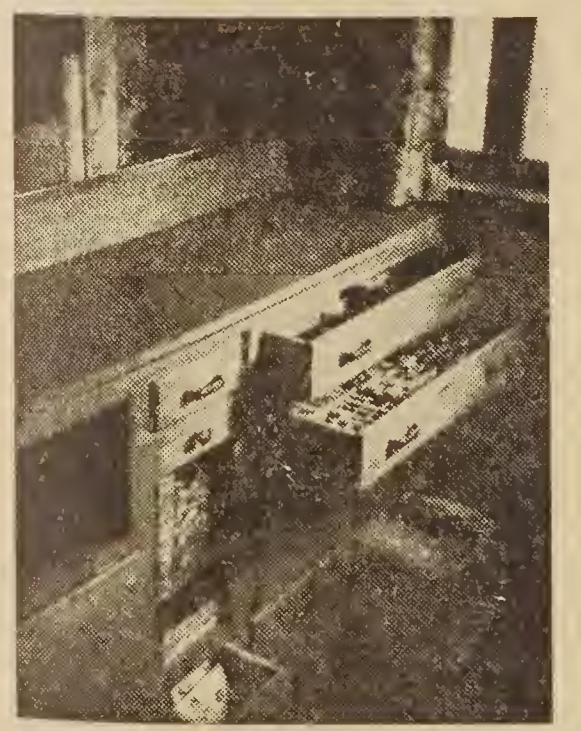
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our Summer Fashion Book is ready, with more than 175 colorful new fashions to outfit you and your family. Send for its 24 beautifully illustrated pages, priced at only 12c; OR send 25c for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

Sew Successfully THE ASSEMBLY LINE

No. 2 OF A SERIES

By HELEN POWELL SMITH, *Cornell Clothing Specialist.*

IT IS NOT necessary to have a sewing room fitted up with all the latest gadgets to sew successfully, but neither can you do a good job if you do not have adequate tools and know how to use them. We can take a hint from industries that are turning out such stupendous production these days. That comes from careful planning and having everything click along the factory line.



Especially built-in drawers in a kitchen or livingroom cabinet are convenient for fabrics, patterns and supplies. The counter top of the kitchen arrangement shown here opens out to become a cutting table.

Plan your own assembly line. Because most women must sew in snatches, it is important to have things where you need them to save time and effort. Take a few minutes now to jot down some ideas for a possible sewing center for yourself. It may be the corner of the kitchen or dining room or bedroom, but the important thing is to assemble there in a closet or a chest drawer or a box all the things you need to work with. You need your sewing machine, your cutting surface, iron and ironing board and small equipment.

Your first reaction may be, "But I have no space!" Perhaps the easiest place to start planning is where you have your sewing machine. Is there a shelf or drawer nearby for threads, scissors, patterns, etc.? Or maybe a two or three-fold screen can be fitted up to hold your equipment. Or even homely orange crates, skirted with a gay cloth, may cover many sewing supplies and serve either as a bedroom dressing table or as a counter top for a portable sewing machine. Have the essentials and keep them in a place together so that they are always ready for quick and convenient use to produce good workmanship.

(Next: No. 3—Your Sewing Tools).

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

George C. White, Mullica Hill, N. J.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I HAD NOT realized that so many readers of the *American Agriculturist* were interested in pastures until I wrote mine up. Before I knew that the paper was off the press, I had my first response. They continue to come in.

I must admit that the comments cover quite a range. One subscriber took Editor Eastman to task for wasting a whole page of paper on pastures. He said he already had so much pasture he didn't know what to do with it. At the other extreme, a more tolerant and gentle soul was so inspired that he invited me to stroll the celestial pastures of the Hereafter at his side.

Best Pay-Off

The best payoff, so far as I personally am concerned, was made by Professor Richard Bradfield, head of the Department of Agronomy of the New York State College of Agriculture. He came out to Sunnygables and we spent three hours tramping pastures and looking at stands of ladino clover, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and brome and Reed's canary grass.

Fifty Cent Milk

One of the most practical dairymen I know—practical in that he is highly solvent and very evidently intends to remain so—tells me that his personal post-war plan is to get ready to produce milk for fifty cents per hundred. He says he isn't worrying much about his present milk check but that he is doing a powerful lot of thinking about his post-war milk return. I believe that while this friend is somewhat extreme in his statements, he reflects the largely unexpressed worry of thousands of northeast dairymen. They (and you may be one of them—I am) want to get set now to meet whatever price situations may be ahead.

As Professor Bradfield and I tramped around together we kept our attention focused on how we might make milk as cheaply and safely as possible after the war. Out of our conversation I worked out my own plan. I am passing it on for what it is worth. *The best thing which can happen to it is for some reader of this page to improve on it.*

Midsummer Pasture

For spring pasture I am going to rely on my natural stands of blue grass and white clover which grow on my rougher pasture areas. I am going to try and improve the yields of these areas by liming and top-dressing. I'll use hen manure on them whenever I have it available, instead of purchased fertilizer.

For my midsummer pasture, I am going to depend on improved areas within my established pasture fields which I call "islands". These "island" areas will be fenced off, will be plowed, limed, fertilized and seeded to special mixtures. For me there will be nothing new in applying this "island" type of improvement *except that as a result of my tour with Professor Bradfield I am going to change my seeding mixture.*

Too Much Too Soon

For two or three years the improved islands within my pastures have been seeded to a mixture of brome grass and ladino clover. As a result we have been getting more grazing in May and June than we could possibly handle. True, we also had some nice hay on the "islands".

On the other hand it has been my observation, and that of Dr. Bradfield, that even when we grazed or clipped off our ladino clover *it has not kicked through during periods of hot, dry weather.* The brome grass on the contrary has made a pretty good showing.

Considering this very practical result, I have decided to improve several "islands" within my regular pastures this fall and to seed them to a mixture of brome grass and alfalfa or brome grass and birdsfoot trefoil.

Wrong-Foot Trefoil

Last spring I couldn't resist a joke at the expense of the birdsfoot trefoil seed growers, based on my experience with their favorite legume. I said that so far as my experience was concerned it should be called "wrong-foot trefoil". The boys who had seed to sell sure jumped on me and some of them used some quite intemperate language. Just to show that all is forgiven, I am going to try some more birdsfoot trefoil this fall. I will tell why a little later. *Immediately, however, I am going to explain why I'm going to turn principally to alfalfa for a pasture legume.*

Early and Late

Most of our pasture land will grow fair alfalfa and some of it will grow excellent alfalfa if it is limed and fertilized. This spring the earliest legume to show green around Sunnygables was alfalfa. It was the earliest to get up two or three inches high. *It was the first legume from which a grazing animal could get a full meal.*

By chance I had a strip of alfalfa in one pasture. As indicated, it was the first thing the cows got to eat, but as soon as the other grasses and wild white and ladino clover came on they left the alfalfa and it immediately grew up into a nice crop of hay.

So I reason this way. If I've got to clip or take a crop of hay off the improved "islands" in my pastures, I had rather handle a crop of alfalfa hay or alfalfa and brome grass hay than ladino clover and brome grass. It's easier to cut, easier to cure, and easier to handle.

Such a hay crop will be ready to cut at Sunnygables the last week in May. In normal seasons there will still be enough moisture in the ground after this first crop is taken off to shoot up a second crop immediately. *The second crop would be ready for grazing about the first of July when hot, dry weather often is beginning to retard the growth of ladino clover.*

If, as is indicated, brome grass will grow better than any other grass during this period and it is seeded with the alfalfa, I believe I have reason to hope that on my "islands" year in and year out I shall have pretty good July and August grazing. Also, provided I have the labor to handle it, I will have some nice early cut hay in the barn which can be fed to my cows whenever they will eat it.

On the basis of my own experience to date, and I believe I am safe in saying on the basis of Professor Bradfield's observation, there is no other seeding mixture for my "island" pastures, unless it be brome grass and trefoil, which promises such reliable midsummer pasture.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

For the past two or three years I have been watching three fair stands of birdsfoot trefoil. Two of these stands are in my own pastures and one is in a neighbor's meadow. Despite my joking about it, I am not ready to give up on this legume. On the other hand, I don't pretend that I know how to grow it well.

On our tour, Professor Bradfield and I noticed the same fact about the grazing of trefoil in our Coy Glen pasture which I observed and reported last spring. At this time of year there is plenty of ladino clover and brome grass in this pasture. Also lots of blue grass and wild white clover. Under these conditions the cattle are not grazing the trefoil.

Now don't get excited, trefoil seedgrowers. I don't think that this is a criticism of your baby. In fact, I think it's a fine arrangement that there is growing and storing up in my pasture quite a growth of a really good legume which will be available for later grazing, and I am sure that as soon as they feel the need of it the cattle in this pasture are going to draw on its reserve supply of trefoil.

Summer Hay

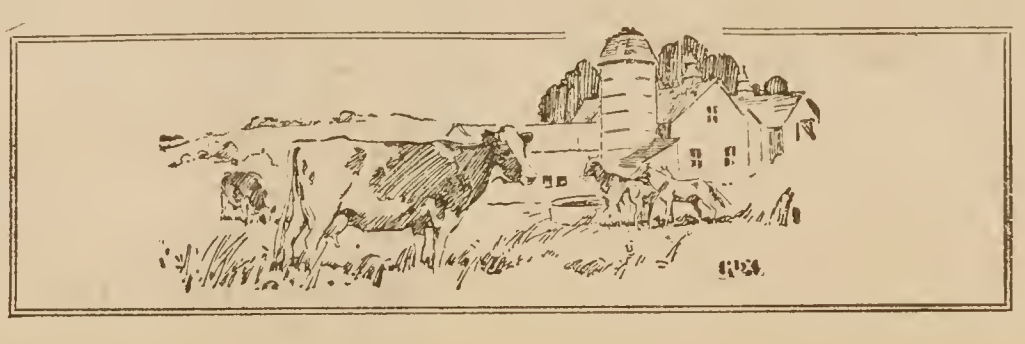
A dozen or fifteen years ago, practically no grain was fed to dairy cows in the Northeast. At the present time there is very little difference in grain feeding between winter and summer months. In addition, many dairymen are beginning to feed hay on pasture. I am wondering if we are not moving toward the time when hay, as well as grain, will be fed the year around, or at least whenever a grazing cow will eat it.

Up to Our Pastures

By and large in the Northeast, I think we will have to look to our present pasture acreage both to produce more grazing and to produce any hay which is fed during the grazing season.

Generally speaking, our dairy farms already are stocked to the limit of their production of hay and silage; and while improvement will be made in both the yield and quality of these crops, such improvement will be slow and costly.

By drawing on our entire pasture areas, however, for improved grazing and by following the "island" type of improvement where it fits (there are few northeastern pastures which do not have small sections in them which can be plowed) I think that we can continue to cut the cost of producing milk in the Northeast, and I personally know of no better post-war plan or more realistic hedge against whatever may be the milk price of the future.



* * *

FARM NOTES

Our buck rake is being built. We hope to be able to try it out before the first of June. Farmers keep dropping in at Sunnygables to talk about buck rakes. Several visitors have had considerable experience with them. They are dubious about our being able to pick up and haul green hay with the one we are having built. The young man who is building it says he is keeping his fingers crossed.

Field Harvester

During the last few days of May we are going to try making some grass silage with a field chopper. As I understand it, the machine which we are going to try out will pick the green wilted hay up out of a windrow, chop it and deliver the chopped material into a truck or wagon. It will then have to be hauled to the silo and put through a blower to elevate it.

We are going to follow the first piece of hay we put into our silo—it is a mixture of orchard grass and ladino clover—with corn. We are not going to sow any more orchard grass, either for pasture or meadow purposes.

Hybrid Corn Tests

In a small piece of corn planted on very fertile land we are trying out four hybrid corns. One is a favorite in the State of Minnesota, one is well thought of by Illinois farmers, and two are the hybrids recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture. I doubt if much is to be learned from such a test, but it does add interest to silo filling.

Wheat Lodged

Because of lack of moisture last fall our winter wheat came up slowly and went into the winter a pretty thin and ragged stand. This spring it came on fast. It began to lodge on May 15, and now as I write this on May 23 much of it after a hard rain is as flat as a pancake. It looks as though there is nothing to do but to cut much of it for silage. I only hope we get it off before it kills the alfalfa and brome grass seed.

A farmer for whose judgment I have a great deal of respect tells me that when I saw how fast this wheat was growing I should have clipped it. I wonder if there are any readers of this page who have had experience clipping wheat.

Black or White

Our pure white Brahman heifer is beginning to show signs of freshening. In addition to being white, she has a wonderful set of horns and a hump on her withers. She is bred to a hornless, coal black Angus bull. There is a lot of curiosity in the neighborhood as to what her calf is going to look like. When she has it, we will turn it out along the roadside so that everyone who goes by can see for himself.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

A CONTRACT

"I ordered some fruit trees from an agent that called. The next day I decided that we had made a mistake, and wrote the company cancelling the order. They shipped the trees, and I refused to accept them. Now they are trying to collect."

Here is a situation which everyone should realize. An order of this sort is a contract, and usually contains the clause stating that the contract cannot be cancelled. If the nursery carries out its part of the contract by shipping the trees, there is an excellent chance that they can force payment if they want to go to court.

The important thing, of course, is that such a contract should not be signed unless the customer is certain that he wants the trees and can pay for them.

—A. A.—

BULLS IN PASTURES

"What is the New York State law about turning a bull out to pasture?"

The New York State Agriculture and Markets Law has this clause:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or in the possession of any bull of the age of more than nine months, any stallion of the age of more than eighteen months, or buck or boar over five months of age, to suffer or permit such animal or animals to go, or range, or run at large on any lands or premises without the consent of the person entitled to the possession of such land or premises.

"No right of action shall accrue under this section to any person who, being liable to contribute to the erection or repair of a division fence as required by the town law, shall neglect or refuse to make and maintain his proportion of such fence, or shall permit the same to be out of repair, for damages done by any animal described in this section coming, by reason of such defective fence, from adjoining lands where such animal was lawfully kept."

—A. A.—

SUCCESS!

Back in the summer of 1942, a Connecticut subscriber wrote us about a protested check given him by a poultry dealer in Hartford. In the meantime, there had been some reorganization of the firm, and as the check was signed by one individual in the firm, attempts to get the check made good had been unsuccessful. After a number of Service Bureau letters had failed to get results, the matter was turned over to a licensed collection agency with which we have had some dealings.

Neither the individual who signed the check nor the company seemed anxious to make this account good, and finally suit was brought. Eventually, a compromised settlement was offered and accepted.

We regret our subscriber did not get the full amount of money due him, but there was some question as to whether or not a judgment for the full amount could be collected even though it were secured.

We were glad we were able to help our subscriber get a substantial amount. We followed this claim persistently for over two years.

—A. A.—

INSURANCE FOR FARM HELP

With so much inexperienced help on the farms, farm owners are asking many questions about their liability in case of accident. For New York farmers, an excellent bulletin is just off the press. It is Cornell Bulletin 645, "How Farm Owners Can Insure Themselves and Their Workers Against Farm Accidents." You can get a copy by dropping a postcard to the Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, or to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca. This bulletin will answer many questions about your liability, and gives information on various types of insurance policies and their cost.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

blurted out that Sarah had promised to marry him, and he hoped that Helen wouldn't mind.

"Mind!" she said. "I've seen this coming ever since we started on this trip. I've loved Sarah since I was a little girl. I'm pleased no end."

She really was. Nevertheless, when she climbed into her berth that night she couldn't help feeling utterly alone and cried herself to sleep.

(*To be continued*)

—A. A.—

HIDDEN NAMES

Scattered through the Advertising columns of this issue you will find the names and addresses of several subscribers. These names stand alone,—they have no reference to any other advertisement. If your name and address appear in this manner, write *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Bldg., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., within one week of the date of the issue, and by return mail we will send you our check for $1.00.

"The other day when I called on James Birney of Chemung County, N. Y., we got to talking about hunting foxes. Last winter he caught 70 nice ones and they brought him $700. He says he has some fun catching them, too. Besides that, he is helping farmers to avoid losses among their chickens. Mr. Birney has only ten acres, but he keeps a man busy the year 'round. He keeps chickens and grows vegetables, including asparagus and strawberries."—*E. R. Ennis, American Agriculturist field man.*

WE MUST NOT LET THIS HAPPEN AGAIN—

Wartime "prosperity" after the last war suddenly turned into a collapse of farm prices so disastrous that one out of every thirteen farms in America was sold at credit distress sale from 1920 through 1926 alone.

What will happen to farm income after this war? Will prices collapse again? Or will we be wiser—will all the agencies of food production and distribution plan and work together now for a sound post-war future?

Since you as producers, and we as distributors, are both charged with the job of feeding America, we share these problems. We face the same questions about the future. We have a mutual interest in the post-war prosperity of agriculture and of the American people.

Can We Hold Present Civilian Markets?

Last year the average American family ate nearly 7 per cent more food than in pre-war years—and farm income was greatly increased. Higher national income, coupled with the Government's nutrition program and with the distributive efficiencies developed in the pre-war period, have tremendously expanded the domestic market for farm products.

How much of this expanded market we can hold after the war will depend greatly upon how well we can satisfy our customers today with the foods they are buying now. Every progressive agriculturist and distributor knows that this means that:

1. Standards of quality, grading and packing must be raised, insofar as wartime conditions will allow.

2. There must be a steady uniform production of the varieties in greatest demand.

3. Consumer demand must be stimulated through stronger advertising, display and other sales promotion activities at the retail store.

4. Waste and spoilage must be reduced through faster, more direct deliveries, better refrigeration and less handling.

5. Production and distribution methods must be made more efficient and costs reduced . . . so that more consumers can afford to buy the better quality products offered — thus expanding growers' and shippers' markets and giving them greater aggregate returns.

How Are A&P and Atlantic Commission Helping to Insure Agriculture's Future?

Every farmer who is enjoying increased returns during this war period is benefiting from the improved market coupled with the distributive efficiencies pioneered by A&P and Atlantic Commission and other progressive distributors in the pre-war years.

For example, through streamlining methods of handling fresh fruits and vegetables—and reducing waste and spoilage—we were able to cut distribution costs 25 per cent in the pre-war years 1937 to 1941, and increase returns to producers 7.8 cents of each consumer's dollar.

This increase has meant greater income for the growers and shippers who distribute through us. Equally important, it has served as a stimulus to all distributors to improve their methods, with direct benefits to all agriculture. This kind of continuing efficiency in the distribution of your products after the war, together with production more nearly balanced with demand requirements, is the key to the future of farm prices, farm markets, and farm income.

Is Teamwork an Answer?

Obviously, no one knows all the answers to agriculture's post-war problems. But this is crystal-clear: Close cooperation between producers and distributors can make a tremendous contribution to a better future for agriculture. The pattern for this future has already been set by efficient growers, shippers and distributors and progressive agricultural leaders working together. We are proud of our part in this, and all our energies and facilities are pledged to its continuance.

As this principle of teamwork is more widely applied, more and more producers and distributors will be better able to accomplish our mutual job of feeding America today, and at the same time will be helping build a sound future for all agriculture.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, Inc.

Affiliate of

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

What are the Ultimate Aims *of the Dairymen's League?*

1. To secure for the dairy farmer and his family a decent American standard of living.
2. To secure the cost of production, plus a reasonable living margin for the producers.
3. To provide a market for all of the milk of all of its members, more than half of which must normally be sold as surplus.
4. To set up and maintain a workable "good neighbor policy" among all dairy farmers.

QUESTION: But who is my neighbor?

ANSWER: Every dairy farmer whose problems are the same as mine, no matter where he lives. County lines and state lines may separate us, but problems which must be solved in order for all of us to get a living price for our milk, make each of us a neighbor in the great six-state community of the Dairymen's League.

QUESTION: Does the Dairymen's League, as an organization, make any profit?

ANSWER: No, the Dairymen's League as a co-operative marketing organization, operates under the Co-operative Corporations Law of the State of New York. That law provides that all organizations operating under its provisions shall make no profit. The League has no stockholders, pays no dividends, has no management, corporate or financial link with any profit-making organization.

QUESTION: How can the State be sure that the League makes no profits?

ANSWER: The law requires that the League — at the close of each fiscal year — shall have an audit made of its operations by "an experienced bookkeeper or accountant or firm of accountants not regularly employed by the corporation" and that a written report of the audit shall be filed with the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets.

QUESTION: How can the members be sure that the League is paying back to them every penny of net income?

ANSWER: The By-Laws of the Dairymen's League require that — at the close of each fiscal year — an audit of the League's operations be made by a committee of farmers selected from the League's membership. This committee is selected by the membership body at the annual meeting. It is responsible only to the membership, and not to the operating management. The farmers on this committee — who are not permitted to be directors, officers or employees of the League — prepare a written report for the information of every member.

QUESTION: Has experience proved the value of the League?

ANSWER: Yes, the record definitely shows that the League has fought for every constructive reform in the interests of dairy farmers, and has opposed every destructive movement. The defining of the milk shed . . . the great need for the control of surplus . . . the justice of sharing fluid markets and surplus burdens . . . the classified price plan of selling . . . the need for the cooperation of State and Federal Governments with the Dairy Industry . . . all of these and hundreds more are movements either launched by or vigorously supported by the Dairymen's League. As every old-time dairyman in the milk shed knows, selling milk was a real battle before the Dairymen's League was formed. He was never sure of his market . . . had no voice in the price he was to receive . . . and was never sure he would get his money. All that has changed today, thanks largely to the efforts of the Dairymen's League.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

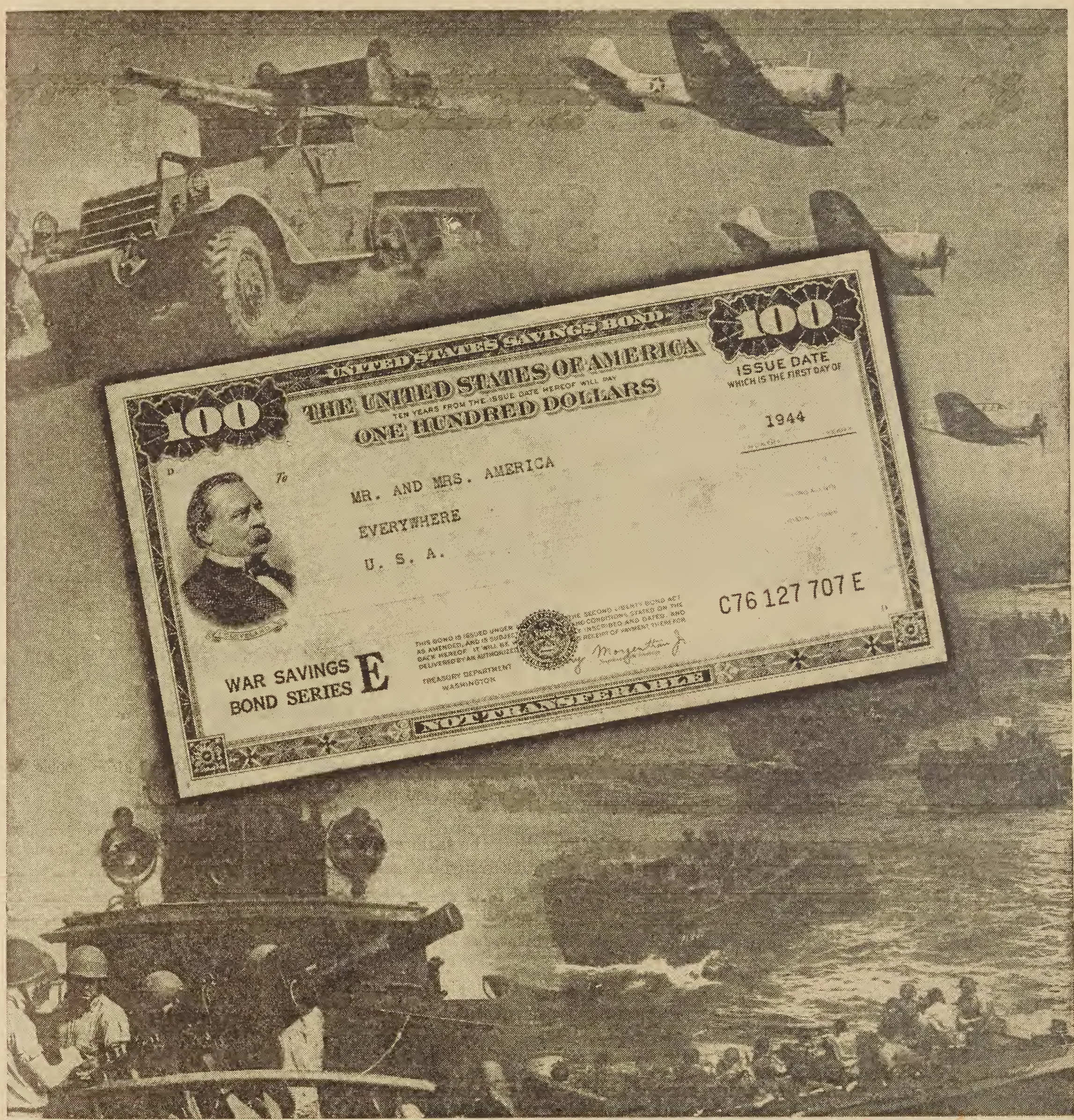
PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JUNE 17, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



BUY ONE OF THESE BONDS TODAY !

JUNE 17 The G.L.F. Patron 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

There is still time to plant grain or forage crops for extra feed in late summer--and you may need it.

EVEN today, with June pastures at their best, there is hardly enough grain to go around. When pastures dry up late in the summer, getting enough feed for the cows will be a real problem.

At that time dairymen are likely to need every bit of feed that the farm can produce to get through the season. Crops that can still be planted to furnish feed for late summer include:

Sudan Grass

Probably the best bet under most conditions. Sudan grass, a rapid-growing annual grain, withstands drouth very well, does not like excessive moisture, and is ready for feed in about six weeks after sowing. Usually planted about 25 lbs. per acre. Many farmers like a combination of 10 to 15 lbs. Sudan grass and 40 to 45 lbs. soybeans per acre. Sudan grass, either alone or with soybeans, may be pastured or cut and fed green.

Japanese Millet

(Billion Dollar Grass)

This variety does best in cooler regions, giving a coarse, rank growth on fertile, moist soils. Usually planted after June 15, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Can be pastured or cut and fed green. Unless it can be sown before July 1, *Hungarian Millet* should be substituted.

Rape

Good pasture for sheep or hogs. Sow 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. Not recommended for dairy cows, as it may taint the milk.

Buckwheat

Can be planted on poorly-drained soils that could not be fitted in time for earlier crops. Will yield more heavily, however, on better soils. Sow 3 to 4 pecks per acre. Ten to twelve weeks are required for full maturity. In the buckwheat growing area, planting can be done from June 25 to July 10. In other areas, the best guide is to plant at least twelve weeks before the first killing frost. Feed-grain mixtures containing 15% buckwheat are satisfactory for dairy cows.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

STRAWBERRY CEILINGS

The ceiling price on strawberries sold to consumers at the farm or roadside stand is 50c a quart. Those delivered to a retail store in the grower's truck can be sold at 37½c plus the cost of transportation. The ceiling price f. o. b. at the farm or shipping point is 32½c.

* * *

EASIER TO GET SUPPLIES

The War Production Board has announced a change which makes it easier for farmers to buy some kinds of farm supplies. Farmers certifying that the supplies are needed immediately for farm production will have priority on 300 different items including fire extinguishers, dry batteries, harnesses, platform scales, wheel-barrows, flashlights and a long list of hand tools. If a farmer buys more than $50 worth of these items at one time, he must get approval from his county Farm Machinery Rationing Committee.

* * *

WOOL OUTLOOK

The long-time outlook for sheep raisers is none too rosy. The British and American governments, at the beginning of the 1943-1944 marketing season, owned a considerable part of the world's wool supply. The U. S. supply was 1,315,000,000 lbs., compared to a pre-war average of 270,000,000 lbs. The government has been supporting wool prices at 7c to 8c a pound, in the grease, above the price at which wool could be imported, including the tariff. The government is NOT committed to a policy of supporting wool prices beyond the 1944 clip.

During the first World War the farm price of wool went up to 66c a pound, and in 1921 it dropped to 20c. History may repeat itself. On January 1, 1944, there were 7% fewer sheep and lambs on farms than a year earlier.

* * *

FARM EQUIPMENT FOR VETERANS

It is stated that approximately 100,000 discharged war veterans originally came from farms. It is expected that many of these will go back to the farm and, in this connection, the War Food Administration has notified county Farm Machinery Rationing Committees that these veterans will have preference when they apply for rationed farm machinery.

* * *

INCOME TAX REFUNDS

There have been some inquiries as to the date when income tax refunds will be received. The Treasury Department says that it will take several months to complete these, but that refunds will include interest at 6% from March 15. An attempt has been made to get refunds to servicemen first. It is unnecessary to write the Treasury Department about your refund unless you have moved since your return was made.

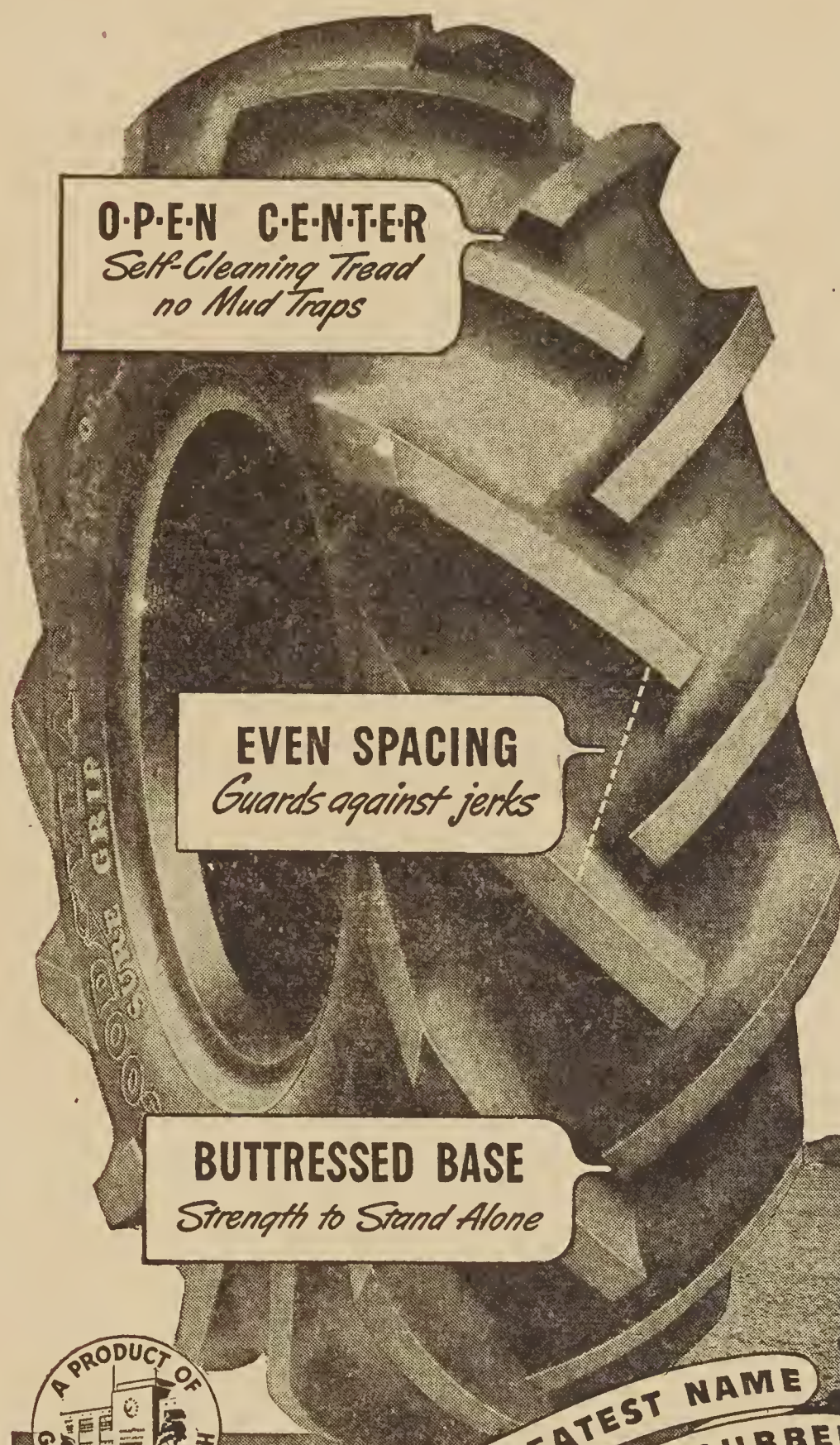
* * *

WAR PRISONERS

Farmers are interested in prisoners of war as farm workers. Prisoners are not available to farms except where there is work for 10 or more prisoners, and these prisoners are always guarded by U. S. soldiers. Plans are under way in several New York State counties to form cooperatives and to provide camps under Army supervision.

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Don't let "GUMMED-UP" tractor tires slow down your farming



You find out a lot about tractor tires when you use them day after day.

Almost any kind will work under ideal conditions. But when you hit one of those low spots in a field where it's sort of sticky—you want a tire that doesn't gum up and spin.

And we found the answer on our own Goodyear Farms. It's a tread without closed corners or "mud pockets" between the lug bars.

So we built such a tread—made every lug bar strong enough to stand alone. That enabled us to have an O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R *self-cleaning* tread.

We spaced those lug bars evenly. That makes them smooth-rolling in the field or on the road—and smooth-gripping, without jerks and jars to jolt you or the tractor.

Maybe you've had some experience with tractor tires. But we'll tell you this. You don't know how much work you can get out of a tractor till you've found out how Goodyear Sure-Grips shed earth and *clean themselves.*

You don't buy tractor tires every day, or every year. So it's wise to be sure of the ones that will do the most work. And that's another way of saying, be sure you get Goodyear *self-cleaning* Sure-Grips.

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

A PRODUCT OF GOODYEAR RESEARCH

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

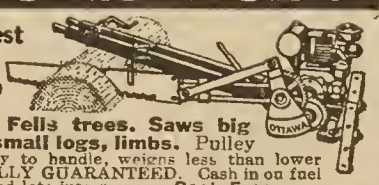
GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE

BIG FREE BOOK



Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 631 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Coming to PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Build for Tomorrow BY BUYING WAR BONDS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

THE GREATEST DAY IN HISTORY

THIS is written on D Day, the sixth day of June, Nineteen hundred and forty-four. On this day there started the most gigantic series of operations ever undertaken by mankind—the invasion of Europe. As I listened to the radio story of opening engagements unfold, I had a lump in my throat and was unable to keep the tears back. My own boys in the Service are not on that front, but I couldn't help but think of all the millions of our finest young men who are there, and of their fathers and mothers, sweethearts and wives, who are so anxiously awaiting the outcome.

We know that eventually victory will crown their efforts; we know that the job has to be done; and most of us realize the high stakes for which the boys are fighting. Liberty has always come high in this world. In the years to come, may God give us a better appreciation of the privileges of liberty for which those boys and their parents are now making so much sacrifice! May God comfort those whose sons do not return with the knowledge that their high sacrifice was worthwhile!

WE CAN TAKE IT!

WHEN I was young I heard hundreds of stirring tales of the Civil War told by my father —who served four years in the ranks—and by his comrades. From my mother I learned about some of the problems and sacrifices of the women who kept the home fires burning.

We think this war is tough, but from the standards of actual sacrifice as yet there is no comparison between this war and what both the North and the South went through in the Civil War. Major General James E. Edmonds, writing in LIBERTY Magazine, points out that the Union people, through 1861 to 1865, lost $6 out of every $10 of the material wealth they owned before the war started. "If," says Edmonds, "our present armed forces are to equal in proportion to population those raised by the North and South in the war between the states, we will have to put more than fifteen million men into uniform in four years' time.

"If, to preserve everything we believe in and stand for, our country is required to pay a price in lives proportionate to that paid to preserve the Union, two and a half million men will find soldiers' graves abroad. We have lost to date less than two per cent of that number. . .

"The Union folk took bad news, ghastly losses, and 'broken' generals from 1861 until well into 1863. In the very year of a presidential election came the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, with losses which if suffered in like proportion now would run to nearly a quarter of a million dead and wounded, not over a term of months but in less than a single week. . .

"The people of the South spent, lost and suffered the destruction of values more than equal to all they possessed in 1860."

Almost every family, North and South, had both old and young men in the service. Almost every family suffered casualties. Washington from a political standpoint was a mess. There was intense criticism of the management of the war and of civilian policies. But as General Edmonds says, we suffered all of these enormous, ruinous losses and still came through to build a bigger and better nation.

We can and will do it again! We will wipe the Axis and all the evils it stands for off from the face of the earth!

YOUR SONS NEED YOU!

IN ALL HISTORY there has never been a task so important as bringing this war to a victorious conclusion so that your sons and mine can come home again. On all fronts the war is speeding up, and that means that our sons need more and yet more supplies of all kinds. These supplies, shipped to almost every corner of the globe, cost money beyond our ability even to imagine.

The Fifth War Loan Campaign began June 12 and will end July 8. So, before you put this paper aside, won't you make definite arrangements right now to buy your share in victory? Take a look at page one in this issue.

THE HARDEST FARM JOB

NOW WE are approaching what on most farms is the hardest job of the year—haying. It will be particularly difficult this year because help is so scarce. One farmer said to me:

"I long for the day at the close of this war when we can buy field balers that can be operated by one man. These will roll the hay, instead of packing it, in bundles that will weigh only about 75 pounds, which can be easily handled, and which will not spoil in the bale."

Well, we don't have enough one-man balers now, so we have to worry along with what we have. Here are a few suggestions that may help a little:

Be sure that the mowing machine and other equipment is in good repair and ready to go.

Replace worn-out knives on the cutter bar.

Re-sharpen the knives when you cannot work in the hayfield.

How about the horse fork and pulleys? Are they all ready? Are the pulleys oiled? Is the rope in good condition? If you want to know how to splice a rope, write *American Agriculturist* for our printed directions.

Start haying early. Not only will you get the best quality hay this way, but every ton which you can get in your barn now is that much toward finishing the job.

Don't pay too much attention to weather in cutting hay. If you wait for the weather all the time, you may be a long while getting the job done.

"A BANG OUT OF LIVING"

OVER the weekend of June 3 and 4 I went to Ohio to speak at the Commencement exercises of Hiram College in northeastern Ohio. Part of the way on the long trip on the Erie Railroad I rode with a big fat soldier who was just about the jolliest chap I have met in many a long day. At home he had left a wife and three little children, but he wasn't going to let that get him down. He laughed on the least provocation, and so whole-heartedly that people in the car turned to look at him and laughed too. After we got acquainted, he proudly showed me pictures of his little family, in particular a little note from his five-year old girl who had just learned to print a few words. As he held it in his hand, the conductor came along, and thinking it was a ticket, grabbed it in the way conductors have. Then, realizing his mistake, he handed it back to the soldier, who laughed so hard that even the grouchy conductor had to laugh with him.

"Gosh!" said the soldier, "what a bang I get out of living!"

Hiram College was founded by the pioneer leaders of Ohio as an Institute in 1850, almost a hundred years ago. As I learned the proud history of this fine institution, I recalled that wonderful expression of principle made by the pioneers in Massachusetts Bay Colony during the early years of the settlement of Massachusetts. They met to establish a common school and gave as their reason, "lest education be buried in the graves of our fathers." What is there in the air of America that has always made Americans build first a home, then a church, and then a school or college?

At Hiram College a poor farm boy by the name of James A. Garfield, later destined to be President of the United States, struggled for his early education. Later as a teacher or professor he returned to Hiram to become its directing head. What a debt we owe to institutions like this, scattered from one end of this great country to the other, which have helped so many million young people to prepare themselves for life and for right living. In my talk to the graduates I mentioned some of the problems, some of the challenges that they will have to meet in their lifetime of the next fifty or more years. Those problems will probably be harder to solve than those met by any other generation of mankind. But while life undoubtedly will be difficult in coming years, by the same token it should be the most interesting period in human history.

BUG AND WEED TIME

THIS is weed and bug time both in the field and in the garden. It is the time when the enthusiasm of many gardeners dies out and the bugs and weeds take over.

For some easy directions for controlling bugs, read Mr. Cosline's article on Page 6. As far as the weeds in the rows of small garden stuff are concerned, there is only one remedy: get down on your knees and pull the weeds out. And do it when they start.

When cultivating, remember that you can easily destroy many plant roots and retard the growth of your vegetable or crop by too deep cultivation.

HOW TO USE "GREEN" HELP

ON THOUSANDS of farms this summer the only outside help available at all is inexperienced in farming, usually boys and girls, young men and women, who are willing but need a lot of patience in handling to bring out the best in them. Last year many farmers who were patient in handling this inexperienced help got surprisingly good results.

The Massachusetts State College of Agriculture at Amherst has put out a most excellent series of suggestions called "Training Boys to Fill Men's Shoes." Here are some of these good suggestions to help farmer employers get the most from green help:

I. START HIM ON THE RIGHT FOOT.
1. Hire early.
2. Be businesslike about wages.
3. Explain about working hours.
4. Give him a chance to toughen up.

II. MAKE HIM FEEL AT HOME.
1. Don't padlock the cookie jar.
2. Be a pal as well as a boss.
3. Help him to become a member of the community.

III. TREAT HIM WITH CONSIDERATION.
1. Be patient.
2. Don't poke fun at his mistakes.
3. Provide for reasonable comfort.
4. Provide for steady employment.

IV. WATCH HIS HEALTH AND SAFETY.
1. Warn him about accidents.
2. Check his clothing.
3. Sunburned backs and heat exhaustion can be avoided.
4. Explain about fire hazards on the farm.

POULTRY JOBS

THIS is the time of year when many small poultrymen busy with other things neglect the hens and the laying pens. It is the time when lice and mites are apt to be rampant. A few minutes work treating the roosts now will save trouble and decreased production later. Keep the pens clean.

Hens, like the rest of us, need a lot of good clean water at this time of year. It is particularly necessary, too, to gather eggs frequently and get them in a cool place as quickly as possible.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

LLOYD GEORGE was once making a public speech when some heckler in the audience shouted:

"Listen to 'im! And to think that his father used to drive a wagon led by a donkey!"

Lloyd George, who was a very able man on his feet, quickly replied:

"You are right, and today my father and the wagon are gone. But I see that we still have the donkey with us!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 12. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

The winter, now nearly over, had been an eventful one for young Allen Clinton. Following his acquittal on the charge of handling TB condemned cattle, Allen had undergone an emergency operation for a ruptured appendix, an illness which finally brought him and Betty Tyler together after months of misunderstanding. Later, in a disastrous fire which swept the Chittendon mills, Allen and his hired man, Hank Clark, had almost lost their lives in rescuing Ezra Chittendon and his daughter Helen.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FOR DAYS Al and Hank had been busy cutting some of the big dead maple and beech trees in the woodlot at the back of the farm, loading the logs on bobsleighs and rolling them up on a skidway back of Al's woodshed. Now all day long they had been rolling the logs forward on the skidway one at a time, marking each off into stove wood lengths, and then working it up with the crosscut saw.

It was a mid-March day and the ground was still covered with snow, but back of the woodshed out of the wind it was warm in the sun and the men had stripped off their heavy coats and sweaters. At last, late in the afternoon, Al got up from where he had been on his knees on one side of the log pulling his end of the crosscut saw, straightened his back slowly and rather painfully, and remarked that his operation plus too little work during the long winter months had made his muscles pretty soft. Then he added, half in jest, half in earnest:

"If there's any more hard monotonous job than pulling a crosscut saw all day long I don't know what it is—especially when the man on the other end rides the saw all day!"

Glad of an excuse to stop, Hank also rose from his knees, sat down on the log, and retorted:

"Just what *I* was thinkin'. I don't mind so much a feller ridin' the saw, but when he drags his feet, it's the last straw! Trouble with you and me, Al, is we're like those two green Irishmen from the old country who were given a crosscut saw by a farmer and told to go to work on the skidway of logs. Along toward night when the farmer went out to see how they were gettin' along, he was surprised to see they hadn't cut off a single block. When he kicked about it, Pat said:

" 'Trouble is, Mister, we're too near of a strength!' "

Al grinned and said:

"We burn too much wood anyway. That old settin' room stove is just a hog for it. When I get money enough I'm going to put in a furnace and burn coal."

"Well, old sun's comin' North agin," said Hank. "Boils down good an' warm back of this shed. Days are gittin' longer. Won't be long now before sap will be runnin' agin."

Then as he remembered what had happened last sugar-making time, and saw a shadow cross Al's face:

"Aw, I'm sorry, Al. Always talk too much."

"It's all right, Hank," said Al. "Of course, it's been a hard year in many ways, but a good year, too. You know how it is with Betty and me now, and I made the other things harder than I needed to. I was a fool. Wasn't sure how that trial would come out, but what bothered me most was that I thought many of my friends had turned against me. Found out differently. I *feel* different, too."

"So do I," said Hank. "I learned somethin' this year, too."

But apparently without noticing, Al went on:

"Along about this time of year Mother always used to talk about the new spring light when the sun was going down. She said there was something about it, even when the snow was still on the ground and it was cold, that held a promise of spring, of hope and a new day. And that's the way I feel now. I've grunted and whined around about my troubles altogether too much. Going to stop it."

"Well," said Hank, "I got some new hopes myself."

"What are they?" asked Al, quickly. "Hope you aren't going to leave me."

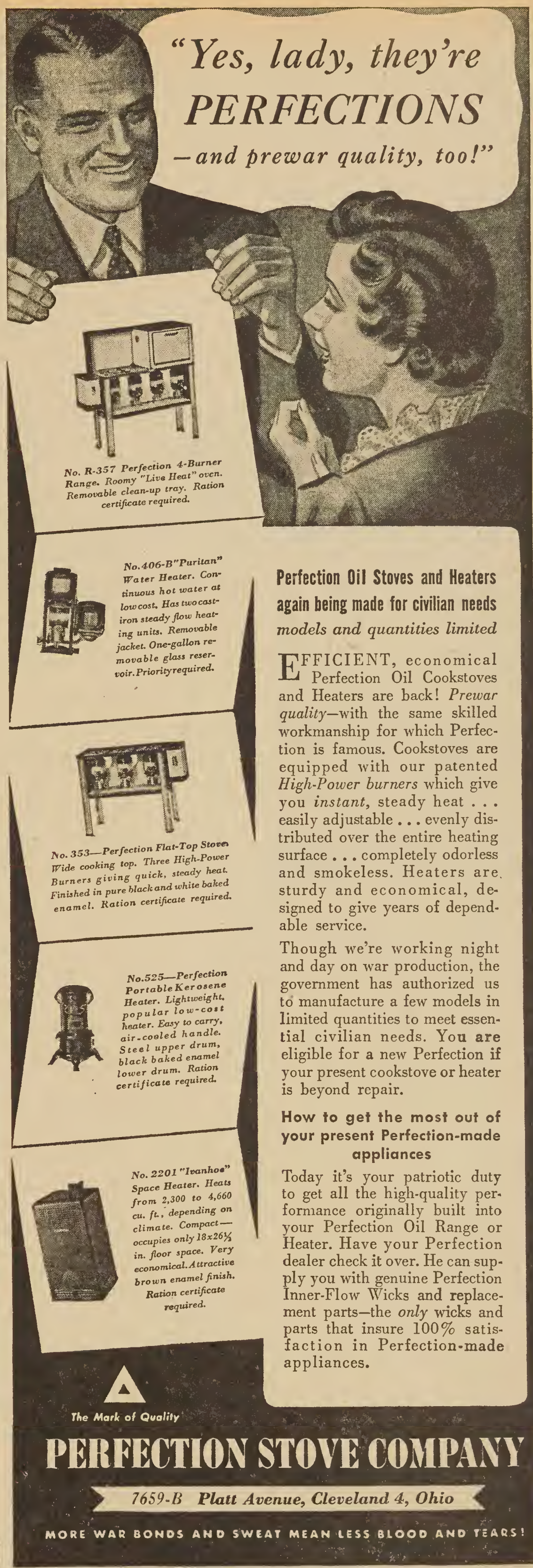
"We're sweaty, Al, and we'll catch cold settin' here. It's pretty near chore time anyway. Come on down to the cow stable where it's warm and I'll tell ye," Hank answered.

(*Continued on Page* 15)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR's flustered up once more, this time I think he's really sore, the poor old sentimental cuss is raisin' Ned and lots of fuss. The object of his peevish frown is army brass, from general down; he claims their lack of sentiment creates a most unpleasant scent. My neighbor's strong and angry words have come about because the birds who boss this country's soldier boys, he says are nothin' but killjoys; it seems poor neighbor's oldest girl, who, goodness knows, sure ain't no pearl, at last caught some unwary guy and got all set the knot to tie, but suddenly he was, alack, shipped overseas and can't get back. You can, of course, see neighbor's plight, he's scared to death that soldier might find some one else in foreign lands and leave the gal on papa's hands.

As usual, I can't sympathize with all of neighbor's tearful cries, if I had daughters like he's got I'd try to marry off the lot; no matter what Mirandy thinks, I never meant that all them winks at neighbor's oldest girl should mean I think she looks like any queen, but we sure can not stop this war to keep her dad from getting sore. If daughter hasn't got the charms to keep her man from other arms, she might as well give up her hopes and realize that men ain't dopes.



If You Need a New Silo

It may not be easy to get it. Our output, like that of others, is severely restricted. The only fair policy under these war conditions is to serve *first,* those who come *first.* . . When our quota is completed we can furnish no more Silos. *Get your Unadilla Silo at once.*

Meanwhile we have enlisted our facilities and skills for making war goods to help win this war.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

Vegetable Plants—Highest quality only

Acres ready June 1. Cauliflower—1000, $5.50; 500, $3.00. Cabbage—All varieties, Red and White, 10,000, $20.00; 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.65. Tomatoes, Broccoli and Sprouts 10,000, $25.00; 1,000, $3.00; 500, $1.75. Any single hundred postpaid $1.00.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Cabbage Plants—Special June prices on Copenhagen Market and Goldenacre—1000, $3.00 prepaid, $2.50 thousand; 10,000, $20.00 expressed collect. Danish Ballhead, Marion Market and Allseasons (yellows resistant) $3.00 thousand any quantity. Onion Plants, $2.50 thousand; 10,000, $20.00. Cauliflower $8.50 thousand; 10,000, $75.00. Wire, Phone or Write for prices on Tomato, Sweet potato, Pepper and Eggplants. Truck, local, express or car lot shipments. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Box 119, FRANKLIN, VA.

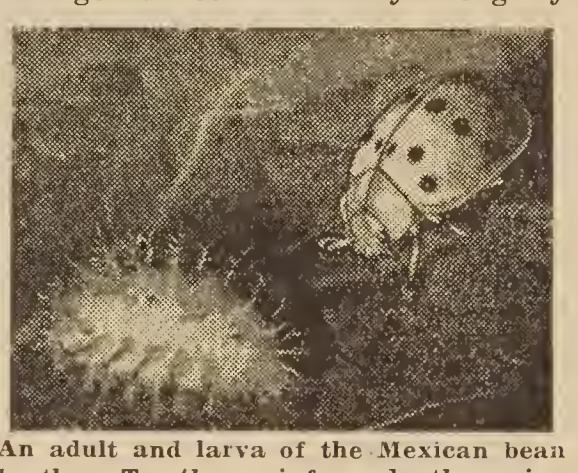
USE TODAY'S PROFITS
★ Buy U.S. War Bonds ★
FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

Don't Let Garden "Bugs" Scare You

By H. L. Cosline

A VICTORY gardener, studying a bulletin on the control of insects and diseases, might well conclude, after viewing the pictures of numerous pests three times the normal size and observing the multiplicity of poisons and fungicides, that he is licked before he starts and that he might as well forget all about keeping up the garden. The situation really isn't that bad.

Let's see if we can't figure out a minimum schedule,—a sort of compromise, which will result in a satisfactory quantity of vegetables without the necessity of standing guard every hour of the day with a sprayer or a dust gun. Let's look at it this way. To the home gardener, a moderate amount of damage is not a calamity. Slightly damaged vegetables, which might not be suitable for selling in the market, are usable in the home. If some vegetables are ruined, there are likely to be plenty left because most gardeners grow twice as much as they can use anyway.



An adult and larva of the Mexican bean beetle. To the uninformed, the spiny larva might look less harmful, but he is the one that does the damage. In the home garden, a rotenone dust, applied so that the under sides of the leaves are covered, will handle him. Dust early; do not wait until the leaves are riddled.

Two Kinds—Both Bad

For practical purposes, insects can be divided into two classes; those that have biting mouth parts and injure the plants by chewing the leaves, and those that have sucking mouth parts with which they pierce the leaves and suck out the juice. Insects with biting mouth parts can be poisoned. Those with sucking mouth parts can be handled with material that kills on contact. Fortunately rotenone, which is still available to the home gardener, will kill many insects of both types, and therefore is one of the most useful insecticides for the home gardener. Rotenone is not poisonous to humans. A good many of the diseases which damage vegetables are caused by some sort of fungus which can be killed with Bordeaux mixture, a copper-lime dust or a dust containing a fixed copper compound. It is possible to buy combination dusts or sprays which contain both an insecticide and a fungicide, so that in many cases two jobs can be done with one spray or dust.

There are some vegetables that can be grown by the home gardener in most years without any worry about insects or diseases. These include carrots, lettuce, onions, corn, beets, chard, peas, soybeans and turnips. It is true that bulletins refer to such pests as the Carrot Caterpillar, the Carrot Rust Fly, Onion Thrips, Pea Aphids, corn ear worms, etc., but in most cases there is no reason why the home gardener should spend any sleepless nights about them.

Nicotine for Aphis

There is another group of vegetables that may need some attention, but on which pests are rather easy to control. In some years, cabbages are seriously damaged by two kinds of caterpillar,—the imported cabbage worm and the cabbage looper. Occasionally the cabbage aphis may cause trouble. Cabbage worms can be poisoned, and if the outer leaves are peeled off before eating, there is little danger. However, the home gardener frequently uses a dust containing rotenone which is not poisonous to humans. The cabbage aphis is one pest that does not respond satisfactorily to rotenone, but he can be handled with a spray or dust containing nicotine. Anyway, the chances are that they will not be sufficiently numerous to hurt the crop much.

Usually celery can be grown without any treatment whatever, but it is subject to blight which can be prevented by dusting with a copper-lime dust or a fixed copper compound dust at 10-day intervals.

There are a few pests which must be controlled if you want to get a crop. One is the Colorado potato beetle which, fortunately, can be handled easily with about one spray containing lead arsenate. If late blight, which is a fungus disease, gets a start, it will cut your crop by killing the vines before the potatoes get their full growth, and by causing some rotting of tubers. The only way to prevent this is to apply, about every 10 days, either a Bordeaux mixture spray or a dust containing copper.

Don't Fool With Bean Beetles

The next bad actor is the Mexican bean beetle. Unless you do something about it, this pest is likely to ruin your snap and lima beans. Here again, rotenone will fill the bill, but it is very important that the material, whether it be spray or dust, be applied so that it hits the underside of the leaves where the beetle feeds.

The cucumber crop can be ruined within a few days after the plants appear by cucumber beetles, either the striped or spotted variety, but if you can get by until the plants get a start, they are not too troublesome. Some gardeners handle the situation by starting cucumbers under a square box with a glass or screen top. Our old friend rotenone is pretty effective, as well as a relatively new spray material known as cryolite. Sometimes a dust containing nicotine is used. These same little pests are sometimes troublesome on cantaloupes and squashes.

Flea Beetles

Flea beetles are a particularly pestiferous insect that attack a number of plants. They are very small, and therefore may be overlooked by the amateur gardener, but no one can overlook the damage that they sometimes do. They can ruin a young tomato plant in a few days, or can make a potato patch look sick, and they are not above making a meal on broccoli, eggplant, radishes or spinach. They can be handled, or at least controlled, by the use of cryolite or rotenone.

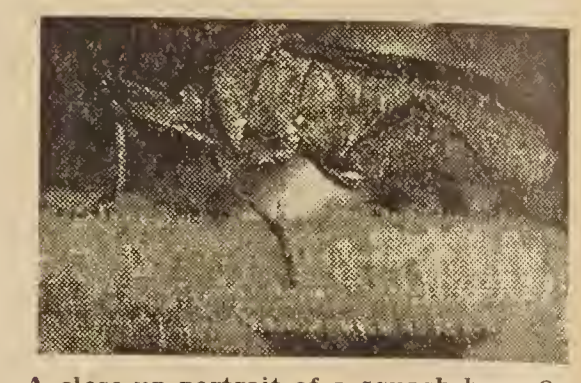
A thick row of plants looks nice and thrifty but, if you expect a crop, be ruthless in thinning so that each plant will have room to develop.

Summary

To sum up, dust containing rotenone should be the first thought of the home gardener when insects attack a crop. For many diseases, a fixed copper fungicide dust is the answer.

If you would like to have the last word on garden pests, including some nice little pictures so you can recognize them, and information about all kinds of insecticides and fungicides, send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a copy of Miscellaneous Publication No. 525, called "A Victory Gardener's Handbook on Insects and Diseases," but don't let those horrible pictures scare you to the point where you conclude that it is useless to try to grow a garden!

—A. A.—



A close-up portrait of a squash bug. One way to handle him is to use a dust containing calcium arsenate and a fixed copper fungicide. The arsenate kills the bugs, and the copper protects plants from certain diseases.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION

Some years ago the Cornell Experiment Station stated that the chief reason for cultivation was to kill weeds, and that no cultivation was necessary if there were no weeds. The statement did not meet with universal acceptance, and you will still find many people who believe in cultivation to stir up the soil. Here is a factor which has been checked by experience, and which backs up the shallow-cultivation theory:

All soils contain an abundance of weed seeds which do not germinate except as they are brought close to the surface of the ground. Deep harrowing brings new weed seeds up to the zone where they will germinate, while shallow cultivation kills the weed seeds near the surface, but leaves the others at considerable depth. Therefore, a thorough shallow cultivation does a much better job in controlling the weeds than does deep cultivation. As one man puts it, "I like to cultivate deep early in the season before the weeds get a start; then I try to make each cultivation a little shallower than the one previous."

—A. A.—

"CROSSED" MELONS

Will pumpkins, melons and squashes cross-pollinate where they are planted close together in the home garden?

These crops belong to the same general family, but not all of them will cross-pollinate. Different varieties of winter squashes will cross-pollinate, but summer squashes belong in the pumpkin family and will "cross" with them. Anyway, the question is not important for the home gardener, because cross pollinating affects the seed rather than this year's crop. If your crop this year shows evidence of mixing, it is because your seedsman did not take sufficient care to prevent cross-pollination, and not because there is cross-pollination in your own garden.

—A. A.—

Rail freight traffic in 1943, measured in revenue ton miles, was the greatest on record, being fourteen per cent above 1942, and 118 per cent above 1939.

Is Your Mower Ready To Go?

By Noble Martin

THE OPERATOR of a modern five-foot cut mower, drawn by a team of horses, will cut up to ten acres per day. A tractor mower with a seven-foot cutter bar will cut up to 25 acres per day. As mowers are used in nearly all sections of the country, their maintenance, repair, and adjustment should be understood.

Examine the pitman box bushing and the crank pin for wear. Move the pitman box up and down on the crank pin to determine the amount of "play." Excessive "play" will indicate that the pitman box or crank pin should be replaced.

Examine the cutter bar. The outer end of the knife bar should have a 3/16 inch lead ahead of the inner end for each foot of its length. The lead may be checked by stretching a cord from the center of the pitman box over the center of the pitman rod and extending past the outer end of the knife bar. The end of the tongue should be 32 inches from the floor when making this test.

Examine the cutter bar parts. Remove the knife bar and examine the top front edge of each wear plate. If the plate is worn so that a ridge is evident, it will need replacing.

Condition of the guards. Guards which are badly worn on the underside, have broken wings, or badly cut lips, should be replaced. Dull points can be sharpened, so that replacement is unnecessary. Knife clips worn to a thin sharp edge should be replaced.

Install New Crankshaft

On mowers where the pinion gear is threaded onto the crankshaft, lock the gears by placing a wedge between the ring gear and the gear case and a stick through the ring gear. Unscrew the pinion by turning the pitman wheel in the same direction it turns while in operation. This may be accomplished by using a bar as a lever against the crank pin, or by turning with a large wrench over the hub of the wheel and jarring the wheel with a hammer and punch at the same time. Remove the crankshaft or pitman bearings by driving each one out from the inside, using a long punch or bar slightly smaller than the bearings. Install new bearings, making sure the oil holes are aligned. If the bearing fits too tightly, file it down with a flat mill file. Drive bearings into position, using a block of wood to pound on.

Install a new crank pin. Place the pitman wheel in a vise, and cut off the burrs of the crank pin at the back of the pitman wheel. Drive out the old pin with a heavy punch. Drive the new pin into position and rivet it, being careful to protect the threads on the outer end of the pin.

Repair Sickle and Cutter Bar

Straighten a bent knife bar by placing it in a vise and bending straight or hammering it straight on an anvil. Remove old, broken, and worn-out sections by shearing them off. Rivet on new sections. Insert the rivet through the knife bar section, riveting on the knife side. Be sure that the head of the rivet only is resting on the anvil or other support. Swell the body of the rivet by a few blows of the hammer and then round the end by blows around the edge. A correctly finished rivet is high in the center. If the knife head is badly worn, replace it with a new one. To remove the knife head, cut off the rivet burr with a chisel and drive the rivets out with a punch. Install the new knife head and rivet securely, making sure to use rivets of the correct length. Align the guards so that the ledger plates are in line. Hammer the guards up or down, as may be necessary. Tighten down the cutter bar to make sure all ledger plates are in line. Swedge the wings of the guards so that they meet the ends of adjoining wings. Adjust the knife clips by bending them so that there is a clearance of 1/16 inch between the clip and the top of the section. Repair the outer and inner shoe runners as may be necessary. Broken or worn ones may be replaced, or they can be repaired by welding on a piece of steel. Sharpen all section knives, except the new ones.

Register the knives so that each section reaches the center of the guard at the end of each stroke. If the knives reach beyond the guards, the yoke must be moved outward by lengthening both the drag and brace bars. If the knives do not reach the center of the guards, the yoke must be moved inward by shortening both drag and brace bars. The pitman angle and the register of knife should be adjusted at the same time.

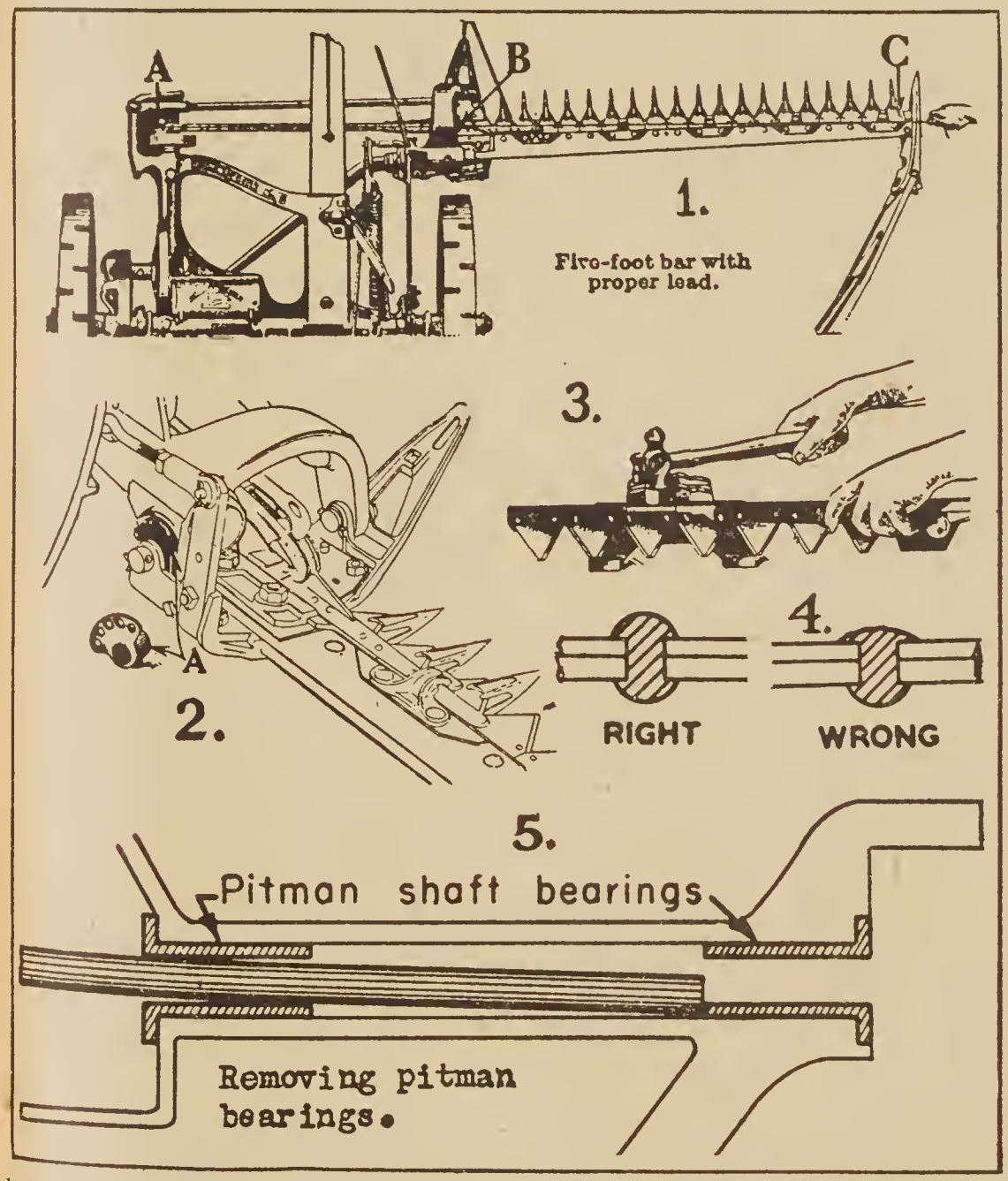
Correct Cutter Bar Angle

Turn the eccentric bushing on the rear hinge pin until the outer end of the knife bar has a lead of 3/16 inch per foot of length.

Repair Clutch, Adjust Gears

Grind rounded clutch teeth to their original shape, or build up worn teeth with an oxy-acetylene welder and cast iron welding rod. Replace a weak clutch spring with a new one. Adjust the mesh of the ring and pinion gears so that the teeth meet their full length and depth. This adjustment can be made by washers placed behind the ring gear or by an adjustable thrust bearing. Adjust the clutch so that the teeth will engage deeply and yet provide clearance when thrown out of gear. Loosen the lock nut and turn the throw-out rod to the right or left, as may be needed.

—A. A.—



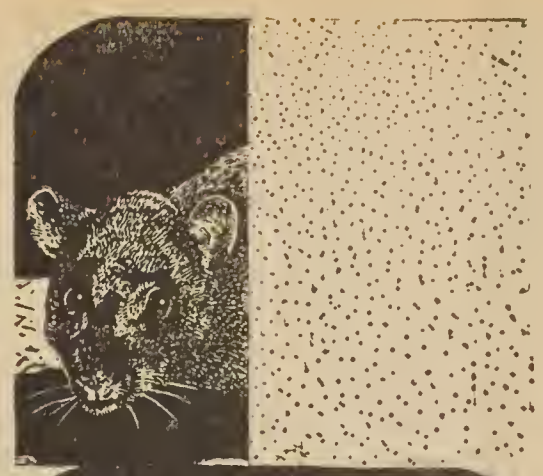
1. The outer end of a 5′ cutter bar (C) should "lead" by 15/16″.
2. On many machines, when the outer end of the cutter bar lags, adjustment is made by an eccentric at (A).
3. The right way to remove worn sections from a cutter bar is to put the cutter bar on a solid foundation, such as an anvil, and shear off the rivets with a hammer.
4. A cross section showing the right and wrong way to rivet knives to the cutter bar.
5. Pitman shaft bearings can be removed by using a bar slightly smaller than the bearings, as shown in the sketch, and then driving on the end of the bar shown at the left of the sketch.

HOME-MADE FARM MACHINERY

Spurred on by scarcity of farm machinery, August Schumacher of Lexington, Mass., is putting Yankee ingenuity to work in the development of labor saving equipment on his market garden farm. Newest home-made device is a rhubarb cutting machine. This type of cutter is expected at least to double the per man output. Mr. Schumacher already has in operation a home-made bunch washer for use in his packing room which is proving its worth as a labor saver. Last fall he developed a spinach cutter that he used on a tractor, cutting four rows at a time. He does not claim that it will do as slick a job as hand work, but it did save a lot of spinach which could not have been harvested because of labor shortage.

Another device of special interest on the Schumacher place is a tractor scuffle hoeing machine of a type developed by a New Jersey farmer. This machine fertilizes and scufflehoes 4 rows at a time. In the hands of a good operator it does the work of 4 or 5 men.

Gus Schumacher is one of a third generation of a family who have been operating vegetable farms in Massachusetts and on Long Island for many years. He comes rightly by his ability to put into practical use such ingenious labor saving ideas as the above. He is active in farm organization work and is a member of the Executive Committee and of the Marketing Committee of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association.—*Walter Piper.*



Less to the rats—More for the United Nations

with

CONCRETE FARM BUILDINGS

With every pound of food needed for war, the nation cannot afford the loss of millions of dollars in feed, chicks and eggs destroyed each year by rats.

Rats *can* be controlled—with the aid of concrete. Ratproof and sanitary, firesafe and thrifty . . . concrete is particularly well suited for granaries, poultry and hog houses, barn and feeding floors, milk houses and cooling tanks, manure pits and other structures needed for increased food production.

The bulk of concrete materials are usually available locally, requiring a minimum use of transportation.

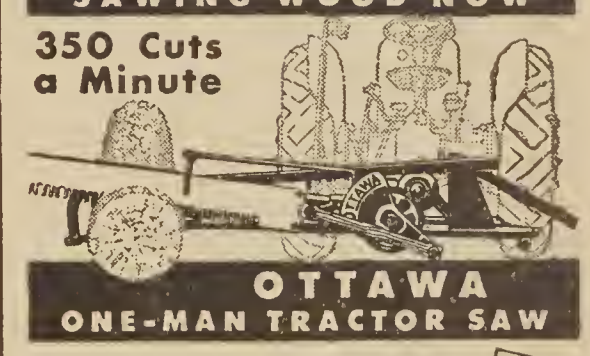
In recognition of war needs, the Portland Cement Association has prepared modified designs for many essential concrete farm structures, to eliminate or minimize the use of reinforcing steel. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer. Write for free booklet, "Restoring Old Farm Buildings with Concrete."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K6c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

BUY MORE WAR STAMPS AND BONDS

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute



OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash: help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1831 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

CANVAS COVERS

Size 9′x7′, $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Stop Picking
1944 PERFECTED
HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE
PRICES $2.95 per 100 $27.50 per 1000 POSTPAID
NEW IMPROVED
OPTIKS
Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. Sample Free. Dept. L.
NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
137 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

The VOICE of PROPHECY
COAST TO COAST EVERY SUNDAY
MUTUAL SYSTEM and Other Stations
King's Heralds Male Quartet
FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Courses
ADULT • JUNIOR • BRAILLE • SPANISH • PORTUGUESE • GERMAN
Stations carrying program listed in local Newspaper Radio Log
BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53, CALIF.

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS
KING OF RABBITS
Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS
100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)

	UNSEX. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
R.O.P. Sired and large type WHITE LEGHORNS	$ 8.00	$15.00	$ 1.25
Bar. & Wh. Rox and Reds	11.00	12.00	11.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

DUCKLINGS
White Runner Ducklings
Place your order early! DUCK FARM. C. LUKAS HATCHERY & PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

OLD HENS - Shall We Sell Them Now?

By L. E. Weaver

MAYNARD SMITH has a large poultry business along with a large dairy in Chemung County. I had a chance to talk with him recently and he was studying on a problem that is almost everybody's problem just now. To make room for his pullets that are on range, and will have to be brought in after a while, should he sell the old hens now or wait until later? His hens are mostly heavies.

They are laying well now and considerably more than paying for their feed. Egg prices will begin advancing soon, at least they always have in other years. On the other hand, poultry meat is more in demand now than it will be later when everybody starts culling and moving their discards to market. Poultry brings the most now that it will at any time. The real question is this: if a hen in good heavy laying condition weighs 6 pounds now and will bring 30 cents a pound, or $1.80, and three months from now, after she starts to molt she weighs but 5½ pounds and brings only 25 cents a pound, or $1.38, will she be able, in the meantime to make up that 42 cents difference in addition to paying for her board? If she can't do better than that she should go to market now.

Mr. Smith decided that a middle course is the answer. He is going to do a more drastic job of culling than usual right now and send to market every bird that looks as though she may not be laying more than 2 or 3 eggs a week. The rest of the hens he will keep for the present, but will continue to thin them out as fast as they stop laying. I think that is a sound program.

At present prices for eggs and feed a hen must lay about 3 eggs a week just to pay for her board. At 5 or 6 eggs a week the returns from her eggs will considerably more than offset the drop in her market value, due to the lowered poultry meat price.

Sending the flock to market now has these advantages: it eliminates losses from mortality, releases a lot of labor for other purposes, and last, but not least, it saves a lot of feed. The feed eaten by the slow producers and the non-producers does not return a cent of profit to the owner. It might better be fed to efficient birds.

* * *

When Pullets Pile Up and Smother

The next cold evening, when you find your half-grown pullets trying to commit suicide by piling into some corner, try this trick which Roger Blakely, Manager of Douglaston Manor Farms, tells me is a "sure-fire" way to stop the trouble. Merely get a bushel of dry litter and spread it in the corner deep enough to make the floor *dry* and *comfortable*.

Blakely says that birds pile up when the floor or litter is damp so that they become uncomfortable, and that you will never have trouble in a perfectly dry house.

This certainly is a simple and easy solution for a mighty serious and costly problem. Mr. Blakley and I agreed that we still don't know why the birds forsake the hover and go to the corner in the first place.

—A. A.—

MOW HEN PASTURES

Some poultrymen report that a good grass pasture reduces the cost of raising pullets by 20%. Those savings cannot be made merely by letting the chickens run on bare ground or an old meadow; it takes some management.

One important point of this management is to clip a poultry range when the grass or clover gets about 6 inches high, setting the cutter bar so it is about 3 inches from the ground. Pullets will not range in tall grass, and anyway it gets tough and unpalatable.

It pays to move waterers and feed hoppers once a week. In this way pullets are encouraged to range farther and bare spots are avoided.

A good range will handle about 500 pullets to the acre, but of course the amount of feed they get is influenced by rainfall and by the kind of grasses that are growing.

—A. A.—

EGG MARKETS WEAK

The normal egg consumption of the metropolitan New York area is about 120,000 cases of eggs a week. The fact that recent receipts have been running around 180,000 cases gives some idea of the number of hens on farms and the rate at which they have been laying. Poultrymen have complained that government promises to support egg prices have not been kept, and some action has resulted from these complaints.

Steps were recently taken to advance support prices on lower grades. It has been practically impossible to find storage space for eggs not needed for immediate consumption, and the government announced the intention of drying or freezing most of the eggs being bought, and indicated that some of the eggs would be converted into animal feed.

These announcements offer poultrymen some hope that egg markets may improve, yet the prospect for egg prices during the next few weeks is decidedly not rosy.

Fewer chickens are being raised, and the situation should get better before fall.

—A. A.—

BLAKESLEE NEW DIRECTOR ON FARM CREDIT BOARD

Jacob A. Blakeslee of Newton, New Jersey, has been appointed by Governor Duggan of the Farm Credit Administration to be a member of the Farm Credit Board of Springfield.

Active in many farmer organizations in New Jersey, Mr. Blakeslee is a member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Farm Bureau Federation, a State AAA committeeman, and is past president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture. He is also a member of the Draft Appeals Board for the five northern counties in New Jersey. He operates a dairy farm, milking some 70 head of cattle. As a member of the Farm Credit Board, Mr. Blakeslee will serve as a director of the Federal Land Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Corporation and the Bank for Cooperatives.

The Springfield Farm Credit Board includes in addition to Mr. Blakeslee, Everett L. Carr of Hope, Rhode Island, president of the Rhode Island National Farm Loan Association; Warren W. Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, N. Y., president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Edward R. Eastman, Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, New Hampshire, a director of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; Julian B. Thayer, Rockfall, Connecticut, Director-at-large of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau; and Marcus L. Urann, President of Cranberry Canners Inc., South Hanson, Massachusetts.

Baby Chicks

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males
ELMER H. WENE
U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE
FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant. BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. F-4, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS $12. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

ADAIR BROS. New England-Bred VITALITY CHICKS
FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS
Also Meat-Bred Cockerel Chicks in straight breeds and crosses. Special offers in Started Chicks.
ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
Write for free Catalog and money-saving prices —$3.90 per 100 and up.
Address the Plant nearest you.
ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
Dept. AA-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS
95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pits. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Black Minorcas	10.00	19.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	11.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $9.00-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $8.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

KERR CHICKS LIVE
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

CAPONS Nicely started 12 to 14 weeks old capons past all dangers. More easily raised and better than Turkeys. Mature to 14 pound weights. The only source in all America of the true Capon de Faraway. Recognized by chefs everywhere as the finest of all table fowl. Write for prices.
FARAWAY FARMS
SILVER LAKE, INDIANA

BABY CHICKS
BLOODTESTED CHICKS. (Per 100)

	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Wh., Bl., Buff, Br. Leghorns	$ 9.50	$18.00	$2.00
W. & Bar. Rox, R. I. Reds	10.00	17.00	9.00
N. H. Reds, Rox-Red, Red-Rox	10.00	17.00	9.00
AAA N. H. Reds, Bar. & W. Rox	14.00	20.00	9.00
AAA English White Leghorns	12.00	20.00	4.00

From Pullorum Tested Flocks. AAA Chicks, eggs direct from State New Hampshire. Ship C.O.D. or cash with order. Postage Paid. Pullets guar. 95%.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

George B. Flood, R. 2, Waterville, Me.

STRAWSER'S Quality Chicks
100% live del. (Postpaid)

	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)			
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$6.00
U.S. ROP Pedigree-Sired W. Leg.	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

Catalog Free. Pullets 95% guar. BWD tested stock.
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Catalog FREE
Write McAlisterville Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

The Question Box

GAS THE "CHUCKS"

Is it possible to get ammunition to shoot woodchucks?

Ammunition is scarce. Anyway, if you really want to kill woodchucks, there are two better and faster ways of doing it. One is to use the woodchuck "bombs" which most county agents have at cost. The other is to use Cyanogas according to the manufacturer's directions.

—A. A.—

AFTERNOON MOWING

Is it true that hay has more food value when it is cut in the afternoon?

About a year ago, Prof. Curtis of the Botany Department at Cornell, reported some experiments that showed definitely that hay cut in the afternoon had considerably more food value than the same hay cut early in the morning. The difference is enough so that any farmer can well afford to plan to cut his hay in the afternoon.

—A. A.—

NITROGEN FOR BERRIES

We have three acres of red raspberries, and I want to experiment with nitrate of soda. I am told not to use much, but just how much per acre is what I want to know.

The usual recommendation is 300 or 400 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre, which is about 6 lbs. per 100 ft. of row. The time of application is recommended as early in the spring. If you put it on now, I doubt if you will get much benefit this year, and you are likely to get a considerable amount of burning on the new shoots that are coming up and which will give you your next year's crop.

—A. A.—

BEAN INJURY

What causes the condition often referred to as "snakehead" on beans?

There are at least two causes. One is the bean maggot, and the best way to control this is to ask your County Agent for the best bean planting dates for your county. The second cause is fertilizer which comes into direct contact with the seed.

—A. A.—

PRUNING RASPBERRIES

Should the new shoots of raspberries be cut back in the spring?

In addition to cutting out the old canes as soon as the crop is harvested, pinch back or cut out the new canes of black raspberries when they are 18 inches long to 2 feet tall, and of purple raspberries when they are from 2 to 2½ feet tall. Later, the lateral branches can be cut back to about 6 or 8 inches in length. Red raspberries are usually left until the following spring, and then the canes are cut back to a height of about 4 feet.

If you want good quality berries, it is important also to keep the rows of red raspberries under control by cultivating to keep the rows narrow, and by thinning them out so that the canes are from 5 to 6 inches apart.

—A. A.—

SUDAN GRASS

How late can Sudan grass be planted and still get a crop? What is the seeding rate per acre?

Unless the season is unusually dry, you can get a good crop of Sudan grass by seeding as late as July 1. Where it is sowed broadcast, use 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

—A. A.—

PRUNING SHRUBS

Is there any special time recommended for pruning flowering shrubs?

The rule is to prune soon after the shrubs have bloomed. In general, it is best to thin these by cutting out some of the bush at ground level rather than by cutting back the shrubs.

—A. A.—

POISON IVY

What is the best material to kill poison ivy?

A relatively new product called Ammonium Sulfamate is recommended, sprayed on the growing plant at the rate of 1½ lbs. to 2 gals. of water. You will probably need two applications; the first now, and the second in August to kill the ivy you missed the first time.

—A. A.—

RING ROT

Can ring rot of potatoes be detected on the vines?

A man who has had experience with the disease can recognize symptoms, but it is not easy to describe them so they can be recognized by a grower who has never seen it. The symptoms on the vine usually appear after the potatoes have blossomed. The lower leaves show the disease first, and leaflets on one or more of the leaves show a soft wilting and an upward rolling of the margins. The diseased leaves turn light green, and usually yellowish areas appear between the veins. It is characteristic of the disease that some leaves may be wilted, while others seem healthy.

—A. A.—

STORAGE COSTS

Where McIntosh apples are kept in modified atmosphere storage, how much more does it cost than if the apples are kept in ordinary cold storage?

R. M. Smock of Cornell, who has done a lot of experimental work on apples in storage, estimates that modified storage, including construction and operation, costs from 8 cents to 10 cents per bushel per season more than ordinary cold storage.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(*Continued from Page* 3)

Members of the cooperative could provide continuous work for groups of prisoners where it would be impossible for one individual to do so.

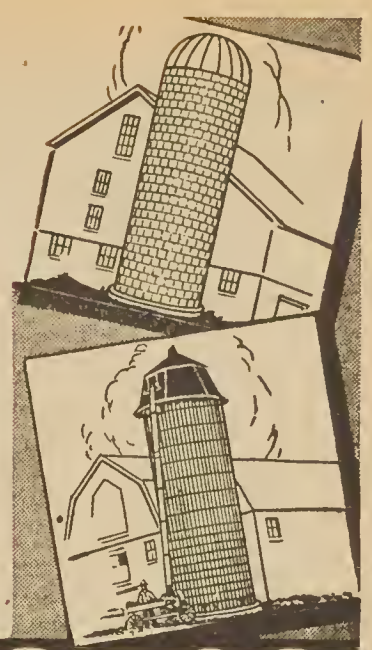
* * *

Gas for Farm Help

The OPA is planning to make special gas rations available to business men and others who volunteer for spare time work on farms or in food processing plants.

The National Dairy Council, with the cooperation of all dairy organizations, is celebrating June as Dairy Month. This is the symbol which has been designed to accompany all efforts to turn the thoughts of the public toward milk and milk products.

What are your SILO NEEDS?



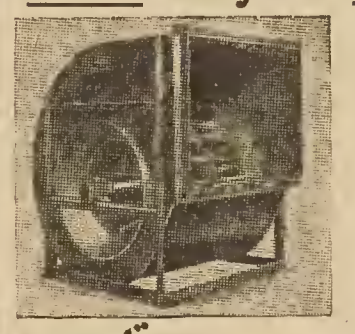
As you know, the demand for Craine silos exceeds the supply. To make the best possible use of critical materials, we are supplying silos in the following order: First—Those most urgently needed. Second—Those most necessary. Third—Those most desirable.

So, if you need a new silo, write to Craine for information. Remember, Craine experience covers all popular types, and our service man can help you. Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. · 624 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

CRAINE *better built* SILOS

More Hay ... *Better* Hay with Barn Curing



FREE Layout Plan for Your Barn

Join the hundreds of farmers who are getting more and better quality hay with this new and tested idea in curing. Eliminate weather risks. After only 4 to 5 hours of field drying, haul the hay to the mow—turn on the Buffalo Blower. Artificial curing does the rest, automatically. The cost is about $1.00 per ton. A Buffalo Blower is dependable, efficient, low in power cost—forces plenty of air through hay no matter how tightly packed. Special design of Buffalo Blower prevents overloading motor and burnout. Write, giving dimensions of your mow, for details on complete plan.

"Buffalo" BLOWER

BUFFALO FORGE COMPANY
510 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

FENCING FOR THE FARM

FIELD FENCE 26", 32", 39", 47"; WELDED TURKEY WIRE 1" x 2" & 1" x 1"; Barbed Wire, and Electric Fence Controllers. Poultry Fence and Poultry Wire. Cello Glass, and Steel Posts.

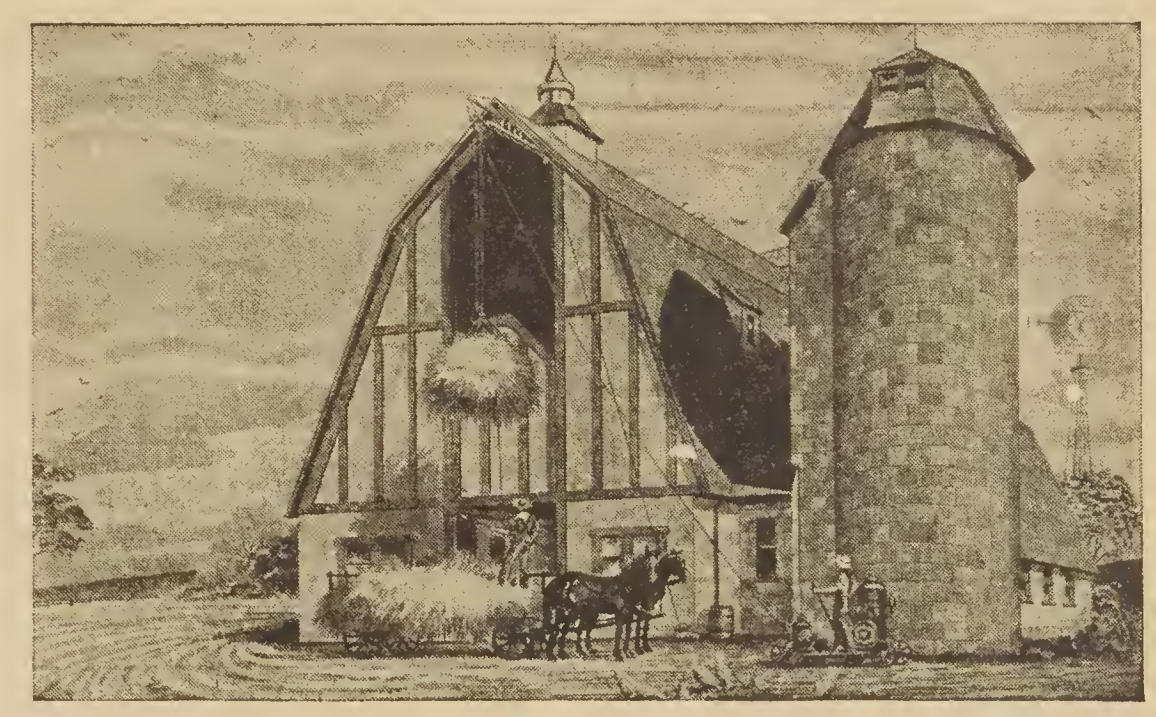
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORP.
Dept. A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Charming Homestead

143 acres, about half tillable, pasture, wood, fruit; good 9 rooms, many interesting features, barn, etc.; village 3 miles, smart city ½ hour, lake close by; $3500, terms; photo page 33 big Free Catalog—Bargains many States.

STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10.



How to Improve Your Hay and Ensilage!

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS everywhere endorse the practice of salting hay and ensilage to improve flavor and food value. Salt helps hay to cure . . . brings out its natural sweetness. As for silage, not only is the flavor improved . . . but salt helps prevent spoilage.

For salting hay, use 10 to 20 lbs. of pure Sterling Granulated Salt per ton.

For holding carotene content and retarding fermentation of moist legume ensilage, use 10 to 15 lbs. of Sterling Granulated Salt per ton.

Sterling SALT
for every farm use

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

SALTY SAYS:

SEND FOR FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE! Mail coupon today for your copy of this handsome pamphlet. Tells how much salt to feed cattle for health . . . how to improve hay and ensilage. Gives complete directions for meat curing . . . recipes for pickles, sauerkraut, vegetable salting . . . and contains dozens of handy household hints.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA6, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmers' Guide.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves
Sired by King Constance Ormsby Ideal whose dam made over 600 lbs. fat, 4.0% as aged cow. Seven nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 24,439.00 lbs. milk, 3.9%. Out of high producing, high testing dams. Paul Sterusky & Son, Sunnyhill Dairy Farm, Little Falls, N. Y.

For Sale: Pure Bred Holstein Bulls.
Calves to service age. Sired by Dunloggin Standard or Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby. Dams with D.H.I.A. records of 400-600 F. (305D-2X).
STEWART LAROE, R.D., CHESTER, N. Y., or P. M. BAIRD & SONS, R.D., CHESTER, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS,
YEARLINGS. $150.00.
CHOICE THENDARA-WINITHUR BREEDING.
Frank N. Decker, Att'y.,
126 W. WASHINGTON STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES with real production inheritance at Farmer Prices—carrying Langwater Valor, Mixter May Royal, Langwater Vagabond breeding. Closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl 874 5 lbs. fat at 3½ yrs., and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

For Sale: Well bred Brown Swiss Bull
ONE YEAR OLD.
PHONE 2F12, HINSDALE, N. Y.
Walter F. Brown & Sons, Hinsdale, N.Y.

BROWN SWISS BULL
BORN MAY 27, 1943 — Sire is a son of Nevard of Bowerhome. Dam is a granddaughter of Nevard of Bowerhome and College Boy Sultan of Walhalla. T.B. tested. For price write BOX F.W 591. American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ray S. Ayers, R. I, Otego, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5. Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULLS,
POLLED AND HORNED.
SHIP ANY STATE.
GAGE STOCK FARMS, Delanson, N.Y.

SHORTHORNS

CEDAR SANDMAN— Red. Sept. 8, 1942 (beef type). Double-grandson International Grand Champion Raveni Masterpiece. Also, registered Belgian brood mare and yearling filly. Sorrels, light mane and tail. Write:
CEDAR FARM, OVID, N. Y.

WRITE TO
Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y.
FOR PARTICULARS OF
YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS,
FROM TWO MONTHS TO TWO YEARS FOR SALE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

8 BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS
priced very reasonably, some with calves at side, 6 of these are granddaughters of International grand champion bulls. Two young bulls, all registered.
SENECA SOYBEAN SEED.
CLAYTON C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

PEDIGREED BULL, 3 YEARS,
member Blackbird Bandolier family, and 6 cows with calf at side, and 4 cows with calf expected May. All creditable stock, fine shape.
J. H. Katt, R. 199, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Choice REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS Females. Bred to Envious Juana of Ravenswood, son of the great Envious Blackcap B. 6th, International Grand Champion 1939. This is the breeding that produced the $30,000.00 bull at Chicago this year.
E. B. CLARK, North Norwich, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

June 20	1st Lauxmont Holstein Sale, Wrightsville, Penna.
Aug. 9	Lancaster County Annual Ayrshire Auction, Lancaster, Penna.
Aug. 15	New Hampshire Guernsey Sale, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 17	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Skowhegan, Me.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.

Meetings

July 24	Annual Board Meeting, Poultry and Egg National Board. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 25-28	International Baby Chick Association Convention, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 5	Rhode Island Guernsey Field Day, Horseshoe Falls Farm, Shannock, R. I.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

PIGS FOR SALE
Husky young feeders. Berkshire & Chester, large Yorkshire and Chester crossed—6-8 wks., $5.00 each, 8-10 wks., $5.50 each. Ship what you want C.O.D.
Meadow Brook Farm, LEXINGTON, MASS. Box 17.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.— TEL. 1085
Chnice young feeders. Berkshire and O.I.C. Chester and Yorkshire Crossed. 6-8 wks., $5.50 each. 8-10 wks., $6.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Carefully crated and selected to please you.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS—Sired by a son of one of the breeds leading boars, "Fairholme Champion", Junior and Grand Champion boar at '41 American Royal. Dams are Cornell and Pomeroy stock. Large litters, cholera immune, priced reasonable. Orders by mail. WILLARD YOUNG, R.D. 1, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y. Farm at Boyntonville.

MAPLE COURT YORKSHIRES, one of Canada's leading herds and noted for their high winnings at the large shows. We are only forty-three miles from Ogdensburg and thirty-two miles from Waddington. Could meet customers with pigs at these points or would be glad to ship them. DONALD M. STEWART & SONS, OSGOODE, ONTARIO, CANADA. R. R. 2.

RUGGED PIGS— Chester Whites, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Ship 1 or more C.O.D., Check or Money Order. 5 wks., $4.00; 6 wks., $4.50; 7-8 wks., $5.50, 10 wks., $6.00. 12 weeks started Shoates, $10.00 each. Boars, Barrows or Sows.
CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS.

SHEEP

REGISTERED KARAKUL
YEARLING LAMBS FOR SALE
Excellent stock for pure breds or cross breeding. Can supply a limited number of ewes.
E. L. GRANT, MEDINA, N. Y.

HORSES

SADDLE HORSES
Just received a fresh shipment of good western broke direct from Omaha. Spotted, solid colors and one Palomino.
JAMES H. HUME, BATAVIA, N. Y.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED
High Grade Flemish Giant Bucks,
(SANDIES, GRAYS). 2 to 3 months, $7.50 each, while they last. Shipping C.O.D. only.
Scientific Rabbitries, Goshen, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 1 New 6-can McCormick Deering milk Cooler 1 New DeLaval, size 18, Cream Separator. 10 Guernsey Yearlings vaccinated for Bang's disease. 10 Guernsey Cows blood tested. FROM REAGAN HERD AT TULLY.
PETER HAGEN, TULLY, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, for information about training school to be held JULY 10-22.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
*A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY LAYERS
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog. BABCOCK'S HATCHERY, 501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY, ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
C. & G. FARMS, BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 185 ACRE FARM,
RIVERTON, VERMONT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE:
Fred L. Wheeler, R.D. 2, Northfield, Vt.

Beautiful "Finger Lakes Region" 160 ACRE FARM, fertile soil, Colonial house, large barn, 32 stanchions, drinking founts, milking machine, electric coolers. Includes 31 milk cows, 10 yearlings, pigs, tools. Near thriving village. 30 minutes to Cornell. Description and pictures on application.
FRED EMMONS, ITHACA, NEW YORK

FARM HOME in Finger Lakes Region. 80 acres on land class IV. 9-room brick house with electricity, bathroom and landscaping. Commuting distance of Cornell University. 1½ miles from Trumansburg with macadam road and school bus. For full or part-time farming. Phone 46F2.
PAUL GREEN, TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

THE FAMILY PORK SUPPLY

EVEN though feed supplies in this country are low it may pay many farmers to grow their own family pork supply. There seems to be a good supply of spring farrowed feeder pigs available for this type of production.

It will take less grain to grow and fatten these pigs if many of them are grown for the family pork supply than if they are allowed to remain on the farms where they are produced. On almost all farms there are quantities of by-product or waste feeds that are available for pig feed. If these waste feeds are utilized in pork production then less of our dwindling supplies of grain will be needed for pigs.

The pig excels in his ability to convert feed into meat. He is able to convert efficiently into meat such feeds as garbage, infertile eggs or other eggs removed from the incubator, waste popped corn, stale bakery products, cooked cull beans, cooked potatoes, wastes from the dairy barn and from the garden.

In normal times it is best to full-feed growing and fattening pigs but this year it may pay to limit the feed until late summer or fall when feed supplies may be more plentiful. This can be done by giving the pigs access to good alfalfa, clover or mixed legume and grass pasture on which pigs have not grazed previously. When the pigs have access to such forage they should be fed the equivalent of not less than one pound of grain or concentrates daily if they weigh less than 50 pounds. The pigs weighing 50 or more pounds should be fed at the rate of two per cent of their live weight daily. For example a 75-pound pig would be fed 1.5 pounds and a 100-pound pig 2.0 pounds of grain or concentrates daily. Pigs fed in this manner should be full-fed for a month or six weeks before slaughtering time.

A healthy 50-pound pig full-fed in dry lot will eat about 2½ to 3 pounds of grain and concentrates daily and a 100-pound pig will eat about 4½ or 5 pounds of dry feed daily. Slightly less grain and concentrates are eaten by full-fed pigs which are given access to good pasture.

When pastures are not available then it pays to offer the pigs all of the green feed they will eat. This method of feeding requires more labor but will reduce the amount of feed needed.

—John P. Willman.

—A. A.—

LEAGUE DISTRIBUTES $592,850 TO MEMBERS

In its final accounting with members for the 1943-44 fiscal year, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is distributing a 13th check which will add $592,850 to the members' returns for milk. Dairymen's League members receive returns for their milk from the Association's pool each month, and the 13th check at the end of the fiscal year is a final distribution of receipts from the sale of members' milk.

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

● Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

● *Large size bottle $1.25 — at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

BALMUR CREAM
A Household Ointment.
Send 10c to cover postage and packing for **35c** Introductory sample tube
This bland, medicated dressing makes all the qualities of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh available in cream form for convenient personal use. Soothes irritated skin. Effective for cuts, minor burns. Used for chafing, chapping, sunburn and for baby's diaper rash.
G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE **DAIRY COW AND HEIFER** situation is most interesting right now. My observation has been that for the past few months dairy farmers themselves are buying the mature cows, while the dealer and the so-called "smart money" is going into heifers. I have tried to trace this down as to causes, and the "dope" seems to be that cows are too high for dealers to make much money on them, that dairymen are not really selling their best producers anyway, and that behind it all is a general feeling among dealers that following the war there will be a tremendous demand for good young cows from an anticipated export outlet and also because the present mature cows are wearing out without enough good young replacements being kept on farms. There is also the natural optimism that the present good demand for dairy products will be with us indefinitely. If there is any lesson here, it is to be careful that you do not keep your old cows until they wear out and then realize that you have no good young heifers coming along to replace them.

Receipts of old cows at our markets were very heavy last winter, probably due to high grain cost. This culling was a good thing. The tendency with all the grass we have in the Northeast now is going to be just the reverse. Do not carry these old boarders too long. We are in a beef pinch right now and it will get worse during July. Then next fall there will be a world of the kind of western steers and cows that will compete directly with your old dairy cows. On top of that, your grass will not do much for them after July. My suggestion is that you cull your cows again this summer, and do it earlier than usual.

Killing Sheep Worms

Our northeastern native **SHEEP AND LAMB** industry got a tremendous setback last year. Lambs just did not mature, and when they did get size they didn't put on fat or flesh, with the result that we were forced to market a very inferior animal on a very high ration point schedule which only meant low live prices and unsatisfactory sheep and lamb returns. This year we will probably not have such adverse conditions, and we surely won't if we can do with phenothiazine what other sections of the country have done.

Phenothiazine will take about all of the internal parasites of sheep and lambs except tapeworms. Tht dose for an adult sheep is one ounce, and that means for all your sheep or lambs weighing over sixty pounds. For those under sixty pounds use a half ounce. It is easy to give in a number of ways. Mixed with grain feed when the sheep and lambs are hungry is one of the easiest and best. They will eat it slower, but they will eat it. It should be fed to about the same size animals at one time. Separate them as to size if necessary.

Drenching can be done with prepared commercial preparations, or you can mix it yourself with molasses by mixing the powder slowly in and then stirring in the necessary water. It can be mixed with milk and then used as a drench with a pop bottle. Or it can be mixed into a four per cent mixture of white flour and water. These mixtures are advised because it does not mix readily in clear water.

Cost Is Low

If this drench is given in the fall, in the winter, and then before turning out, you have about all the drenching that is necessary. BUT to keep them that way have available to them on grass or on pasture at all times a mixture of nine parts salt and one part phenothiazine. This can be mixed in fairly large quantities and left in the pasture if protected from rain and wet. This phenothiazine treatment if really fcllowed will pay you big dividends, and with its cost at around $1.00 a pound it will cost you less than 30c a year for each ewe and less than that for each lamb.

I hope I am right in telling so many men not to buy **BEEF CATTLE** to put on grass this spring with the idea of marketing off grass next fall. Every indication is against such an operation this year. Maybe next year we will have an entirely different set of conditions. I might add that my own pasture is practically empty right now.

SELECT A RAM TO CORRECT FAULTS IN THE EWE FLOCK

By John P. Willman

A LARGE proportion of flock owners will agree that "the ram is half of the flock" and many also will admit that too little attention is given to the important task of selecting the sire. Some sheep breeders buy a ram because he is a big sheep and is priced right. They do not consider the faults of the ewe flock which may be corrected through the choice of the sire.

The flock owner who saves ewe lambs for replacements may be more difficult to please than the buyer who sells all of the lambs for slaughter. Both of these men are interested in fast-growing lambs that are excellent in body conformation. The man who saves his ewe lambs for flock replacements or additions should also consider the amount and quality of the fleece produced. He should consider the length of the wool fiber, the density of the fleece and the grade of wool produced. If the fleeces of the ewe flock are too short and too fine or if the ewes have too much wool on the head he may be able to bring about an improvement in the lamb crop through the selection of the right ram.

PUREBREDS MORE UNIFORM

Well-selected, purebred rams have the ability to sire more uniform crops of lambs than grade or scrub rams. Well-chosen rams will pay back in the increased value of their first lamb crops more than their cost above that of scrub rams.

The ram should be bought, if possible, several weeks before he is needed. A larger offering of rams from which to choose is available early in the season. If an early purchase is made the ram will have a chance to become acquainted with his new surroundings and if properly handled should be in good shape for the breeding season. It usually pays to keep newly-purchased sheep separate from the remainder of the flock for a few weeks to prevent the spread of disease or parasites. It is best to buy sheep that are well grown, healthy in appearance, and free from external parasites. It may pay in some cases to require with each purchase a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian.

THE EWES

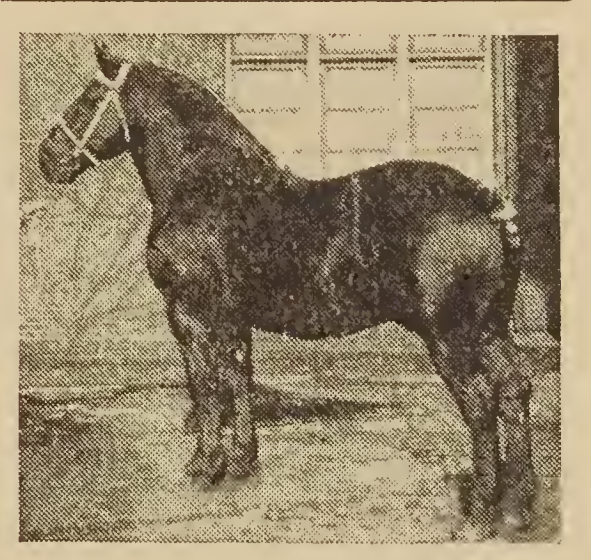
The flock owner who saves ewe lambs for flock replacements or additions can develop a highly productive flock if he makes use of certain simple production records. The ewe lambs saved for breeding purposes should be selected from the heaviest milking, most prolific, heaviest shearing, and best individual ewes in the flock. Judicious selection of ewe lambs for replacements and the culling of the flock cannot be done satisfactorily without the aid of simple flock records. These should include wool production, lambing and weaning records. The use of these records and the wise selection of rams are necessary for the development of a superior flock.

In some sections of the Northeast it is more profitable to buy western yearling ewes for replacement or flock additions. These western ewes are often cheaper than young native ewes. Native ewes are usually more desirable in mutton type, but as a rule uniform lots of these are not available in large numbers. Western ewes may be purchased from commission men operating on the large central markets, from local dealers, or from producers in the West. There is a great difference, however, in the quality of western yearling ewes that are offered for sale. Large, reasonably smooth-bodied, open-faced ewes should be preferred by most flock owners. Ewes of this kind when properly fed and handled are good wool producers and when mated with good rams produce excellent market lambs or ewe lambs for breeding.

DEFECTS TO BE AVOIDED

There are a number of defects that should be avoided in the selection of rams or ewes. The most common of these defects are weak backs, narrow chests, peaked rumps, shallow bodies, long necks and long or crooked legs. The selection of overly fat rams, or rams with only one testicle or unusually small testicles should be avoided. Sheep that have parrot mouths, overshot under jaws, or turned-in eyelids should not be bought.

—A. A.—



Olivet, 8-year-old black stallion, recently sold by Myron Fuerst of Pine Plains, N. Y., to the British Percheron Horse Society. He will be the first stallion of any breed to go from this country to the British Isles since the start of the World War.

The shortage of lumber and pulpwood for paper has focused attention on logging; therefore, two books published by John Wiley & Sons, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City 16, are especially timely. They are "Logging—Principles" and "Logging—Transportation" by Nelson Brown of the New York State College of Forestry.

FOR SALE

PASTEURIZING PLANT, including the following items: CB 150 Spray E Pasteurizer; Taylor recording and indicating thermometers; 6 foot CB cooler (aerator) with sides; bottle and can washer with steam sterilizer; Bestoff Brine Pump, 18 gals. per min.; O & S 8 horsepower high pressure steam boiler (with new grates); CB chill chaser and trap; Norge walk-in cooler 6' x 6'; Sanitary fittings to connect pasteurizer and cooler; Victor brine tank, 400 gallon, complete with coils hooked up for sweet water system; Heil 4 wide bottle washer, soaker type; Milwaukee J filler with plug capper; cover lip capper for Milw. J bottler; 1½ horsepower Kelvinator compressor; ½ horsepower Kelvinator compressor; ¾ horsepower Norge compressor. Complete unit $5200.00.

Sylvania Farms
BARRYTOWN, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

HARNESS SORES

Gambine Ointment has *proved itself* in the treatment of harness sores and minor injuries of animals. It is both *germicidal and fungicidal.* It prevents the spread of infection, keeps the area soft, prevents further irritation and promotes more rapid healing. Keep a jar on hand—don't wait until an injury occurs. Get a 1-pound jar from your dealer today, or write us. In serious cases consult your veterinarian.

GAMBINE OINTMENT
Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

FRANK K. TAYLOR
AUCTIONEER
Livestock --- Personal Property
CORTLAND COUNTY'S FARMER AUCTIONEER, SELLS IN ANY COUNTY OR STATE.
Complete service offered including appraisals, credit arrangements on real estate and personal. Clerking and cashiering.
Cortland, N. Y., R.D. 3, Phone 1076

SEND FOR BOOKLET TODAY
Make More Money with CORRIEDALE SHEEP
Hardy • Thick Loined • Prolific
Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
Heavy Shearing • Easy Keeping
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N
10th and Sheridan
Laramie, Wyo.

YORKSHIRES The Bacon Hog
Eight of our March Litters Now on AR test and averaging better than
ELEVEN PIGS PER LITTER
These pigs are out of Canadian Dams and sired by our Canadian boar Rose Lodge Wonder 70W.
GET YOUR WONDER PIGS
Available in May from these outstanding litters
Also a few open gilts for fall farrowing
LEA YORKSHIRE FARMS, Salisbury, Conn.

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS
Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Warnerville, N. Y.
★ *Registered Herefords*
★ *Registered Corriedales*
Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
Inquiries and visitors always welcome.
C. Harris Stevenson, No. Granby, Conn.

Wanted: Man as Field Representative
in established territory. Farm background and education in poultry husbandry desirable. Car essential to travel New York State and New England. All expenses paid. Salary, bonus — good compensation for right man. Would represent a leading manufacturer of Poultry Supplements doing national business. Write giving full details of background, experience and draft status. Also include snapshot.
Address Box 514-B,
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

SEW Successfully

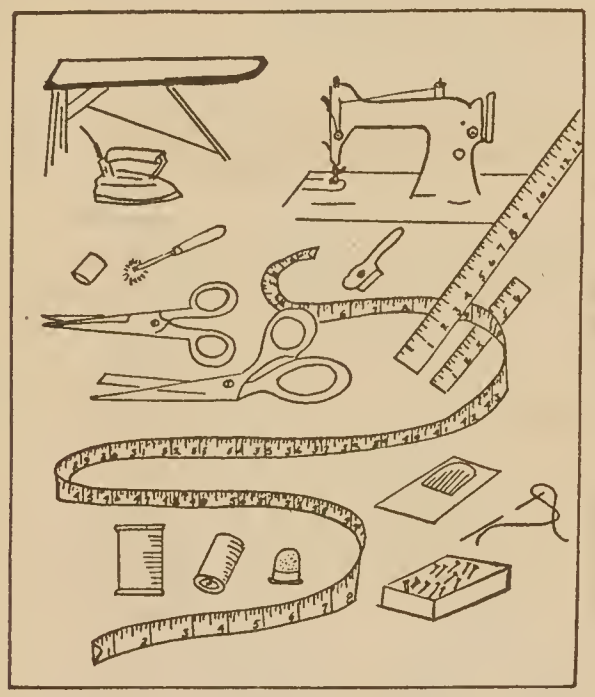
No. 3--YOUR SEWING TOOLS

By Helen Powell Smith, *Cornell Clothing Specialist.*

THE equipment we have today has to last as long as possible. Take care of it, and in return these sewing tools will help you produce attractive garments. Dull scissors, bent pins, blunt needles, and dirty irons will never be found in the hands of a successful sewer. Just imagine how much discarded work there would be in a factory if equipment were not in good order. Check over the suggestions given here and assemble your supplies.

SEWING MACHINE — Study the instruction book that came with your machine and learn to understand the working of it. A clean, smoothly running machine produces the best work. Learn how to adjust the tension and length of stitch for different sizes of thread and weights of fabric.

PRESSING EQUIPMENT — Press as you sew. Keep the iron clean by a simple washing with soapsuds. The ironing board needs good firm padding and a clean cover. Especially made pressing pads for curved surfaces are desirable. Have sturdy canvas press cloths for heavy fabrics and woolens, and lightweight cloths for rayon, silks and cotton.



YOUR SEWING TOOLS

CUTTING EQUIPMENT — Cutting shears about 8 inches long with a small ring handle for your thumb and a large handle for your fingers. If you prefer a longer pair of shears, do not have them too heavy to handle easily. Bent handles insure greater accuracy and ease in cutting. Small pointed scissors, 3 to 6 inches long for clipping and ripping. Pinking shears and buttonhole shears if you have them. Razor blade with a convenient holder for quick ripping.

MEASURING AND MARKING TOOLS —An accurate tape measure that numbers with one from *both* ends on *opposite* sides will save many minutes. Have a six-inch ruler for marking hems, seams, etc., and a durable, smooth yardstick. Some women like a hem marker. Have tailor's chalk (the non-powdery, sharp-edged chalk), tracing wheel and dressmaker carbon paper if they are available.

NEEDLES AND PINS—Needles should be of a size to carry the thread without fraying it at the end. For hand sewing, choose needles that will push easily through the fabric. Small numbers indicate coarse needles and large numbers indicate fine ones. Needles are especially precious during wartime, so keep them stuck through a piece of flannel to protect them. Certain lengths and sizes of needles are made for your type of sewing machine. Be careful not to break them by stitching through cloth that is too heavy, nor blunt the point on the metal plate by pulling at your cloth. Let your work feed naturally under the presser foot. Dressmaker pins are of a fine quality brass with sharp points that do not mar fabrics. Buy the best quality you can get and be careful of them.

THREAD—Suit the threads you use to the fabrics—fine sizes for fine fabrics, heavier threads for coarser fabrics. Women have a tendency to use too heavy a thread. Mercerized sewing threads are excellent for use on colored cottons, rayons, silks and sheer woolens. For heavy woolens, many women prefer to use silk thread because of its elasticity.

MISCELLANEOUS—Choose a thimble that really fits your finger and that is comfortable. Smooth tissue paper is needed for pattern alterations. Have a long mirror convenient to use. Slide fasteners, hooks and eyes, snap fasteners, cordings, bindings and other notions are needed for individual jobs.

(*Next: No. 4—Believe Your Tape Measure.*)

—A. A.—

Get Set FOR SUMMER

No. 2792. The soft suit-dress is keyed to your busy summertime life to take you smartly wherever you want to go. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3420. Keep your youngster happy and healthy in a pretty, practical playsuit; make the skirt for "dress-up." Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, 1¾ yards 35-inch (playsuit); 1⅞ yards 35-inch (skirt).

No. 3639. With bright summer weather just ahead your small daughter will live in this cool, bright washable. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3790 makes a captivating date dress with plenty of eye appeal in its romantic neckline and sparkling applique. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric, 5 yards ric rac. Applique included in pattern.

No. 3831. An adorable bareback pinafore, designed especially for the "in-between" figure. Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12, 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3450. When he's back to camp, he'll remember you as you wore this appealing dress with its matching cap set back on your curls. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric (dress); ⅝ yard 35-inch (cap).

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new summer fashion catalog, or 25c for the Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

How to Handle a Pressure Canner

A PRESSURE COOKER is an innocent looking piece of equipment, but wrongly used it can become as destructive as a stick of dynamite. Let's see how a pressure cooker can be handled safely. To get the answer to this question, I spent some time the other day talking with Prof. B. B. Robb of the New York State College of Agriculture. Here is what I learned from him:

There are three essential parts which are attached to the lid of the cooker. In some cases, one or more of them may be combined, but they are all there. They are: a safety valve, a pressure gauge, and a petcock. Some covers also have a "soft plug" which we will discuss later.

THE SAFETY VALVE

The safety valve is a device for releasing steam pressure before it gets to a dangerous level. If for any reason it becomes unworkable, steam pressure may build up to the point where an explosion results.

After a pressure cooker is used, this safety device should always be removed, taken apart, cleansed thoroughly, and dried before it is replaced. Otherwise, corrosion will occur, and it will be impossible for the valve to serve its intended purpose.

A safety valve has a small metal ball, seated over a hole, and held down by a spring. If this spring becomes broken, replace it with a spring of equal tension; otherwise the pressure at which the safety valve operates is changed, and may be either too high or too low. The safest procedure is to send to the manufacturer for a replacement spring.

THE PETCOCK

When jars of fruit or vegetables are put in a pressure canner containing some water, the lid screwed down, and the canner put over heat, there is of course some air between the surface of the water and the cover of the cooker. The petcock on top of the lid is opened until steam is formed by the boiling water. This steam forces out the air and replaces it, and when steam has come out of the valve for 7 to 10 minutes, you close it. After the jars have been processed the recommended time, the canner is then allowed to cool down to room temperature. After the pressure gauge registers zero, the canner is left from two to four minutes before the petcock is opened.

What happens if the petcock is opened sooner? The steam between the top of the water and the lid of the cooker escapes, the pressure is lowered, and the water, which is still hotter than 212° F., begins to boil at the lower pressure. Likewise, the fruit and vegetables within the jars begin to boil, and some of the juice will boil out of the jars.

The housewife may say, "What's the harm in making *sure* that the cooker is cool enough by leaving it for thirty minutes, or an hour, or even until next morning?" Let's figure out what happens. The steam in the cooker eventually condenses, and you have a vacuum. Since the pressure above the jars is lowered, there is a tendency to pull the juice out of the jar.

THE PRESSURE GAUGE

The pressure gauge on the cooker is designed to register the steam pressure which is formed, but it is not designed to register a pressure lower than atmospheric pressure, which is what you get within the closed cooker when the steam condenses. The probable result is that the next time you use the cooker, the gauge will register incorrectly.

The pressure gauge is a rather delicate instrument, and it is important to know that it is operating and that it is accurate. Most county home demonstration agents are equipped to test gauges, and it is a good idea to have a gauge tested at least once a year, and oftener if you have reason to believe that it is not working properly.

Prof. Robb has put together a simple gauge tester which can be made in the shop of the High School Department of Agriculture. The pressure for testing is built up by a tire pump or, better yet, with an air hose at a garage, and the tester is arranged so

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Know your JAR TOPS

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

SUCCESS in canning may depend upon the way you handle the jars and their tops. There are 5 main types of jars, as follows:

1. GLASS-TOP JAR WITH WIRE BAIL

Place rubber on lip of jar; fill jar; wipe jar and rim clean; place glass lid in place and snap longer bail into the center groove on the lid. Right after processing, push the short bail down. When jar is cold, invert it and if it leaks use the food immediately.

2. MASON JAR WITH ZINC TOP

More of these tops will be available this year than last. Place jar rubber on lip of jar; fill jar; wipe off rubber and lip; screw top down tight, then loosen a quarter of a turn. Immediately after processing, screw cover down tight. When jar is cold, invert to test for leakage.

3. GLASS-DISC TOP WITH BROAD METAL SCREW BAND

For this type use a small rubber ring which should be placed in the groove *on glass disc.* Fill jar to within one inch of top if jar is to be processed; *or* to within ½ inch of top if open kettle method is used. Wipe rim clean; place disc in position with the rubber ring resting on top of the jar. Screw metal band down firmly, then back a quarter of a turn. After processing, screw band down tight. After jar is cold, test jar by inverting. After 24 hours remove the screw bands, wash and dry them, then store in a dry place to avoid rusting. They may be used many times during the canning season.

4. VACUUM-SEAL METAL COVER WITH NARROW METAL SCREW BAND

These covers have a sealing compound on the flat metal lids, hence no jar rubber is necessary. Fill jar to within one inch of top if jar is to be processed; *or* to within ½ inch of top if open kettle method is used. Wipe rim of jar clean, dip cover in hot water and place so that sealing compound is on glass rim of jar. Screw metal band on tight, but do not exert pressure. Do not tighten band any further after canning and do not invert the jar at any time. Remove the band after 24 hours, wash, dry thoroughly and store in dry place. These bands also may be used many times during the season.

5. OTHER JARS

Coffee, peanut butter, mayonnaise and other commercial jars may be used safely for pickles, relishes, jams, jellies and fruit. Only the jars marked "Duraglass" should be used in a pressure canner. Many of the small-top jars can be sealed with the special "63" or Thrift covers. Handle them just as you do the vacuum-seal metal covers, using the jar's own metal cap in place of the screw band. Remove any cardboard lining and make a hole or two in original lids before using; remove these lids carefully the day after canning; dry and store carefully; in this way a few such tops can be used over and over.

General Instructions

Discard all chipped and cracked jars and covers.

Test all jars with rubbers (except vacuum-seal) for leakage before using. Fill with hot water, seal and invert for 5 minutes.

Do not stretch rubbers to test. Fold over and if they crack discard them.

Never use a vacuum-seal cover a second time.

If food is to be sterilized in jars, it is not necessary to pre-sterilize them. Just wash in hot, soapy water, rinse, and allow to stand in hot water until needed.

If food has spoiled in jars, boil jars for 20 minutes.

Dip rubbers or vacuum-seal covers in hot water when ready for use.

Do not invert hot jars after canning. Weight of food may break the seal. Avoid putting hot jars on a cold surface or in a draft.

—A. A.—

HOW TO HANDLE A PRESSURE CANNER

(*Continued from opposite page*)

that the gauge can be tested without removing it from the cover of the cooker.

THE "SOFT PLUG"

We have already mentioned the soft plug which is found in some cookers, but not in all of them. This is an added safety feature. It is made of soft metal which will melt and release the steam before the pressure reaches the danger point, if the safety valve fails to operate. If this should happen, the plug should be replaced by another one secured from the manufacturer. Otherwise it needs no attention.

To review briefly, a pressure cooker is entirely safe if you observe certain precautions:

1. Clean the safety valve every time after the canner has been used.

2. When the spring within the safety valve breaks or fails to operate properly, replace it with exactly the same kind of spring.

3. Do not open the petcock on the canner lid until two to four minutes after the pressure gauge reads zero, and don't neglect to open it after the two to four minutes are up.

4. Get your pressure gauge tested at least once a year. —*H. L. Cosline.*

—A. A.—

EASY ICING

Here is a quick easy icing that I use on wash or cleaning days when I bake cup cakes. Place a marshmallow on the top of each cup cake and put them back in the oven until the marshmallow melts. With a knife spread it over the cup cake, sprinkle cocoanut over the top or add a few bittersweet chocolate morsels. This is a grand easy frosting that requires so little time.—*Mrs. B. C.*

LESSON

By Julia Lounsbery Wallace.

God lets some lusty blossoms grow
And take their ease in forest mould,
Then bids the frailest flower of all
In rocks to find a finger-hold.

Women Who Suffer from SIMPLE ANEMIA

Here's One Of The Best Ways To Help Build Up Red Blood!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy for home use to help build up red blood to give more strength—in such cases. Follow label directions. *Worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Henry Doerrmann, Mickleton, N. J.

Wonderful for Skin and Scalp Irritations

Effective Home Treatment Promptly Relieves Torture!

To quickly soothe the itching, burning of eczema, psoriasis, skin and scalp irritations due to external cause — apply odorless *liquid* Zemo—a Doctor's formula backed by 35 years' success. Zemo ALSO aids healing. Being stainless, invisible—you can apply Zemo anytime—it won't show on skin. Over 25,000,000 packages sold! All drugstores. In 3 sizes. → ZEMO

CLOROX bleaching is *Extra-Gentle* on your precious hard-to-replace linens!

CLOROX lessens rubbing . . . prolonging life of fabrics . . . it is ULTRA-REFINED . . . free from caustic, an exclusive patented quality-feature!

HERE'S a helpful hint for making white and color-fast cottons and linens last longer during these times of shortages . . . a method followed by millions of housewives. It's simply this . . . include Clorox in the regular laundering process. For Clorox is extra-gentle in bleaching . . . efficient in restoring white cottons and linens to their lovely whiteness (brightens fast colors, too). Clorox is free from caustic, mild in action . . . it lessens rubbing, lets fabrics last longer.

WHY TAKE CHANCES! "When it's CLOROX-CLEAN it's hygienically clean!"

And Clorox is valuable in another important way. It helps protect family health by providing sanitation in laundering, and in routine cleansing of kitchen and bathroom "danger zones." It also removes stains and deodorizes. Clorox is the choice of millions . . . it's pure, safe, dependable, concentrated for economy. Clorox has the same full strength, the same high quality standards, today as always. Make it your choice . . . be sure to ask for Clorox by name. Simply follow directions on the label.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH AND HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

CLOROX FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects DEODORIZES BLEACHES REMOVES STAINS

BUY WAR BONDS

Copr. 1944, Clorox Chemical Co.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS I EXPECTED, my mention of milk at 50 cents per cwt. after the war brought forth a lot of kidding. *In self-defense I must recall that the fifty cent milk price was not a prediction. Certainly it was no forecast of mine.*

Only an Illustration

The idea was put forth by a very successful dairyman who is a loyal member of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. What he said was that he felt that the only safe way he could farm in these days was to get ready to make milk to sell at 50 cents a cwt. after the war.

While my friend's idea of a milk price in the future may be way off, *I myself think he is not so extreme in his views as he might at first appear to be.*

Watch Expansion

What he was trying to say was that he is not going to accumulate any costs during the war period if he can help it which will handicap him after the war. I believe he means that every time he looks at a three or a four or a five dollar per cwt. milk check, he makes a mental checkup to see just where he would come out if the check had been for fifty cents a cwt.

You may not agree with me, but personally I think that this friend of mine has a good idea. I wonder if there aren't a lot of us who had better start right now looking at some of the things we are planning to do in terms of fifty cents a cwt. milk or ten cents a dozen eggs. *Just doing so may help us to say an occasional "no" which will mean a lot to us in years to come.*

SUMMER HAY

By the first of June we were able to cut several loads of first cutting alfalfa and brome grass hay off one of the islands in our dairy cow pasture. This area was seeded last August. It furnished the earliest grazing we had this spring. As soon as the other grasses came on, however, the cows left the alfalfa and went to them. The alfalfa and brome grass then came along fast and made a crop of nice quality feeding hay. With this hay cut and in the barn by the first of June we should get two happy results: (1) The second crop of alfalfa and brome grass should come along and be ready for late June and July and August grazing, when our native blue grass and wild white clover and even ladino clover may not be growing so well; (2) The hay fed on pasture should enable us to save considerable grain.

As I believe I have previously reported, we shall put in at least three alfalfa and brome grass "islands" in our other pastures if weather conditions will only permit us to plow and seed them in August.

BEEF CATTLE NOTES

About the first of June I unloaded a carload of Hereford calves for the purchaser of my Larchmont Farm. There were 50 calves in the car. They weighed in Texas an average of 435 pounds.

What interested me about these calves was that their delivered price of 14c a pound set the price on the hay and grass silage I fed to the calves weighing a little over 300 pounds which I brought up last August and September. If I only knew how much hay and silage my last fall calves averaged to consume, I could get a pretty fair idea of what they paid me for it. My calves averaged to gain without any grain over the winter period at least 125 pounds apiece.

I was interested, too, to compare the condition of the calves I brought up last fall and wintered on hay and grass silage with the calves brought in this spring. They, according to report, had been wintered in Texas on so-called dryland pasture. I am quite sure that the calves which were wintered here were in better shape for their weight than the new arrivals, even allowing for the hardship of the trip. It is going to be interesting to see how the two lots do on pasture this summer.

As announced some time ago, it is my own present plan to buy Hereford calves in New Mexico this fall and winter them there. I do not plan, however, to carry them exclusively on dryland pasture but do hope to have some silage and perhaps some alfalfa available to supplement the pasture.

LOOSE DAIRY CATTLE

As we work back into a dairy at Sunnygables we are studying the problem of stabling the cows we milk. When we built our big barn, we put only gravel floors in the basements and have only installed six stanchions for cows. We can carry in comfort better than 100 head of loose livestock.

The big question we face is whether or not to install the conventional stables with stanchions for the forty cows we expect to milk this winter or to get along with a small six-cow milking stable and let the dairy cows run loose as we always have our beef cattle.

Several experiments in running dairy cattle loose have been conducted by agricultural experiment stations. We have sent for and read the reports of these experiments. From them we have gotten several valuable ideas, but so far they have not enabled us to make up our minds about the stabling of our own dairy cows.

Aside from avoiding the expense of installing the regular concrete floor and stable with steel stanchions, which is a very important consideration with us, our chief interest in running dairy cows loose lies in the hope that by so doing we may be able to avoid udder troubles.

Some day before too long we have got to make up our minds what to do. Meanwhile, to get ready for possible loose stabling we are training eighteen heifers which freshened this fall to get along together in relatively cramped quarters.

CORRESPONDENCE

One of the richest rewards for writing a page like this in an agricultural paper is the friendships which are built up through correspondence. Space does not permit the sharing of much of this correspondence but occasionally I like to pick out letters and report at least excerpts from them for the benefit of the rest of my readers.

PASTURE ISLANDS

Edward Nichols of South Kortright, New York, contributes an idea in pasture management. He writes: "I have a few islands in my pasture and have handled them in different ways. The easiest is to top dress them with cow manure late in the spring. This saves fencing and the cows don't graze too close. I have used oats as a cover crop and find they keep coming back all summer if grazed."

Mr. Nichols also suggests that what is needed on a farm is a blower which will put long hay into a mow and distribute it. He agrees with our boys at Sunnygables that mowing away long hay is slow, hard work, and that chopped hay has to be too dry and besides takes a lot of power to chop—power which we at Sunnygables observe that our cows would really prefer to contribute themselves, since they certainly prefer hay of the same quality to chopped hay.

Finally, in his interesting letter, Mr. Nichols tells about two Hampshire pigs which started sucking a cow and to prove his story he encloses a picture of the pigs busy with their foster mother.

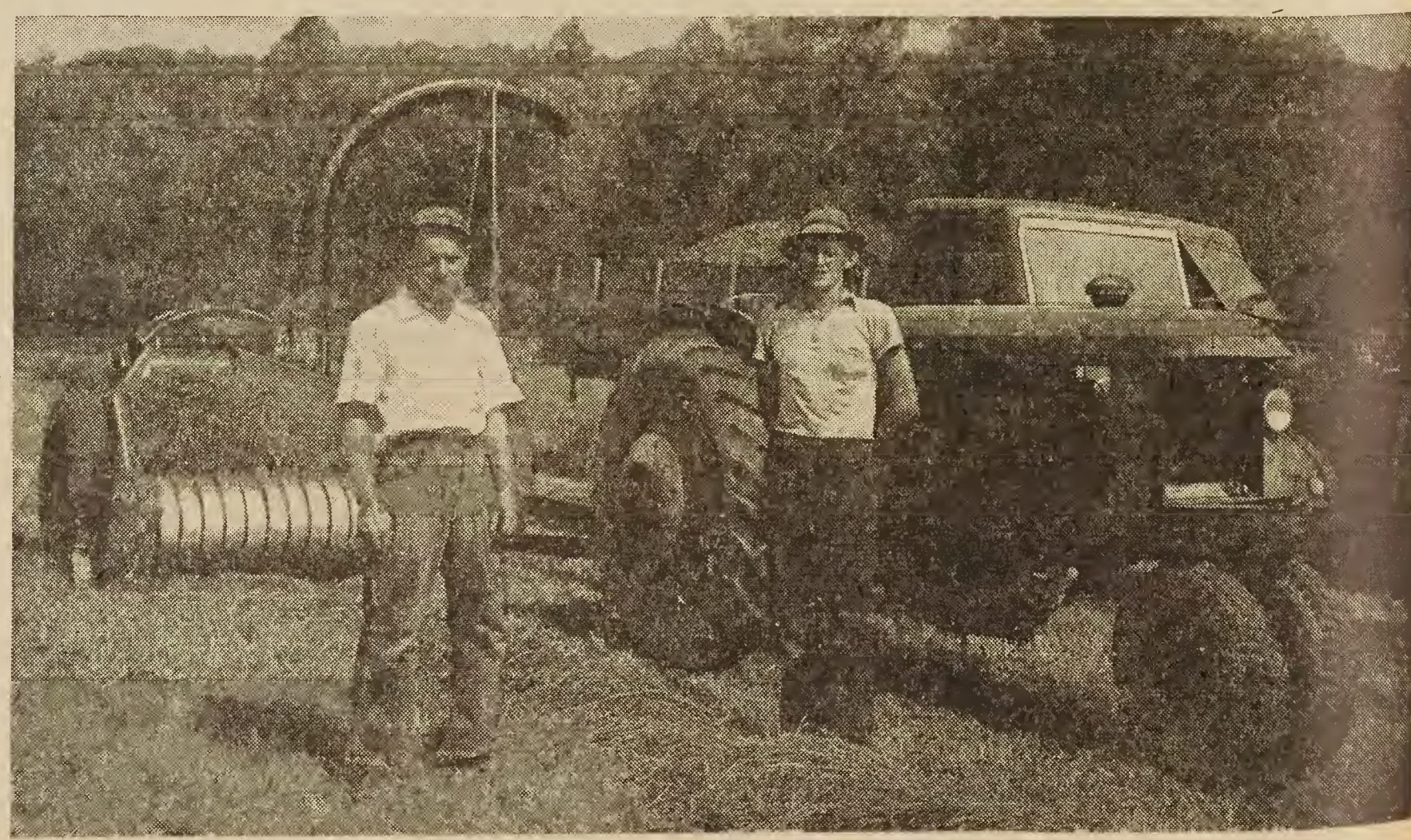
A RESPONSIVE CHORD

In a letter under date of May 22, Morris A. Karker of Warnerville, New York, wrote that our pasture discussion struck a responsive chord at his Anchorage Farm.

He went on to say, "I have become convinced . . . that plowing pastures is unnecessary and even damaging. This thesis remains to be proved. In some spots one may need to break the surface with a tractor-drawn spring tooth harrow before immediately re-seeding and cultipacking, but ordinarily our program is to spike tooth it, top seed it, cultipack it and top dress with stable manure. In our five rotation treatment of pastures we include the addition of 600 pounds of 18% normal superphosphate, 1000 pounds of fine ground limestone if the P.H. falls below 6.5 and one early spring application of a commercial fertilizer, 7-7-7. We have much yet to learn."

* * *

This year at Sunnygables we have only two hired men. There have been years in the past when we have used as many as five men for the operations we are carrying on at present. We are getting by with the two young men shown below —Ross Yaple (on the left) and Albert Poolvoerde. Our system is to let many things which ought to be done go undone, to plan very carefully, and to use a lot of machinery. The picture shows the boys just after they have finished trying out a field chopper for putting up grass ensilage. At the top of the page is a view of Sunnygables as it appears from the field in which the boys' picture was taken. Only half of the big barn shows in the picture. The wing to the north does not appear.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"CASHING IN" ON DEATH

The War Department has warned parents of service men of a racket that has come to their attention. Parents of men lost in action have been receiving letters stating that the soldier had received a medal, and that a book containing full information would be sent on receipt of ten dollars.

The War Department points out that all information on decorations to service men can be obtained by parents from the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

—A. A.—

LAND BANK

"Where are the headquarters of the Federal Land Bank?"

The main office for the Northeast States is in Springfield, Massachusetts. If you will write them, they will refer you to the representative in the town nearest to you.

This is a reproduction of the button which honorably discharged servicemen are entitled to wear. If you have been honorably discharged and do not have one of these buttons, it has been suggested that you contact one of two local organizations, either the Veterans of Foreign Wars or the American Legion.

RESULTS

"I received a check for $10.06 for the eggs. The check had been sent to the wrong address. Thanks for your prompt attention—I feel it hurried up the settlement of this matter considerably."

This matter was called to our attention April 17. It was immediately forwarded to the buyer, who wrote a courteous letter and put a tracer on the check so it was delivered to our subscriber.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

"We could go into the house," suggested Al.

"Too many in there," Hank objected. "Besides, I can think better when I'm where I can chew tobacco."

When they were seated on a couple of milking stools in the warm cow barn, Hank began to talk:

"Tell ye, Al, what I've been thinkin' about. You can tell me if I'm crazy. Never said anythin' about it before, but I've got a little money in the bank. Had some left me from the old home."

Then he added, a little embarrassed: "I fixed it so I couldn't get it easily when I went on those fool sprees. Matter of $2,000 or so. I bin visitin' with Tom Mead. Tom says that he's gittin' where he can't work so much land. Wants to give most of his time to his apples. He'll sell that forty acres that joins you on the north. You know it's darn good land."

"No buildings on it," Al stated, shortly. "And anyway it isn't enough to make a paying farm."

"That ain't the idea," replied Hank. "Thought maybe you might be interested in kind of a partnership deal. I'll put part of my money into buyin' that forty acres of Tom's, get a mortgage for the rest, take the balance of my cash and put it into about 15 more cows, and we'll figure out some kind of a deal to go it together."

Al was quiet for a moment.

"Might be done," he finally agreed. "I'd like to think about it Hank, and talk it over with Betty. We had talked about trying to find some way to buy back her old home farm, but it's the other side of town and wouldn't fit on here very well. Besides, I don't know what we'd do if you left us.

"Yes," he continued slowly, "it might work, Hank. Will Green tells me that this farm will grow alfalfa, and that I can not only double my hay yield but that the cows will just shell out milk on it."

Then it was Al's turn to be embarrassed. He hemmed and hawed till finally Hank said:

"I know what's bitin' you. You don't want to go partner with a booze hound. Well, I'm here to tell ye that you won't have to. I've quit and quit for good."

"How do you know?" asked Al.

"That's old Doc's and my secret. It's enough for you to know that I couldn't get a drop of the darn stuff down if I tried. And I ain't goin' to try!"

Al got up so quickly that his one-legged stool fell over in the drop behind the cow, as he grabbed Hank's hand.

"In fairness I want to talk it over with Betty," he said, "but I know she'll be pleased. And so far as I'm concerned, it's a deal!"

(*To be continued*)

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Both Boys Hurt by a Hit and Run Driver!

RAYMOND N. EICK and Charles W. Pomeroy, Jr., both of Middleport, N. Y., were severely injured when run into by a hit and run driver. They were changing a tire on the Akron Road in the Town of Lockport. It happened on New Year's Eve.

Raymond suffered a fractured left leg and pelvis, lacerations of the forehead and scalp wounds. Charles' right leg was fractured and he suffered lacerations and contusions. Each carried a North American policy.

Mr. Pomeroy, (first in picture), carried a policy which pays $10.00 a week for as many as eight weeks total disability. He was paid $80.00. After receiving his check he wrote: "I wish to express my feelings about the way you have taken care of me. I am greatly satisfied. I feel that my low cost policy has paid me greatly. I intend to take out a larger policy as soon as possible."

Pleased With Prompt Payment

Mr. Eick's policy provided $10.00 a week for as many as fifteen weeks and with extra money for hospital bills. He received a check for $170.00 and wrote, saying: "Have received your bank draft in payment for injuries received when I was struck by a hit-run driver. I am very pleased with the prompt and efficient manner in which you and your agent Mr. Crowley have handled my case. Investment in your policy is, in my opinion, one of the best investments one could possibly make."

★

Keep Your Policy Renewed

★

North American Accident Insurance Company

N. A. Associates Department

16 CANNON STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

What are the IMMEDIATE AIMS of the Dairymen's League?

1. To secure for all dairy farmers the highest possible return for all milk produced in order to call forth the high production necessary for the war effort.

2. To insure a steady market at a fair price for all milk produced during every month of the year.

3. To discourage all practices and policies that would result in rapid and disastrous price swings either now or during the postwar period.

4. To foster such practices and policies among government, dealer and consumer groups that are fair to dairy farmers, that will give them confidence in the future and help them to plan future production with full knowledge of the risks to be faced.

★ In the last issue of the American Agriculturist, we members of the Dairymen's League stated the *ultimate* aims of our organization. Today we state our *immediate* aims.

We told last time how we protect our own members from exploitation and oppression through the use of a co-operative form of organization, with a charter that forbids any stock issue, dividends or financial control. We told how yearly audits and reports to the State government prove that we are completely free from all outside domination. And we told how our own management is held to strict accountability by committees elected from the membership, by the membership, with no responsibility to management whatsoever.

Today we point out that while the League is an organization of high aims and far-reaching ideals, it is also a down-to-earth practical organization made up entirely of hard-headed dairy farmers.

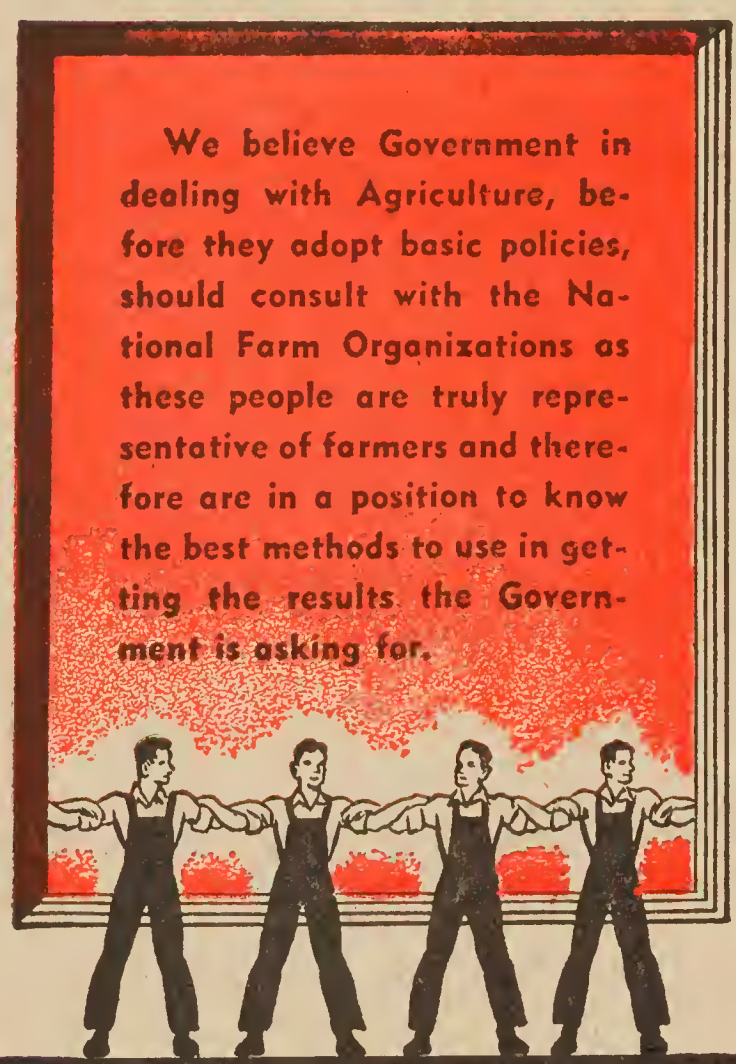
As practical dairy farmers we stick strictly to our job of dealing with those immediate causes and effects that have to do with the welfare of dairy farmers.

We know that dealers and milk consumers will always seek their own interests ahead of ours. And so we keep constantly on the alert to see that farmers don't come out second best.

We know that periods of high milk production are always going to be accompanied by pressure to force prices below the cost of production. And so we prepare in advance to meet and resist such downward pressure.

We know that every session of State and Federal legislatures is going to produce some laws that affect dairy farmers either for good or ill, and so we keep someone on hand to watch such legislation and to oppose that which hurts us.

In short, we work from day to day. We do the job that is nearest at hand. We attempt only those things which can be accomplished within the next few months or years. And measuring our progress over the last score of years, we have come a long way. The size of your milk check today, the stability of your market, the share which you enjoy in the fluid market, the respect which you command in your contact with dealers, all these and many others are due in large part to the activities of the Dairymen's League — a free and independent association of dairy farmers, organized by dairy farmers in the interests of dairy farmers. Every dairy farmer is invited to join, *no others need apply.*



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH JULY 1, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
FOUNDED 1842
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Some Answers to LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS

By E. R. EASTMAN

Professor John I. Miller, of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell, studying lambs fed in individual pens to find their protein requirements. Read on this page some of the new answers to old breeding and feeding problems.

A FEW DAYS ago I went with Dean W. I. Myers and Director of Research C. E. F. Guterman to see at first hand, so I could report to you, some of the research projects and experiments that the Department of Animal Husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture is carrying on to help the livestock business. We were received by Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the Department and outstanding authority on livestock problems, whose book "Feeds and Feeding" is known to and consulted by livestock men everywhere. Guided by Dr. Morrison we visited some of the many laboratories in the Department in charge of outstanding scientists who are devoting their lives to the study of farm animals.

Probably nowhere in the livestock business has more progress been made than in feeds and feeding. This goes for feeding the human animal also! Many long years of careful experimenting with all kinds of feeds on all kinds of animals have had great results in improved health and increased production. We know so much more than we ever did before about the carbohydrates, the proteins, the fats, and their varying qualities. Great advances have been made in our knowledge of vitamins and minerals and their effects in the diet. Much credit goes to the scientists and to the manufacturers of feed for their years of patient study and testing to find and supply what the animals need for best results.

How to Live to Be a Hundred

But we have only scratched the surface. Experiments with white rats conducted at Cornell by Drs. C. M. McCay and L. A. Maynard have shown that it is possible with diet alone to keep rats alive and healthy to an age that corresponds to a hundred years in man. We know that many human as well as animal ills result entirely from the wrong kind or combinations of foods. When we know the right answers to diet problems, what a difference it will make both in animal production and in our own lives.

Almost since the dairy business started, the farmer has tried to increase the butterfat content from his dairy. Why do certain breeds of cows give more butterfat than other breeds? Why are there such wide variations among individuals of the same breed? Why does the butterfat from the same cow vary from time to time? Many of these questions are still unanswered, but experiments to date show that it is possible to increase milk production by increasing the fat content of the feeds.

Why Some Animals Can Eat Hay

Much work has been done at Cornell and other stations to determine differences in quality of protein. It has been found that protein varies greatly in quality, but experiments so far, under the direction of Drs. Morrison and J. I. Miller at Cornell, indicate that this difference in quality of protein has little effect when fed to farm animals that chew the cud, such as cows and sheep. On the other hand, the quality of protein is vastly important to hens, hogs, and all other animals who do not chew the cud, including especially the human animal. Scientists have found that the ruminants, that is the cud-chewing animals, have certain bacteria in their paunches capable of changing very poor protein or nitrogen into protein of excellent quality. This knowledge is highly important in making up rations for ruminants. These same bacteria make it possible for such animals to digest hay.

Speaking of protein, every farmer knows now what the scientists have demonstrated—that the protein content of timothy hay as well as the whole general quality of hay is increased by early cutting. Incidentally, that knowledge is just an aggravation for many over-worked farmers who, try as hard as they can, cannot possibly get their haying done early.

Raising Calves Without Milk

One of the best results coming from the work of both the scientists and the feed manufacturers is the progress that has been made with calf starter feeds. When dairymen began to ship fluid milk, they were confronted with the real problem of raising calves without skim milk. It has taken years of experimenting by the late Professor E. S. Savage and others to develop feeds on which a little calf will thrive without milk. Now, however, they do just as well on calf starter as they once did on skim milk. I pause here to say that I know of no man who has made a greater contribution to (*Please Turn to Page 3*)

JULY 1 The G.L.F. Patron 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Liberty Bell

For 3,600,000 Farmers

THE American farmers' quest for Freedom didn't start in 1776. It started when they sailed across unknown waters to a new land. Their fight for Freedom didn't end in 1776 either. They kept Freedom alive by nurturing it in their home communities, by living it in their daily lives. When outside interests intruded on their rights, the bells on a thousand country schoolhouses, churches and later Grange Halls called them together to work and fight as one man that they might remain free men.

It was only a quarter of a century ago that, right here in the Northeast, the bells were ringing in nearly **every community** . . . to bring the farmers together. Out of those community meetings came the organization of farmer cooperatives.

Today, in this land of ours, are some 10,000 farmer cooperatives, built strong by 3,600,000 farmer-members. Three out of every five American farmers are co-operators. Mostly they are family-sized farmers who have found that **together** they can do the job better.

Some say that farmers have grown to take their cooperatives for granted. That they will not fight to maintain and to preserve them. *That is not true.* They said the same thing a century and a half ago when a foolish king tried to inflict unfair taxes on the early settlers who had carved a country out of a wilderness. *That was not true.* They said the same thing four years ago—that America was soft and would not fight to preserve Freedom. *The boys on the beaches of Normandy and at a hundred other places have shown how wrong that statement was.*

Farmers, like all good citizens, will fight for the things they need and use day by day. They use their cooperatives. . . . that's what they built them for. . . . They will protect their right to use their cooperatives as a means to make economic democracy work.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS

(*Continued from Page* 1)

progress in animal husbandry than E. S. Savage.

Lack of skim milk has also made it extremely difficult for northeastern farmers to raise hogs. There are excellent hog feed mixtures, but if you depend on them alone it costs you more to raise hogs than they will sell for. The hog raisers of the West never did use milk, and have always raised hogs on pasture. Experiments at Cornell directed by Drs. Morrison and J. P. Willman, and at many other stations, show definitely that the only way we can keep hogs economically during the growing season here in the East, unless you have some special source of feed like city garbage, is to put them on pasture. If hogs do not have access to pasture, the addition of ground alfalfa hay to the extent of from 5 to 10 per cent of the total feed pays well, especially in vitamin insurance. If a farmer keeps only a few pigs for his own use, and cannot pasture them, green alfalfa or clover fed to the hogs at least once a day will add to their health and keep down the feed cost.

Speaking of hogs, Cornell has found that iodized salt fed to a pregnant sow, unless the sow had access to good legume pastures, gave excellent results in the number of pigs in a litter born alive and healthy.

Sheep Troubles

Dr. Willman and other college experimenters and sheep growers have found that a mixture of one pound of phenothiazine to nine pounds of coarse salt, given to the sheep in boxes protected from the weather, reduces markedly scours in sheep and lambs, and lessens worm troubles. Every shepherd knows the disease very common with sheep called "stiff lambs." Experimenting definitely proves that feeding wheat germ meal will prevent this disease.

Artificial Breeding is Spreading

Probably nothing has happened in the livestock business in many years that is more important than the discovery of artificial insemination for dairy cows and its rapid progress. Proof of this is the fact that while this method of breeding cattle is comparatively new, there are 38 artificial breeding associations in New York State alone, with dairymen members owning 31,000 cows. Multiply this by similar progress in other states, and you get some idea of how rapidly this work is spreading.

One big fact that accounts for much of the rapid progress of artificial insemination is that smaller dairymen can never hope to be able to afford to own a bull that will compare at all in quality with those owned by the artificial breeding associations. Some of these bulls are worth small fortunes, and the artificial breeding method has made them available to almost every dairyman who wishes to use them. If "the bull is one-half of the herd", it doesn't take much imagination to see how rapidly either a small or large dairyman's herd can be improved by artificial breeding. The influence of this method in the production of better cows can hardly be over-estimated. How well I remember the disagreeable job, which usually fell to me, of leading more or less unruly cows from a fairly large dairy to a neighbor's bull, because Dad thought we could not afford to keep a bull. At least half of the cows had to be led more than once, which meant that many of our cows never freshened when they should. The neighbor's bull was always a cheap young scrub, yet we always raised our own replacements. Production per cow was low, and it was before the days of cooperation, so milk prices were also far too low. We were as good dairymen as our neighbors. Do you wonder that the milk check often did not pay the feed bill?

Better Insemination Methods

However, in spite of the rapid progress of artificial breeding, the scientists and breeders realize that they have much yet to learn, so Drs. S. J. Brownell and G. W. Salisbury at Cornell and scientists at other colleges are conducting studies to improve insemination methods. At first the use of each of the excellent bulls in the associations was limited to short distances from where the bull was located. But the operators and scientists have developed new methods and the service has been vastly extended by what has been learned in the control and handling of the semen. It took much experimenting to determine the right temperature control and the right kind of containers or carriers. Scientists at the University of Wisconsin developed a method of keeping semen for a long time by diluting it with egg yolks. This method has been further improved by research at Cornell. When artificial breeding was first started it was not thought safe to dilute the semen very much, about one part to four. This resulted in great waste and in a very limited service for each bull. By careful experimenting, it has now been found satisfactory to dilute one to fifty.

The potency of any particular bull can now be quickly determined in the laboratory, and if not satisfactory, he can be discarded.

Equal to Natural Way

In the beginning of the work the average conception from each insemination was lower than the natural method, which averages only about fifty per cent. However, it is now possible on the average to bring about a conception with less than two services.

A continuing problem connected with this work is to get and train inseminators who are accurate and skilful. That is particularly difficult now with the manpower shortage. Schools are held at Cornell, where men are given short intensive training in this work.

Another problem arises from the fact that many dairymen still believe that artificial breeding should never be used with first calf heifers. The claim is that there is danger of injuring the heifer. Experience does not bear out this conclusion. Just as good results are usually had with heifers in good condition as with mature cows.

I hope to have an opportunity in coming months to visit some of the other colleges and experiment stations of the Northeast in order to give you the results of the splendid work that their research scientists are doing in agriculture. In the meantime, as you read these occasional articles, I would be very glad to hear from you as to how the conclusions of the scientists check with your own experiences.

"Every time I hear this company's program I wish I used their product—so I could stop!"

This War-time Load of Feed

It's the best your supplier can assemble for you. War puts most everything out of kilter. Feed, like everything else, has a wartime standard.

In any feeding program, even in normal times, minerals are necessary. Today minerals are vital—to get the most out of every pound of today's feed, in production and good health. The answer to this problem is in

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Leading dairymen find it pays. Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

To satisfy yourself that MinRaltone is right for you, send coupon today.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name .....

Address.....

BLIZZARD

BEST from ALL ANGLES.
For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting — speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. Limited number available. Free catalog.
BLIZZARD MFG. CO.
(Since 1874)
CANTON 2, OHIO.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

EASY TO CUT
CORD WOOD
BIG BOOK FREE
GET FUEL FAST
Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 731 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

MUST THE FARMER PAY FOR THIS...?

THIS accident is typical of the many that happen on farms each year.

In 1942 more than a quarter of a million farm workers were injured in accidents—about one-third involved machinery—and with inexperienced help these days, the risk of accident is even greater.

Farm Employers Liability Insurance will protect you from losses due to unforeseen accidents to your help, and its companion policy—Farm Liability Insurance — covers accidents to the general public that result from your farm operation.

Why not join with many thousand fellow farmers and share this risk together—through the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company . . . a pioneer in the field of Farm Employers Liability Insurance. Take the first step now—mail the coupon today.

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
State Office--Syracuse, N. Y. Home Office--Columbus, Ohio

These policies now offered to farmers in N. Y., R. I., Conn., and Vt. by Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPANIES
416 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2, N. Y.
Without Obligation Please Furnish Me With Information About Farm Liability and Farm Employers Liability Protection.

Name .....

Street or Route No. .....

City ..... *County* ..... *State*.....

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

A PERSONAL APPEAL

IF YOU or I were sure that the purchase of even one war bond would save the life of some soldier boy we know, we would buy that bond no matter what sacrifice we had to make to get the money.

It is the truth that the supplies and equipment made possible by taxation and by these war loans are helping the boys rapidly to bring the war's end, thereby saving hundreds of thousands of them from injury and death. The production and transportation of these huge quantities of equipment and food by America to every quarter of the globe is the greatest enterprise man has ever accomplished, and something of which we can all be proud. It is made possible by your money and mine.

It would be tragic now to prolong the war and increase the injury and death of the boys because we on the Home Front sagged on our oars when victory was in sight. In the name of your sons and mine, I make a personal appeal to you. Even though you think you have already bought bonds and stamps to the limit, do it again!

FROZEN FOOD PIONEERING

WERE I asked to name the machine which will add more than anything else to the comfort and health of people, particularly farm people, my guess would be the farm freezer. Although we know that freezing has marvelous possibilities, we only know as yet what a few of these possibilities are. Therefore, we propose to find out and pass on to you the best ways to prepare and freeze food, so that when the war is over and you can get your freezer, you will know how to use it.

At Cornell much study and experimentation are going on in the whole field of food and nutrition, including testing of many different ways of wrapping and preserving food and zero freezing. At Ed Babcock's Sunnygables Farm, *American Agriculturist* has joined with Mr. Babcock and others to set up a freezer laboratory, to find out all we can about the most efficient way of preparing, packaging and freezing all foods that can be preserved this way. In connection with this freezer test laboratory, there is also a small up-to-date slaughter house. At Ithaca there is a large freezer locker plant, with another about to be built. Through this combination of Cornell facilities, the public locker plant, experimental slaughter house, and the *American Agriculturist*-Babcock freezer testing laboratory, we expect to make Ithaca community the center and the leader in pioneering in the home preservation of all kinds of food.

From time to time in *American Agriculturist* there will be other articles and editorials on the newest and best ways of preserving food, with emphasis on freezing. You will find that this service alone justifies every issue of *American Agriculturist*. See Mr. Babcock's announcement on Page 14.

A MONEY MAKING PASTURE

ABOUT the middle of June, I put in a couple of interesting hours driving around and walking over most of Ed Babcock's pastures. Ed has over 200 head of beef and young dairy stock on only about 150 acres of pasture. On thousands of eastern farms, there are 150 acres or more of pasture carrying less than 50 head of stock. That is why Ed is such an enthusiastic advocate of better pastures for our Northeast.

Ed certainly has plenty of reason for his enthusiasm. His success with pastures is the result of several years of constant experimenting with different grasses and their treatment. The pasture problem, of course, is to get the pastures started early, keep them good throughout the dry summer, and late into the fall. Almost anyone can make milk cheaply in June, but it is a different story in August. Some of the better grasses dry out, most of them become poor in quality, and the pasture becomes overgrown with high grass and weeds.

To overcome this last difficulty, authorities urge dairymen to clip their pastures. The trouble with this is that most farmers just cannot get time, and many pastures are too rough for a mowing machine anyway. Ed Babcock thinks that he has found the answer to this problem of high grass which cattle won't eat. He took a piece of nearly worthless hill land, overgrown more or less with brush. He cut the brush, plowed the land, limed it, gave it a moderate fertilizer treatment, and then sowed it to a mixture of brome grass, alfalfa and ladino clover. Some orchard grass got mixed in. That was a mistake, because the cattle won't eat tall orchard grass.

But both the alfalfa and the brome grass grew, and the interesting thing is that the cattle continue to eat them after they grow tall. In fact, the cattle seem to prefer the high brome grass to anything else. In other words, they are doing their own clipping, and doing it well.

Another feature of Ed's pasture plan is what he calls his "islands"—that is, in his pasture he has picked out and fenced off various places that can be plowed and given a special improved pasture treatment. These "islands" give him the opportunity to alternate his stock on first one part of the pasture and then another. Almost every farm has some part of the pasture that could be given this "island" treatment.

IT WILL BE A GREAT DAY

BOB HAS been home for a few all too short days on a furlough. Now he is gone again, and I feel about like an old friend of mine did when his only son left home for the first time to stay. My friend told me that he drove his old farm team to the lot after a load of oats on a dead run, to try to create a diversion that would take the lump out of his throat. Well, as most of you know from your own experience, these separations are doubly hard when the boys go to war.

However, we can be cheered in our lonesomeness by the great victory news coming every day now. Though we should not build our hopes for the war's end too high lest we be disappointed, it really looks as if the end may not be too far away. Then my Bob and George and your Jack and Steve and Ed and Hugh and all the rest of the gallant boys will come marching home again. And that will be A Great Day in the Morning for all of us!

CURING HAY IN THE MOW

FARMERS are showing much interest in the new plan of drying hay in the barns by an electric blower. The practice seems to be gaining considerable foothold in Virginia, and under the direction of Professor C. N. Turner of Cornell, project director of the State Farm Electrification Council, it is being tried out here in the Northeast.

The process consists in wilting or drying the hay in the field a short time until the moisture has been reduced to about fifty per cent. Then it is piled about eight feet deep in the mow, on the floor of which are flues. An electric motor blows air through these flues under the half-cured hay. After about a week this first layer is cured, and then another layer can be cured on top of it.

In a wet season like this, farmers are particularly interested in this method because its use would make haying less dependent on weather.

MUST BE SKILLED MECHANICS

I AM SURE that old-time farmers would almost turn over in their graves if they could see some modern farmers try to use a hand scythe or do many of the other hand tasks which require great skill to do well. The old hand skills have mostly disappeared.

On the other hand, the old-timer would be completely lost trying to keep a modern machine in operation. Unless a farmer is an all-around mechanic, able to make a dozen mechanical adjustments every day, he is completely dependent upon hired service men. One reason why farmers are up against it now is that the boys have gone to war. These young fellows grew up in a mechanical age and are much handier with complicated modern machines than we older ones are.

HELPS TO MARKET APPLES

THE NEW York-New England Apple Institute has been busy for some time on plans for moving the apple crop this fall, moving it without government help in the way it should be moved, by increasing the buying interest of consumers. Every grower ought to be back of this efficient organization, which is doing such a good job.

If you want to know details of the plans under way for increasing consumption of apples this fall and winter, or if you want to help support those plans, write to Thomas H. O'Neill, Manager, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, or to Edward A. Ryan, New England Representative, at 82 Mineral Street, Reading, Massachusetts.

"THE DAIRYEST OF STATES"

OUR Vermont Editor, Harold Bailey, calls attention to a circular issued by the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce which emphasizes some rather surprising facts about dairying in the Green Mountain State. For example, the per capita income from milk in Vermont is the highest in any of the dairy states. It is $105.20 compared with Wisconsin's $88.85. Total dairy income for Vermont is $43,000,000 per year, while the entire population of the state is only 360,000 people.

Efficient dairying is only one of the many achievements of which Vermonters may be justly proud.

TRICKY WEATHER

PASTURE, hay and other crops in Eastern New York and in most of New England are spotty and none too good because these states have had too little rain. On the other hand, in Central and Western New York there has been too much rain. If a farmer was able to get his crops in the ground, they are good; but it is very hard to keep cultivation ahead of the weeds, and thousands of farmers are now worrying about getting their haying done on time because of the wet weather.

TUNING IN WITH PROVIDENCE

"Sometimes we put in more time making sure we are tuned in properly for the reception of a radio program than we put in trying to get the feeling that we are tuned in with Providence."

—*Dave Boone.*

HOW TRUE it is that so many of us "having ears to hear, hear not, and eyes to see, see not." How many of us walk through the world and through life out of touch and out of tune with those who walk the Road with us, and out of harmony with Nature and God! How much daily happiness these unseeing ones lose!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

GRANDPAPPY Morgan, a hillbilly of the Ozarks, had wandered off into the woods and failed to return for supper, so young Tolliver was sent to look for him. He found him standing in the bushes.

"Getting dark, Grandpap," the tot ventured.
"Yep."
"Suppertime, Grandpap."
"Yep."
"Ain't ye hungry?"
"Yep."
"Well, air ye comin' home?"
"Nope."
"Why ain't ye?"
"Standin' in a b'ar trap!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 13. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

CHAPTER XXXII

WINTER had gone again, and so had spring with its busy planting time. There was a little lull in the farm work before cultivating and haying time. It was June, and around the Clinton homestead was an air of gaiety, for it was Al and Betty's wedding day.

The old house itself seemed to be laughing quietly, the windows were open and white curtains swayed gently in the soft summer breeze. The lawn was freshly mowed, the birds were singing, the sun shining, and the air was laden with the aroma of old-fashioned June roses, late syringas, and new-mown grass.

The wedding was an invitation affair, just close friends and old neighbors, and most of them had come early. The men were standing around on the lawn visiting, while the women sat on the porch or in the big livingroom. Uncomfortable in his store clothes and too-tight collar, Hank Clark was wandering from group to group, doing his best to act as host. When he came up to where John Barrett and Tom Mead were standing, John was saying:

"Tom, I was a little surprised when you sold off that forty acre chunk to Hank here. It took a slice of your best land, didn't it?"

"Yeah!" said Tom. "But I'm getting old and lazy. Don't want so much responsibility. Want to take it a little easier. Besides, that young apple orchard of mine is coming along fast now and I've got about all I want to do to take care of my apples. Never did like to milk cows anyway."

"Going to set up for yourself?" asked John, turning to Hank. "Haven't got quite land enough to do that with just forty acres, have you?"

Tom answered for Hank:

"Why, haven't you heard, John? Hank and Al Clinton have gone into partnership. They've got over half of that forty acres in silage corn, and they've got some new-fangled ideas from Will Green about turning the rest of the piece they got from me into pasture with what Al already has, adding lime and phosphate and white clover seed, and improving it so that it'll make the pasture yield twice as much."

"It can be done," said John. "Will Green tried it on a small piece of my pasture last spring."

"But what the deuce do you and Al want with so much silage corn?" he inquired of Hank.

"Guess you're a little back on your news," interrupted Tom again. "These two boys are building another silo, buying a milking machine, and just about doubling their dairy."

Then, turning to Hank, Tom said:

"Bet you had some fun plowing that land you got of me. Why, some of that piece hadn't been turned over to my knowledge in forty years."

"Yeah!" said Hank. "It was tough sod all right. But we had good plows and good sharp colters on 'em, and there ain't a bit of 'cut and cover' in the whole darn field."

Then he added, a little pridefully:

"Al and I ought to be used to tough sod by this time. Certainly had enough of that kind of goin' this last year."

Dr. Denman strolled up just in time to hear the last remark.

"Don't brag, Hank," he warned. "You can trample the grass down and turn it over, but sooner or later it'll get you down just like it does everybody else."

"That'll be O.K. with me," retorted Hank. "But I'm goin' to keep on top of it as long as I can and have some fun while I'm doin' it."

And he added:

"One thing about this sod business ought to please you, Doc. Comes in handy sometimes to help bury your mistakes."

Everybody laughed, especially the old doctor.

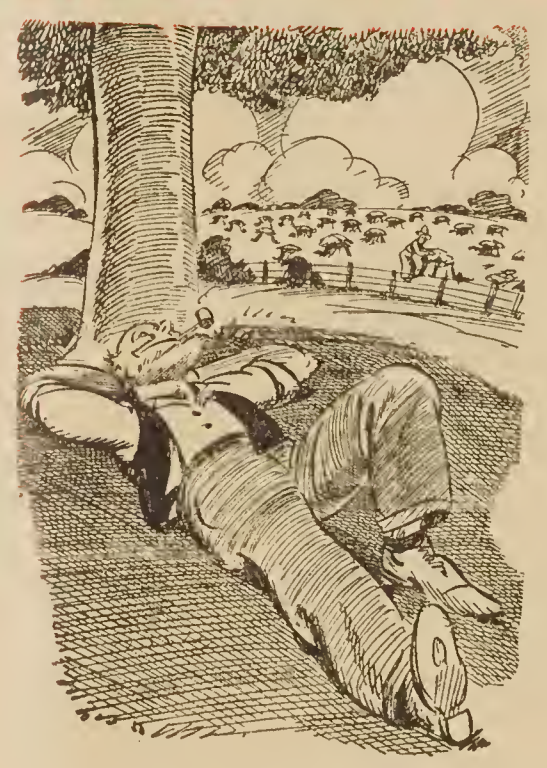
"You win, Hank," he said. "Talk about a woman having the last word! None of them ever had anything on you."

Noticing Dr. Holman, the minister, by the garden fence at the end of the lawn, Dr. Denman drifted down that way. When he came up, Dr. Holman said to him:

"Doc, look at these black currant bushes. The first time and the last time I ever saw any of these was over fifty

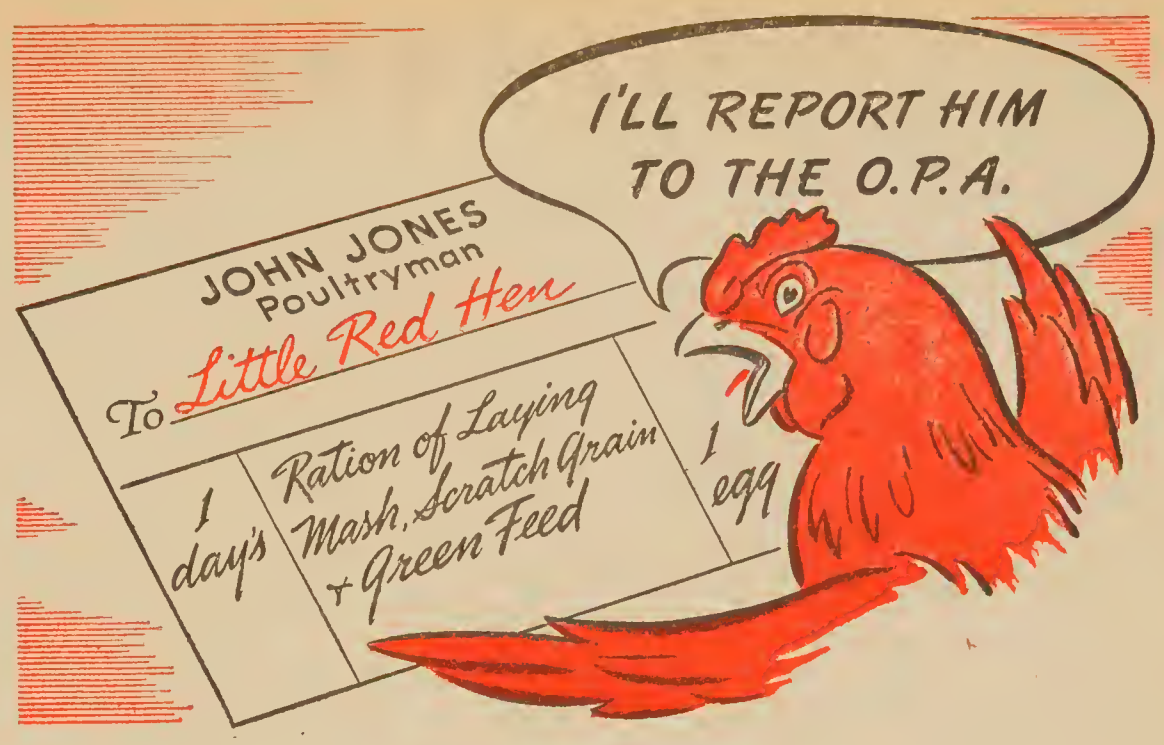
(*Continued on Page* 15)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



DESPITE the fact I'm getting old, I always perk up when I'm told that some M. D. is making gains on brand-new ways to cure our pains, for I am not so far behind that I insist on being blind to newer ways to fix our ills than Grandma's bottle of pink pills. But there is one thing I don't see, how folks can have an allergy, I don't see how just wearin' silk or eatin' kraut or drinkin' milk can make a feller's skin get red or start a buzzin' in his head. These days you often hear folks say: "I can't stand straw or clover hay, of all the things I've ever feared, the worst of all's a barley beard."

Now all that stuff don't bother me, I eat most everything I see and wear most ev'ry kind of cloth that satisfies a hungry moth, there's only one thing that's taboo, one thing that I'm allergic to, the only thing that I can't stand is working with my head or hand. I always find it quite a strain to try and think or use my brain, whenever thought I undertake I wind up with a bad headache. To use my hands is even worse, and work to me is mankind's curse; I may not gain a lot of wealth, but I will surely keep my health by restin' most of ev'ry day and lettin' others make the hay. Until some wise old medico can cure me of that trait, by Joe, I shall not risk a quick demise, instead I'll sit and close my eyes.



If you charge your hens an egg a day

for the feed you give them you're overcharging and probably none of them will pay the bill for very long. If you come down a bit and ask an egg every 2 days you're still a little high for midsummer. But if you lower your price much more you'll be cheating yourself, practically giving away feed.

Standards of high and low egg production vary, depending upon locality, season, feed-egg ratios, etc. You know how many eggs **your** hens should lay, to be profitable to **you**. Those that aren't paying their keep ought to be culled without delay.

Feeds of all kinds are short. For months past, our inability to obtain sufficient corn has seriously curtailed production of DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL. Consequently some mashes that formerly contained a good percentage of DIAMOND (for its high protein and vitamin A potency) now contain less.

If you can get a mash containing CORN GLUTEN MEAL, do so. If not, feed some other good mash—to hens that will turn it into eggs. This year, of all years, don't waste feed.

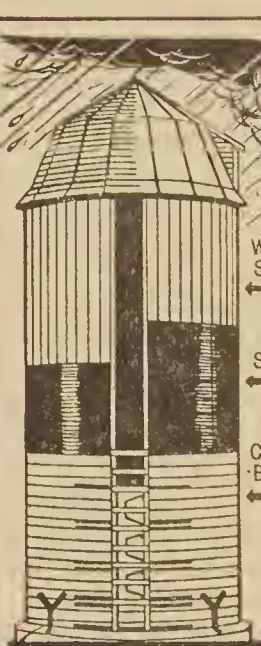
CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTORS OF

DIAMOND

OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF

CORN GLUTEN MEAL



DOES YOUR SILO NEED REPAIRS?

If so, put it in good shape—*now*. If it's a weakened wood stave silo, rebuild it the *Crainelox* way. Save critical materials by utilizing your present silo staves. Local or farm help can apply Crainelox Covering and make your silo into a strong, tight, trouble-free Triple-Wall at exceptionally low cost. WRITE CRAINE TODAY for the answer to your silo problems. Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. 714 PINE ST., NORWICH, N.Y.

CRAINE *better built* **SILOS**

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. They report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

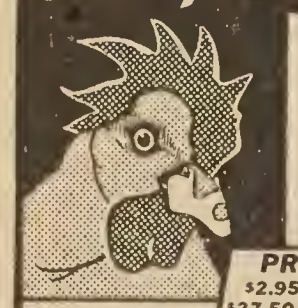
Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten-day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now; hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for genuine *Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

Stop Picking



1944 PERFECTED
HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE

PRICES $2.95 per 100 $27.50 per 1000 POSTPAID

NEW IMPROVED
OPTIKS
Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. *Sample Free.* Dept. L.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
137 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Magic Electric Welder
110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW
Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price. *FREE Book & Price List*
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D731 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

NOTICE !

The government is rationing paper, American Agriculturist, like other farm papers, must get along on 25% less paper than used in 1942.

We want our old friends who have long been readers of the paper to continue to get it so if you have received a notice that your subscription was expiring, send back your renewal at once. Address your letter to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Poultry Breeders

By L. E. Weaver

FOR A LONG time I have been convinced that the Northeast has as many and as advanced breeders of chickens as any section of the country. By "breeders" I do not mean merely producers of chicks. I mean people whose chicks each year are better than their parents were. Steady improvement of this sort year by year comes through the intelligent application of the laws of inheritance, combined with a mixture of enthusiasm, patience, clear-thinking and ability to put in long hours. To the relatively small group of genuine "breeders" scattered across the U. S. is due, I feel, a great deal of credit for the phenomenal jump in egg production made by average flocks of the country the past few years. Hatcheries have purchased breeding stock from these breeders, have reproduced it and passed it on to their customers. Of course better poultry feeds can also legitimately claim a share of the credit.

Last week I visited two places where turkeys are being bred and improved by the same scientific methods that are working so well for the breeders of Leghorns, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds and Rocks, both barred and white.

At Calcium, Jefferson County, N. Y., Russell Ryor was taking off a hatch of as peppy and heavy White Hollands as I had ever seen up to that time. Next day at the turkey ranch of F. H. Phinney at Mannsville, also in Jefferson County, I saw White Holland poults every bit the equal of Ryor's. Both have been trap-nesting, pedigree-hatching and family-crossing until they are getting more poults per hen turkey than bulletins and books tell about. Oscar Sellers, agent of Jefferson County, will tell you that there are other excellent turkey breeders in his county. Prof. E. Y. Smith, will tell you that there are first-rate turkey breeders in other parts of New York. He will immediately add that there are nowhere near enough good turkey breeders here because we still must go out of the State for at least three-fourths of hte poults we start.

* * *

Too Much Coccidiosis

Professor L. M. Hurd, returning from a week of visiting poultry farms, reports that coccidiosis seems to be on a rampage just now. This disease still causes almost as much loss and distress to poultry keepers as pullorum disease (white diarrhea) used to before we had learned how to control it. Yet we have as many facts about coccidiosis and how to control it as we have about pullorum. It looks to me as though we haven't done, as yet, a good job of informing flock owners about coccidiosis.

To stop this disease, feed flowers of sulfur in the mash and get the quarters CLEAN and DRY at once. Sulfur won't cure coccidiosis. It WILL stop it and give you a chance to remove the cause. The cause is too many coccidiosis germs all at one time. Probably the chicks can stand up under more germs at some times than at others. I believe that depends on how vigorous they are. For example, when one brooder stove went haywire and the temperature ran up to the end of the thermometer, no chicks were killed. But a few days later that lot came down with coccidiosis and none of the other flocks had it.

And the number of chicks in one lot makes a difference. It's easy to see why when you understand that just a few germs don't hurt a chick. It's when she picks up masses of them at one time that trouble starts. Three hundred chicks can spread germs faster and thicker than 200 in the same space.

Sulfur has a few drawbacks as a feed, so don't feed it any longer than necessary. Five days at one stretch is enough as a rule. Repeat after a few days if necessary. Usually it is not necessary. Mix the sulfur into the mash at the rate of a pound of sulfur and 20 pounds of mash. Flowers of sulfur is plain old-fashioned sulfur that they used to mix with molasses and feed you as a spring medicine. Or didn't you have that kind of a grandmother?

Don't forget that the most important part of the sulfur treatment for coccidiosis is cleaning out the old litter and putting in plenty of new dry litter.

* * *

RYE FOR HENS

Rye has never been recommended as a poultry feed, but now that feed is so scarce it can be used to some extent. Whole rye is not palatable, therefore should not be used in the scratch grain, but ground rye up to 10% can be used in a chick starting ration and up to 25% in rations for chickens over 8 weeks old. It has been stated that it is possible to use as much as 45% of ground rye in the laying mash, if the mash is otherwise well balanced.

—A. A.—

YOUR FARM ★ ★ ★ *and* THE WAR

The War Food Administration announces that around 6,000,000 bushels of corn will be brought in from South America during July. It is hoped also that additional corn will be brought in later. If this works out, it will be a big help to northeastern poultrymen and dairymen, who right now are wondering where the grain is coming from to feed their animals until harvest time.

* * *

A number of used Army trucks located at Pine Camp, N. Y., and Corona, Long Island, can be purchased by farmers. The first step is to get the approval of the county Agricultural Adjustment Agency committee; then get in touch with the dealer through whom you plan to buy. The dealer then contacts Mr. Fred Young, Chief, Property Utilization Division, Procurement Division, U. S. Treasury, 76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, New York.

* * *

The Commodity Credit Corporation announces that the dairy subsidy for May and June will be made in one payment in July, and that the subsidy for July and August will be paid in September.

* * *

Milk producers in the Buffalo and Rochester areas approved recent proposed amendments with the exception of one designed to change the price paid for milk made into fluid cream. It is expected that orders will not be issued by Commissioner DuMond to put these changes into effect immediately because of the situation in the Albany area. There, the OPA secured a temporary injunction against the Commissioner and milk dealers, preventing the putting of increases into effect, and as yet the matter has not been finally settled.

* * *

Charging that the trend of price control of fresh fruits and vegetables is to "appear to give something to producers by law and to deny access to it by interpretation," the International Apple Association has filed a statement with members of the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency. The statement charges that while the law provides that increased labor and other costs should be taken into consideration in fixing prices, the OPA has not considered the increased cost of labor performed by the apple producer and his family.

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males

U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant. BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. G-4, Vineland, N. J.

THERE'S NO ARGUMENT
with heredity. "Like father like son" is an old and true saying that applies to chicks as well as people. It means that breeding counts. You buy breeding when you buy Hall's Quality Chicks—they grow into your extra profit.
Write for Hall's catalog of chick facts.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.
HALL'S Quality CHICKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

ADAIR BROS. New England-Bred VITALITY CHICKS
FAMOUS EGG-BRED STRAINS
Also Meat-Bred Cockerel Chicks in straight breeds and crosses. Special offers in Started Chicks.
ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED
Write for free Catalog and money-saving prices —$3.90 per 100 and up.
Address the Plant nearest you.
ADAIR BROS. HATCHERY
Dept. AA-44, 399 Trumbull St., Hartford 3, Conn.
Dept. AA-44, 276 Central Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns. Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Chicks That Live
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

STRAWSER'S Quality Chicks

100% live del. (Postpaid)	As Hatched	Plts.	Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	100	100	100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$6.00
U.S. ROP Pedigree-Sired W. Leg.	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

Catalog Free Pullets 95% guar. BWD tested stock.
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Catalog FREE
Write McAlisterville Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

1944 Models
WARM MORNING
COAL HEATER

Be Sure to Get the Genuine!

Right now, while your dealer has it in stock, is the time to see the genuine WARM MORNING Coal Heater. Look for the name, spelled W-A-R-M M-O-R-N-I-N-G. It's the heater with amazing, patented, interior construction principles that assure an abundance of clean, healthful, economical heat when and where you want it.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN USE

Everywhere throughout the Nation WARM MORNING Heaters are giving remarkable heating results. Require little attention. Easy on your coal pile. Burn any kind of coal, coke, briquets. Your home is WARM every MORNING when you awaken, regardless of the weather. Solid and substantial, yet neat in appearance. Equipped with automatic draft control. (L-41)

U.S. Pat. Nos. 2255527 and 127471, and Can. Pat. No. 401088. Name Reg. in U. S. and Can. Pat. Off.

See Your Dealer—Let him demonstrate all the remarkable merits of WARM MORNING.

LOCKE STOVE CO., 114 W. 11th, Kansas City 6, Mo.

Baby Chicks

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	13.00	20.00	13.00
New Hamps. & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	22.00	13.00
SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS			
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	18.00	25.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Joseph J. Kanach, R. I, Ringoes, N. J.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gasson Sired White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	20.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	11.00	16.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	----	9.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

DUCKLINGS

White Runner Ducklings

Place your order early! C. LUKAS HATCHERY & DUCK FARM. PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY.

The Question Box

ORPHAN LAMBS

Can you tell me how to raise orphan lambs? I would like to know what to feed them and how often.

Warm, undiluted cow's milk is recommended for lambs. It can be fed from a bottle that has a nipple. A quart of milk a day is the maximum for an orphan lamb, and they should have considerably less for the first week or two. They should be given small amounts every two or three hours at first, but as they get older you can feed them less frequently. Teach the lamb to eat hay and grain just as soon as you can.

—A. A.—

FAST MILKING

Just how should a dairyman proceed to shorten the time of milking with a milking machine?

The best way to train cows to be milked rapidly is to reduce milking time a minute, and then reduce the time about a minute each week, until the cows are being milked in from three to six minutes.

—A. A.—

POISON IVY

Can you recommend a good treatment for injuries from poison ivy?

Dr. William Holt, of the Massachusetts State College, gives this advice:

"Rub the eruptions vigorously with a piece of gauze soaked in 95% alcohol. The rubbing should be severe enough to remove the tops from small blisters. Open large blisters with a knife dipped in alcohol. Then saturate a piece of gauze with a 10% solution of tannic acid and apply over the inflamed area, and let it stay for 30 minutes. Then let the skin dry, but do not wipe it dry. This treatment can be repeated every 6 hours. A 10% solution of tannic acid can be made by getting 4 ounces of powdered tannic acid at a drugstore, and dissolving it in a quart of water."

—A. A.—

HOME GARDEN DUST

How can a home gardener control insects and diseases? The bulletins I read list dozens, and each one seems to have a different control method.

Insects can be divided into two classes: those that chew the leaves, and those that suck the juices out of the plant. Fortunately rotenone, which is available to home gardeners, will kill both kinds. Fortunately, also, a number of fungus diseases can be prevented by Bordeaux mixture or a dust containing copper.

You can buy a dust which combines rotenone and a copper compound, and by using this dust you can control most of the garden insects and diseases that are likely to be troublesome.

When you get serious damage by some insect or disease that cannot be controlled by this dust, it is time enough to study up on the control measures that have been worked out for that particular bug or disease. It is fortunate that there are quite a number of garden crops that are not troubled much by either insects or disease.

—A. A.—

BATS

We are having trouble with bats in the attic, and I would like to know how to get rid of them.—J. F. N.

If any reader has solved this problem, we would be glad to have this information and pass it along to our reader.

PRUNING SMALL FRUITS

PRUNING of small fruits is not difficult, but it is one of the most necessary operations. The purpose of pruning is to make it possible for the plant to produce the maximum of high-quality fruit over a long period. Development of plant strength is an important consideration.

New black and purple raspberry and blackberry canes are topped or tipped back during early summer. Black raspberries are tipped back to a height of about 20 inches, and the purples and blackberries to approximately 30 inches. Red raspberries are not tipped. In tipping, it is preferable to remove about 3 inches of the new growth. As soon as raspberries and blackberries have fruited, the old canes should be cut off near the ground level and removed. The new canes will produce the fruit for the next season.

During the dormant season, preferably in the early spring before growth has started, the lateral branches of black raspberries are cut back to about 8 inches. Branches of purple raspberries and blackberries are left 12 to 14 inches long. Red raspberries, which are not tipped in the summer, are pruned back lightly during the dormant season. If there is no trellis or stake to hold the canes upright, they should be cut back to about 3½ feet; otherwise little or no cutting back is necessary. The small, weak canes should be removed, and the row allowed to become not more than 18 inches wide.

Pruning of currants and gooseberries consists mainly of removing the older canes and leaving those which are 3 years old or younger. Any weak or dead growth should also be removed. The pruning of these plants during the first 2 or 3 years should be only to thin out the weaker canes. Only about 10 canes per plant should be left.

Grapes should be trained to a 2- or 3-wire trellis or to a fence. It is important to remember that the fruit is borne only on shoots from canes of the previous season's growth. With vigorous plants, 40 to 50 buds distributed over 4 to 6 canes can be left for fruiting. If more wood is left, there will probably be a higher yield, but of smaller bunches and lower-quality fruit.

Pruning blueberries is mainly for the purpose of maintaining large berry size and plant vigor. The first 2 or 3 years, the plants require little or no pruning. Later pruning consists mainly in removal or cutting back of older canes and weak shoots through the plant. Increase in berry size can be obtained by heading back shoots on which there are a large number of flower buds. This operation is especially necessary with certain varieties. —*Ohio Agricultural Exp. Station.*

—A. A.—

SPRAY RINGS FOR POTATOES

The spray-ring method of protecting potatoes against late blight has found wide acceptance in New York State. These rings may be either on cooperative or custom basis. Last summer 35 tractor mounted sprayers protected 8,700 acres of potatoes, according to W.F.A. Extension. It is expected that forty-three new outfits taking care of 10,000 additional acres will be in operation in 1944.

Four cooperative spray-rings are to operate in Maine this season and the practice was initiated last year in New Hampshire. Pennsylvania has highly developed enterprises of this sort.

REPAIR FARM BUILDINGS for greater production

How to do it with

CONCRETE

and save scarce materials

To increase food production to meet war requirements it is essential that buildings used to house livestock and store crops be in good repair.

Concrete foundations under barns, hog houses or poultry houses will restore these buildings to usefulness and provide protection against rot, termites and waste and damage caused by rats.

Free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete"* tells how to make essential repairs with the use of little or no steel or other scarce materials.

If you need help, see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K7a-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Send me free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete."*

*Name*_____
*Street or R. R. No.*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR FREEZERS

●Cellophane, Stockinette, Poultry and Turkey Bags, Fruit, Vegetable Cartons.

We can now make immediate deliveries of most of these materials. Write for Price Sheet. Retail only.

JEWETT ASSOCIATES
6 Letchworth Street, Buffalo 13, N. Y.

BUY MORE Than Before

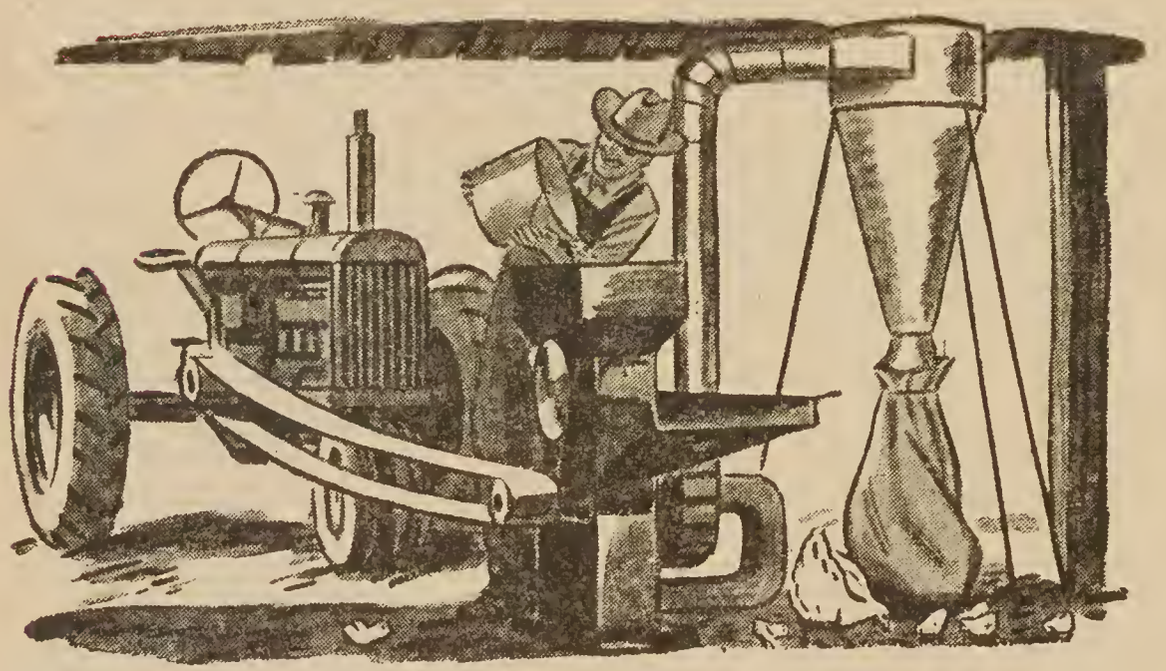
CHICKENS, OIL AND RESEARCH

The chickens you raise today, whether for eggs, meat, or a combination of both, are the result of thousands of years of breeding and cross-breeding to produce *better* chickens. (Just as the petroleum products you buy are the result of years of research to make better oil products.)

1. Modern breeds of chickens are believed to be the descendants of *gallus gallus,* a small, wild "ground bird" which originated in India. (And all the highly specialized Esso petroleum products originate from crude oil.)

2. The ancient Chinese were the first to develop a special breed of chickens. Thrifty farmers, through centuries of experiment, produced the heavy Asiatic meat breeds—far cries from the original, scrawny *gallus gallus.* (Early oil research, too, proved that crude oil could be made into *specialized* products—such as oil, grease, fuels.)

3. We can thank the Mediterranean farmers for our modern egg-producing chickens, such as the Leghorn. Eggs were considered a great delicacy by these people, and by careful selection, chickens were developed to the then unheard-of production of 200 eggs per hen per year! The first chickens in America were egg-chickens such as these and were later crossed with original Asiatic breeds to produce the "general purpose" chicken. (With the need for more petroleum products, to serve America's growing industry and agriculture, Esso scientists in the great Esso petroleum research laboratories have made crude oil produce thousands of different Esso products—each fitted for some specific use in factory, farm and along our highways.)



4. Today, when you buy chickens, you can select a breed exactly suited to your needs—and you know that past research is responsible for that breed's special excellence. (And when you select an Esso product for farm use, you know that the research work of more than 1500 Esso scientists has made that product possible.)

DO YOU HAVE YOUR COPY OF THE ESSO FARM BOOK?
It's waiting now at your Esso suppliers...and it's crammed with the answers to a thousand farm problems. Tables, charts, helpful hints, short-cuts—plus a complete farm diary and ruled pages for farm records! See your Esso Supplier today!

Esso

CARE SAVES WEAR

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Labor Supply Big Problem in Western New York

By L. B. Sheffington

WEATHER and labor continue to be the chief worries of up-state New York farmers. Although planting and some other spring work got off to a better start than last year, due to favorable conditions, frequent rains have interfered and have been particularly favorable for weed growth. Some muck rows look fairly clean, while in other areas the weeds practically have covered onion growth.

In the Elba area it is reported that about 100 acres of onions have been plowed under, and that the land will be replanted to potatoes. A camp of Jamaican workers is located in that area. Many of these men are inexperienced and slow in weeding and show a reluctance to crawl along on hands and knees doing the job as it should be done. School children have been hauled over from Batavia daily at the close of classes in the afternoon and have been a great help.

The labor situation remains tight for seasonal work in processing plants and in the fields. German prisoners of war, Italian "trainees" and Negroes from Jamaica and the Bahamas are substituting for thousands of Americans gone to war or working in war industries. With larger crops of fruit and possibly tomatoes in sight a severe test is expected when harvest time arrives.

* * *

Hauling, Storage Worries

In sections where perishables are grown in considerable quantities worry is developing over lack of cold storage space and possible shortage of trucks for hauling. Storages generally are jammed and cold-packers of cherries, first perishable needing storage space, see possible bottlenecks. Government agencies are aware of situation and it is hoped that sufficient present holdings can be moved out in time.

An ODT survey indicates possible haulage problems for cherries, tomatoes, peaches and apples, in addition to milk. This is reason behind organization of traffic advisory committees around each district ODT office. Latter agency has the right to commandeer trucks not engaged in essential war service and as a last resort is prepared to do this. There are fewer trucks on the roads, many farm trucks are showing results of hard wear, and the jammed storages may mean that perishable crops will have to be hauled to storage farther inland.

* * *

Await Peach Ceilings

New York State Peach Marketing Association, headed by Frank Beneway of Ontario, is "all set" to promote and market a large crop, but so far is unable to obtain information about price ceilings. Association has contended that ceiling should be high enough to help to partially overcome last year's almost complete crop loss.

* * *

Would Abolish OPA

Abolition of the OPA because of "unfair and unjust handling of all farm commodities" is recommended by the Ontario County Pomona Grange. Two other resolutions urged release of vitally needed farm machinery and urged tax exemption for earnings of farm dependents as an aid to farmers obtaining more part-time labor.

* * *

Starlings Menace Cherries

Alfred G. Lewis, Jr. of Geneva again heads New York State Cherry Growers' Association. Colin Nichols of Lewiston was re-elected vice-president and F. Snow Wooster of Ontario secretary and treasurer. Effective work of the association is responsible for increased membership and finances, Lewis reported.

A major activity of the association

(*Continued on next page*)

League Holds Successful Annual

ANNUAL meetings of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and of the Association itself, held at Syracuse on June 14 and 15, were the best attended and most enthusiastic and forward-looking in years.

More than a thousand women from all over the New York milk shed, led by Mrs. Vera McCrea Searles, Home Department Director, listened to the reports and speeches bearing on League affairs, particularly from the women's standpoint. The theme or keynote of the meeting was that the production and marketing of milk is a family enterprise. The support and loyalty of farm women is one of the chief reasons for League success.

Resolutions passed by the Home Department called for the organization of a program whereby all dairymen have a part in the plan for the advertising of dairy products, that farm women watch out for legislation concerning oleomargarine, and that they take the lead in the use of their own dairy products.

At the large annual meeting of the League itself, held on June 15, delegates listened to the reports of the officers, to speeches by Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, and to Lee Marshall, of the War Food Administration. Mr. Fred H. Sexauer, President of the League, stressed the point that the dairymen's only hope after the war is through strong marketing cooperatives. Individual dairymen cannot do the job, and surely government cannot. Well-supported marketing cooperatives are the dairyman's only chance.

Some of the high spots of the officers' reports showed:

A gross business for the year of $91,724,940.00.

The marketing of 2,277,151,030 pounds of milk.

A milk goal of $4.00 a hundred reached, with cancellation of decrease in summer prices.

A milk goal for July 1944 to July 1945 of $5.00 a hundred.

Resolutions adopted included:

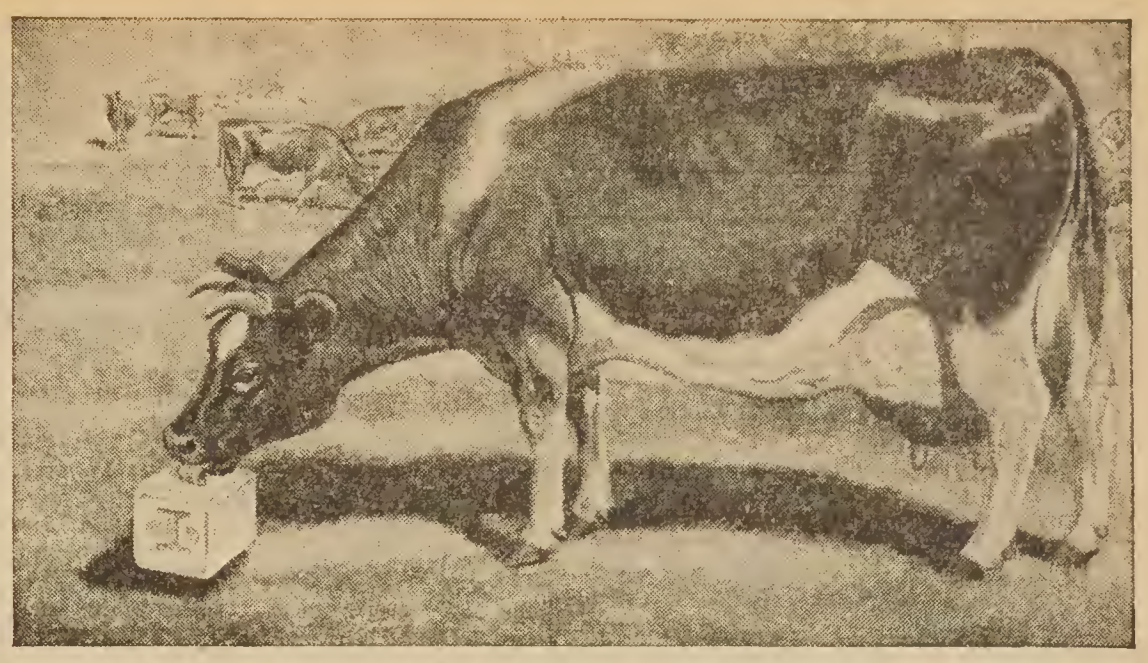
Strong opposition to efforts to destroy our American system of private enterprise.

Repeal of all laws and regulations which conflict with the spirit of the Bill of Rights.

Disapproval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration being in business, and opposition to handling and distribution of farm supplies by AAA.

Discontinuing the policy of stripping the farms of necessary labor for the production of food.

Officers for the coming League year were elected as follows: President, F. H. Sexauer; First vice-president, H. H. Rathbun; Second vice-president, L. M. Hardin; Secretary, L. A. Chapin; Executive Assistant, George R. Fitts; Executive Committee: F. H. Sexauer, L. A. Chapin, H. H. Rathbun, Ernest C. Strobeck, and Herbert L. Seeley.



5 Advantages MAKE STERLING SALT BLOCKS YOUR BEST BUY

1 Made from pure granulated salt.
2 Compressed by 600 tons pressure to resist dissolving in rain.
3 Special hand grips provide easy handling.
4 Hand grips placed on sides to prevent moisture accumulation.
5 Stake hole drilled to give low center of gravity.

Keep Sterling Salt Blocks in your pastures to give your livestock free access to this vital mineral they need for health and maximum production. Plain, sulfurized, and iodized types supplied in 50-pound blocks.

SALTY SAYS: SEND FOR FREE FARMERS' GUIDE! Tells how much salt to feed cattle, how to improve hay and ensilage, how to cure meat, make pickles, sauerkraut, and salted vegetables. Also contains dozens of useful household hints.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA7, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmers' Guide.
Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

Sterling SALT
for every farm use
INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

SHORT CUT TO BETTER BORDEAUX

NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND INSTANT COPPER SULPHATE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
99%+ PURE!

➤ SAVES LABOR . . . Mixes easily in spray tank. Eliminates stock solution, minimizes handling!
➤ SAVES TIME . . . Dissolves rapidly. No waiting for it to go into solution!
➤ SAVES MONEY . . . Dissolves *thoroughly*—no waste or sediment. Gives accurate control and greater safety in your mixtures—thus giving *better protection* and *increased* yields.
● FREE! Send postcard *today* for valuable free booklet—"Bordeaux Mixture—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

YOUR DEALER can also supply Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate in: LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED and SUPERFINE for regular Bordeaux Mixtures; also Monohydrated for Copper-Lime dusts. *The oldest and best known brand! Standard for over 50 years.*

MADE BY
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

V-DAY, and YOUR NEW RADIO

And what a delight it will be to have the set you want—farm set, table model, portable or combination—when it carries this magic name!

Clarion RADIO
WARWICK MANUFACTURING CORP.
4640 W. Harrison Street, Chicago 44, Illinois

FENCING for the FARM
HEAVY STOCK FENCE, BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE. STEEL POSTS and ELECTRIC FENCE CONTROLLERS
Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N.Y.

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices.
ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Vegetable Plants—Highest quality only
Acres ready June 1. Cauliflower—1000, $5.50; 500, $3.00. Cabbage—All varieties, Red and White, 10,000, $20.00; 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.65. Tomatoes, Broccoli and Sprouts 10,000, $25.00; 1,000, $3.00; 500, $1.75. Any single hundred postpaid $1.00.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS. CHESTER, N. J.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves
Sired by King Constance Ormsby Ideal whose dam made over 600 lbs. fat, 4.0% as aged cow. Seven nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 24,439.00 lbs. milk, 3.9%. Out of high producing, high testing dams. Paul Sterusky & Son, Sunnyhill Dairy Farm, Little Falls, N. Y.

Montvic Chieftain Bred Bulls —
1 mo. to 1 yr. Sired by Chieftain Ormsby Fobes, son of Montvic Chieftain 7th, world's highest Index sire 4.85%, from a 4%, 2 yr. daughter of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes Dean. DHIA record dams to 500 lbs. F, 2 times. Lawrevalant Dairy Farm, Glenn W. Lawrence, Corfu, N.Y.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES with real production Inheritance at Farmer Prices—carrying Langwater Valor, Mixter May Royal, Langwater Vagabond breeding. Closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Marco 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., Tarbell Farms Peerless Sibyl 874.5 lbs. fat at 3½ yrs., and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

SPECIAL PRICE ON FIVE REG. GUERNSEY COWS, 3 to 8 yrs., to make room for natural herd increase. Langwater Valor breeding, bred to son of Foremost Royal Valor 229913, one of the best living sires. T.B. Accredited. Bangs Approved No. 360.
Vallyvu Farm, Dansville, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS BULL
BORN MAY 27, 1943 — Sire is a son of Nevard of Bowerhome. Dam is a granddaughter of Nevard of Bowerhome and College Boy Sultan of Walhalla. T.B. tested. For price write BOX F.W. 591, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5. Phone 2015

George L. Mason, Copake, N. Y.

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

CEDAR SANDMAN— Red, Sept. 8, 1942 (beef type). Double-grandson International Grand Champion Raveni Masterpiece. Also, registered Belgian brood mare and yearling filly. Sorrels, light mane and tail. Write:
CEDAR FARM, OVID, N. Y.

WRITE TO
Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y.
FOR PARTICULARS OF
YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS,
FROM TWO MONTHS TO TWO YEARS FOR SALE.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS — We are offering a very nice group of 7 heifers, all sisters, and one bull by M. P. Domino 15th, the great Rodes bull in Kentucky. All polled breeding.
GREYMOOR FARM, Canaan, N. Y.
BOB GENERAUX, Mgr. Phone Canaan 2407.

FOR SALE —
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS. ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Choice REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS Females. Bred to Envious Juana of Ravenswood, son of the great Envious Blackcap B. 6th, International Grand Champion 1939. This is the breeding that produced the $30,000.00 bull at Chicago this year.
E. B. CLARK, North Norwich, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS PROVEN SIRE
OF OUTSTANDING BREEDING FOR SALE JULY 20th. SEND FOR PHOTOS.
ALSO DORSET RAMS.
JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

Aug. 9	Lancaster County Annual Ayrshire Auction, Lancaster, Penna.
Aug. 15	New Hampshire Guernsey Sale, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 17	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Skowhegan, Me.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.

Meetings

July 24	Annual Board Meeting, Poultry and Egg National Board, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 25-28	International Baby Chick Association Convention, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 5	Rhode Island Guernsey Field Day, Horseshoe Falls Farm, Shannock, R. I.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Registered Hereford Pigs
TEN WEEKS OLD. ALSO BOAR 16 MONTHS OLD FROM CHAMPION BLOOD LINE. WILL SELL REASONABLE.
ALEX DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

PIGS FOR SALE
Husky young feeders. Berkshire & Chester, large Yorkshire and Chester crossed—6-8 wks., $5.00 each. 8-10 wks., $5.50 each. Ship what you want C.O.D.
Meadow Brook Farm, LEXINGTON, MASS. Box 17.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.— TEL. 1085
Choice young feeders. Berkshire and O.I.C. Chester and Yorkshire Crossed. 6-8 wks., $5.50 each. 8-10 wks., $6.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Carefully crated and selected to please you.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS. Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

RUGGED PIGS— Chester Whites, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Ship 1 or more C.O.D., Check or Money Order. 5 wks., $4.00; 6 wks., $4.50; 7-8 wks., $5.50, 10 wks., $6.00. 12 weeks started Shoats, $10.00 each. Boars, Barrows or Sows.
CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
Cornell and Typesetter breeding. Weanling pigs $12. Young service boars and fall gilts.
George D. Banta, Unadilla, N.Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED KARAKUL
YEARLING LAMBS FOR SALE
Excellent stock for pure breds or cross breeding. Can supply a limited number of ewes.
E. L. GRANT, MEDINA, N. Y.

FOR SALE: ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF YOUNG GRADE
CORRIEDALE EWES WITH LAMBS.
LEO DICKSON, BATH, N. Y.
TELEPHONE—BATH 33F4.

HORSES

SADDLE HORSES
Just received a fresh shipment of good western broke direct from Omaha. Spotted, solid colors and one Palomino.
JAMES H. HUME, BATAVIA, N. Y.

DOGS

English Shepherd—Collie—Cattle Dogs
Vaccinated Spays—$15.00 3 MONTHS OLD Vaccinated Males—$10.00
L. D. MILLER, JOHNSON, VERMONT

ATTENTION POULTRYMEN
GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS— light and dark wolf gray. Born June 6th. Can be shipped at six weeks. $30.00 EACH.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y. R.D. 3. Phone 138F12.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, for information about training school to be held JULY 10-22.

EQUIPMENT

WANTED—Used Incubator
15,000 TO 20,000 CAPACITY IN GOOD CONDITION.
Marshall Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.

Wanted: 17 x 22 Pick-Up Hay Baler,
USED. ANY MAKE. STATE PRICE, AGE IN FIRST LETTER.
H. E. WELDEN,
P. O. Box 251, RICHFIELD SPA, N. Y.

FOR SALE: GIRTON PRESSURE MILK BOTTLE AND CASE WASHER, fine condition. Will cleanse and sterilize from 45 to 60 cases and bottles per hour. Sterilization, steam or chlorine. Price $175.00.
Edward Lindstrom, Box 55, Somerville, N. J.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 10 FOOT
McCORMICK SOIL PULVERIZER
(cultepacker). DeLaval size 18 electric cream separator and 6-can McCormick milk cooler. All like new.
Peter Hagen, Tully, N. Y. Tel. 3027

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD. Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock. Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
* A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS. PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY, ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS. CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
C. & G. FARMS, BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

96 ACRE ALFALFA FARM, Route 5,
NEAR ONEIDA. $900.00 MILK CHECKS. $12,000.00 WORTH PERSONAL. GOOD BUILDINGS. PRICE $21,000.00. TERMS.
E. L. Harder, *Agent*, Canastota, N. Y.

Labor Supply Big Problem in Western New York

(*Continued from Page* 9)

has been in the field of price ceilings during past year. Also the state association and the national association, of which Horace M. Putnam of Lyons is president, have been active in trade and consumer promotion. While association reports are that New York's sour cherry yield will be only about two-thirds of the bumper 1942 crop, it will exceed last year's short crop. Reports from Michigan and Wisconsin, other large producing states, indicate yields up to normal or better.

Starlings are reported an increasing menace to the cherry crop in this (New York) State. The association and the State College of Agriculture have been conducting control experiments, with minor success so far. It has not been possible to develop a suitable repellant spray to date and the best bet this season seems to be to get out the old shotgun. Efforts of the association and the State Farm Bureau Federation resulted in War Production Board earmarking 100,000 shotgun shells for cherry growers in the state, with the promise that more would be made available if necessary. Growers were advised to obtain a permit form from their county agricultural agents and present it to their regular dealer.

Further experiments are being conducted by the college on the Lewis farm with traps and other devices. In the meantime it was said that a half-dozen shotgun attacks discourage the birds so that they may move on. In some cases sportsmen without shells and anxious to get in a little practice shooting have "gone to work" for the farmers.

* * *

League Urges $5 Milk

Cost of milk production is constantly increasing and many dairy farmers are going out of business because of lack of opportunity to make a profit, declared Dairymen's League Cooperative Association in urging $5 per 100 pounds for milk at its Syracuse annual meeting.

It was the 25th annual meeting of the League. Sexauer reviewed accomplishments of the organization and said that conditions which prompted dairymen to band together to obtain a fair price still exist today. He said milk producers' prices are held too low by ceilings, yet dairymen have done everything possible to increase production as part of the war effort.

He said that although subsidies in lieu of fair prices to farmers have become a fixed part of national policy, the League would continue to work for a change in that policy. He said dairymen today are forced to accept subsidies, even though "we know their bad effect upon the milk industry, but until they are abolished we must use them."

The League reported that 4,029 sons and daughters of its members are in the armed services.

"Looks as if the boys are beginning to scrape the bottom of the barrel!"

Fast relief for
LAMENESS due to:
FRESH BOG SPAVIN
SORE SHOULDER
WINDGALLS
Farmers know there's nothing so good as Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, puffs, strains, bruises. A standby for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!
Absorbine is *not* a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. It costs only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE. At all druggists.
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.
Keep horse at work with ABSORBINE

Hoof Rot,
Thrush-Canker,
Calk Wounds
APPLY Dr. Naylor's LINITE —a thorough treatment for stubborn conditions. Antiseptic poultice liniment—easy to apply, prompt in action. For horses and cows. Per bottle, $1.00.
At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.
Dr. Naylor's LINITE

169th — Earlville Sale — 169th
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944
Sale pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N.Y.
which is 40 miles south of Syracuse, and 30 miles from Utica, N. Y.
125 Registered Holsteins
All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated, mastitis charts with all milking animals.
90 fresh and close springers, many first calf heifers; 10 bred heifers; 10 ready for service bulls; 25 young heifer calves selling after their dams.
This is the oldest established series of Registered Holstein sales in the world. Every animal sold to be as represented. Parties traveling by train, met by request at Utica or Syracuse.
You will be able to buy heavy producing animals in this sale for much less than you can buy them privately. COME.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

W. F. Flanders, R. I, Henniker, N. H.

Western New York
Consignment Auction
60 Registered HOLSTEINS
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS AT
Batavia, N. Y. - Friday, July 14
All TB accredited. Negative to blood test, free from blemishes. Highly desirable in EVERY respect. 40 fresh and nearby springers. Some fall cows and heifers. 10 nice heifer calves and 6 well-bred, ready-for-service herd bulls. All consigned from good herds of Western New York.
Sale Managed and Auctioneered by
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS
Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae
Dr. J. H. Osterhaus says about 90% respond to Mam-O-Lac. Write for full details today.
Prevent abortion by calfhood vaccination. We supply Strain 19. Complete line vaccines —serums and supplies.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19. Kansas City 15, Mo
MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK liquidation continues at an alarming rate. The figures below will give you an idea of the situation and perhaps will help you to decide how to handle your own livestock operation.

These are the killing figures for the first five months of this year. They are just government figures on livestock killed in government inspected plants only. We all know that farm killing and black market operations through this five months' period have been way above normal as well.

From January 1 to June 1:

CATTLE: Over 5 million have been killed, which is almost a million head more than in same period ever before. Cattle liquidation won't really get under way until this fall.

HOGS: Over 35 million have been killed, which is over 10 million more head than ever before killed in this period.

SHEEP and LAMBS: Over 8 million killed—likewise a new high by a large margin over any other like period.

Perhaps you are not alarmed at such a liquidation—perhaps the war will be over; perhaps storage surplus will last; perhaps there'll be no feed next winter; perhaps you can guess what the OPA will do, and so on far into the night. This you can be sure of: there always has been and always will be extreme shortages following extreme gluts.

The Western New York feed situation is one thing, the New England and Eastern States is quite another. Too bad some of our rains couldn't have dropped on New England. We have the heaviest hay crop in years. With so much rain it is going down and no chance to cut it or make it. New England will be lucky to get half a crop; we will be lucky if we can get ours in, in any kind of shape. Corn has been planted as never before, judging by what I see and hear. Perhaps a few hogs still back on our northeastern farms will be badly needed if we have an early frost and a lot of immature corn. Also, I hear that a corn crop in the Middle West is assured because of moisture content already in the ground. All these things could make any kind of livestock a real asset on any farm before next spring.

Our hog situation has many unexplained angles. First, of course, is the farm liquidation of breeding stock, which was not anticipated. Second, the piling up of grease and fats in form of lard, fat backs, etc. This has become so bad since the Government stopped buying it that many packers have had to cut their kill in half because of no space to store lard and fats and no sale for it, while at the same time not enough fresh pork (pork chops, hams, etc.) to supply anywhere near the consumer demand. It will be a long time before fat, wastey hogs will be profitable from anyone's standpoint. We must learn to breed a meaty hog and not a fat one. It does not seem possible that glutted hog markets can continue much longer, but of course it will depend upon how far producers go in disposing of their breeding stock.

P.S.: My wife told me the other night that the hardest thing she had to learn on the farm was to see so many things that should be done without the time or help to do them, and to be able to keep her poise and just let them go. I am wondering if that isn't the position that most of us are in on our farms this season.

FIRST ANNUAL
STUD RAM and EWE
SALE and SHOW
SHROPSHIRE CORRIEDALE HAMPSHIRE OXFORD
SUFFOLK DORSET CHEVIOT SOUTHDOWN
Tops in breeding and quality.
Judging Pavilion Cornell University
ITHACA, N. Y.
Monday, JULY 31, 1944
Catalogue on Request.
NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED
SHEEP IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Sale Mgr., Lou W. Harvey, Dundee, N. Y.
Auctioneer, H. Earl Wright, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL
SATURDAY, JULY 8th--11 A. M. at Corning Farms, Glenmont, N. Y.
CORNING FARMS DISPERSAL SALE
FOR THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PARKER CORNING.
53 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, 22 GRADES — 42 cows, 32 bred and open heifers and the 6-year-old proved herd sire, "Ellkay Emperor Vale," with 30 daughters. His sire, Carnation Inka Emperor, is from a 931-lb. 4% daughter of Sir Inka May and a 974-lb. cow with four 800-lb. fat daughters. The "Ellkay" daughters will please the most fastidious by their type, heavy production and high fat. Corning Farms have bred Holsteins for 30 years, used top sires and retained only the profitable cows by DHIA standards. All have DHIA records, mostly 13,000-16,000 lbs. milk. This is a complete sell-out. Nothing reserved. Equipment sale July 29th.
Mastitis tested, Bang's negative, Federal Accredited.
Write us for Catalog H.
DUNN & HARWOOD, *Sales Managers,* SCHOHARIE, N. Y., and CORDAVILLE, MASS.

GUERNSEY DISPERSAL
MONDAY, JULY 10th -- 10 A. M. at Corning Farms, Glenmont, N. Y.
CORNING FARMS DISPERSAL SALE
FOR THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PARKER CORNING.
100 REGISTERED GUERNSEYS, 3 GRADES — 60 cows, 40 bred and open heifers, 3 bulls. All cows have DHIA records, many 10,000 lbs. milk and more. Sale includes the May Rose sire, "Merry Midnight of the Glen", and 30 daughters. Sire: Langwater Midnight (own brother of Langwater Philosopher), dam: Langwater Merry Queen, 15489-705-AA (daughter of Langwater Merrymaker). Also "Kitchener Model Hightime" and daughters, he is a son of the Eastern States Champion Kitchener Model, 12556-710-EE, (daughter of Douglaston Prince Royal). Corning herd kept only the profitable DHIA cows, many 50 lbs. or better fresh. Heifers are very even and choice, show great promise. This is a complete sell-out. Nothing reserved. Equipment sale July 29th.
Mastitis tested, Bang's negative, Federal Accredited.
Write us for Catalog G.
DUNN & HARWOOD, *Sales Managers,* SCHOHARIE, N. Y., and CORDAVILLE, MASS.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS
ALSO FALL COWS
Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

FRANK K. TAYLOR
AUCTIONEER
Livestock --- Personal Property
CORTLAND COUNTY'S FARMER AUCTIONEER, SELLS IN ANY COUNTY OR STATE.
Complete service offered including appraisals, credit arrangements on real estate and personal. Clerking and cashiering.
Cortland, N. Y., R.D. 3, Phone 1076

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE
far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. We repair all makes of electric fencers.
DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

Build for Tomorrow
BY BUYING
WAR BONDS
Today

July CANNING HELPS

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

IN JULY the real canning season gets under way with bush berries, snap-beans and, towards the end of the month, tomatoes. The bush berries (practically all berries except strawberries) may be canned by the same general method; they include blackberries, blueberries, currants, dewberries, elderberries, and loganberries.

THE MAKE-READY

Wash tested jars, and put a few at a time into a pan of hot water to keep hot until needed. Have enough boiling water on hand and syrup if needed. Also have dry sugar ready and a measuring cup. Start the waterbath in time so that water will be boiling when the fruit is ready for processing. Keep water one inch above the tops of the containers. Funnels, long handled spoons, jar lifters, and a cloth-lined shallow pan to hold jars while being packed are other conveniences.

TO CAN BUSH BERRIES

Gather when fully ripe and handle so as to prevent bruising or crushing. Can as soon as possible, reserving the small or less perfect berries to make juice. Wash a quart or two at a time by putting them into a colander and rinsing up and down in a pan of cold water. Cap and stem if necessary. Pack tightly into jars, cover with boiling medium syrup and process 20 minutes in boiling water bath after adjusting jar covers according to type of jar used.

Still another method is to place the hot, filled jars in a large cooker full of actively boiling water. Cover, turn off heat, and let stand until water is cool.

After processing, complete the seal according to type of jar tops used. (See last issue, page 13.) Remember that the metal lid with the composition rubber or flowed-on type requires no tightening after processing; in fact it is harmed by being tightened while hot. Cool away from drafts, with jars one inch apart. Berries keep their color better if stored in a dry, cool place.

A special method which I have used for raspberries is to pack a *layer* of berries closely into a jar, sprinkle with dry sugar and repeat until the jar is filled to within ½ inch from the top; then process 20 minutes in the boiling water bath. Allow ½ cup sugar per pint jar, which holds about 1½ pints berries after being packed in. For the sweeter blueberries I allow less sugar.

RIPE HUCKLEBERRY JAM

4½ cups prepared fruit — 7 cups sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

Crush 1½ quarts fully ripe berries; add grated rind of ½ lemon and juice of one medium lemon. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle and mix well; bring to a full rolling boil, stir carefully before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute, remove from fire and stir in bottle of fruit pectin. Stir and skim by turns for just five minutes to cool slightly to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 12 6-ounce glasses.

BERRY JAMS

To each quart of berries allow two-thirds as much sugar by measure. Two or three kinds of berries may be mixed if desired. Crush with wooden spoon and mix with sugar. Cook rapidly until juice drops heavily from spoon, pour into jars and seal; *or* cook until juice sheets from spoon (the usual jelly test), pour into jelly glasses, paraffin when cold. Cook only a few quarts at a time; this gives better color.

TO CAN TOMATOES

Scald ten seconds and peel; pack whole or cut up. Press down on tomatoes until juice fills jars to within ¼ inch of top for lightning-type jars, 1 inch for flat top jars. Add 1 teaspoon salt per quart, seal according to type of jar used; process pints 35 minutes in boiling water bath, quarts 45 minutes. Complete seal if necessary, and store in a cool dark place.

The bush berries give a lot of flavor and eye appeal to the summer menu. Capture as much of this as possible for out-of-season use, also, by canning, jamming or freezing them.

TOMATO JUICE

Wash, trim and quarter well-ripened but good, firm tomatoes; cook until tender. Strain through sieve. Bring juice to boiling point. Fill jars to ½ inch of top. Add about 1 teaspoon salt and 1 to 3 teaspoons sugar to each quart. Adjust seal according to type of jar and process in boiling water bath 10 minutes.

SNAP BEANS

The difference between canning vegetables and fruit is chiefly in the processing; the pressure cooker rather than the boiling water bath is considered safer for processing non-acid vegetables such as snap beans. However, if no pressure cooker is available and a boiling water bath must be used any danger from botulinus poisoning may be entirely offset by processing them for the required length of time, and boiling them vigorously for ten minutes after removing from the can and *before tasting*. The cases of such poisoning which received wide publicity last year resulted from failure to follow such directions.

Can only the young and tender snap beans immediately after picking; wash, cut off stem and blossom ends, remove any strings, cut the beans into pieces or leave whole as desired.

Blanch beans by boiling three minutes in open pan. Pack into clean hot jars, add ½ teaspoon salt per pint of beans and cover with boiling water. Adjust seal according to type of jar and process 30 minutes at 10 pounds pressure for pints, 35 minutes for quarts; *or* process 3 hours in boiling water bath. Complete seal if necessary, cool and store in cool dark place. Green vegetables if exposed to light lose color.

HOT WEATHER Recipes . . .

FLOATING ISLAND

3 cups milk
3 tablespoons butter
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
6 eggs separated
1 teaspoon vanilla
Jelly, jam or grated coconut

Scald milk, butter, ¼ cup sugar and salt over boiling water. Slowly pour hot milk into well beaten egg yolks; return to double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until custard coats a clean metal spoon, 6 to 8 minutes. Remove from heat immediately, add vanilla and chill. Just before serving beat egg whites stiff, gradually beating in ¼ cup sugar and lemon juice, continue to beat until very stiff and light. Drop an "island" of meringue on each serving of custard and place a teaspoonful of jelly or jam or a sprinkle of coconut on each island. Serves 6.

REFRIGERATOR ICE CREAM

1 rennet tablet
1 tablespoon cold water
½ cup sugar
2 cups light cream
1¼ teaspoons vanilla

Dissolve rennet tablet by crushing in cold water. Add sugar and vanilla to cream and warm slowly, stirring constantly. Test a drop on inside of wrist frequently. When comfortably warm, (110° F.) *not hot*, remove at once from heat. Add dissolved rennet tablet and stir quickly for a few seconds only. Pour at once, *while still liquid*, into refrigerator tray. Let stand at room temperature until set—about 10 minutes. Place in freezing compartment and freeze until firm. Remove from tray to a bowl, break up with a fork and beat with electric or rotary beater until free from hard lumps but still thick mush. Finish freezing.

For delicious "toppings", use chocolate syrup (some of the commercial ones are excellent), strawberry jam, chopped nuts, or crushed pineapple.

FREEZER ICE CREAM

2 quarts light or coffee cream
1½ cups sugar
1 tablespoon gelatin
1 tablespoon vanilla

Dissolve gelatin in ½ cup of water or milk, add to combined ingredients.

Variations: (1) Reduce amount of light cream to 1¾ quarts; add 1 cup of evaporated milk; (2) Reduce amount of cream to 1¾ quarts; add one cup sweetened condensed milk and reduce sugar to one cup.

When freezing in a hand freezer, use about one pound of coarse salt to 8 or 9 pounds of crushed ice. Turn freezer handle slowly at first, then increase the speed. To pack the ice cream remove the dasher from freezer, firm the ice cream in the can, drain the brine from the tub, and add more salt and ice, one pound of salt to 11 or 12 pounds of ice; pack firmly, cover with dry bags to prevent melting of the ice. Ice cream is better if it can stand 3 hours before serving.

BASIC SHERBET RECIPE

1 cup fruit pulp or juice
2 cups water
1 cup sugar
1 egg white
Pinch of salt
Lemon juice (if needed to taste)

Boil sugar and water for 5 minutes, add fruit juice or pulp; add lemon juice if needed. Cool and freeze. If using mechanical freezer, freeze firm, then remove to a cold mixing bowl and beat until light and creamy; fold in egg white beaten with pinch of salt. Return quickly to freezing tray and finish freezing. Makes one quart.

Good combinations of fruit juices: orange and lemon; grape, orange and lemon. When using fruit pulps (as apricot), use the juice from the fruit in place of part of the water.

LOGANBERRY PUNCH

2 quarts strong tea
1 quart loganberry juice
Juice of 9 oranges
Juice of 9 lemons
2 cups water
1 cup sugar
7 cups gingerale

Mix tea and fruit juices together. Boil sugar and water to make simple syrup and chill. Add to tea and juice mixture. Let stand in refrigerator for one-half day; add gingerale just before serving. Makes 24 glasses or 48 punch cups.

FRUIT EGG NOG

2 eggs
Pinch salt
3 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup fruit juice
2 cups cold milk
½ cup cold water

Beat egg yolk thoroughly until thick and lemon-colored and whites until stiff. Add salt, sugar and berry

(*Continued on opposite page*)

TO MAKE A HEART GAY

By Edith Shaw Butler.

It takes so little to make a heart gay;
The song of a robin, a sunny day,
A bright new dress, a garden in bloom,
Song and laughter in a homely room,
A friendly smile, a bit of praise,
A hillside in autumn with color ablaze,
A fresh baked cake smelling of spice,
Or a bowl of red apples will suffice;
And I have found that a rainy day
Can even be nice if you make it that
way.

Have Clothes Crisp and Cool

No. **2784.** This crisp little dirndl in a summery print is as cool and refreshing as a summer rain. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric, 1¾ yards ruffling.

No. **3710.** For the woman who loves a suit, winter or summer, this smart two-piecer is just the thing for warm weather wear. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3754.** Here is an easy-to-make little frock that's just as sweet as the little girl it's meant for. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3. Size 2, 1⅛ yards 35-inch fabric, 3½ yards edging.

No. **2701.** A sleek, broad-shouldered jumper is one of the most flattering sunback fashions you can choose. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3792.** Translate your schoolgirl's favorite pleated skirt and jacket into a bright seersucker or a gay gingham for vacation days. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3781.** This cute little pinafore with its fly-away shoulder ruffles is the prettiest and coolest small-fry fashion yet. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer Fashion catalog which is brimming with more than 175 new and wearable styles for every size, every age and every occasion; OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

PICNIC SALAD

THIS hearty salad is good for a quick meal especially if its ingredients are ready beforehand; also it makes excellent use of leftover peas and carrots.

1 cup cooked peas
½ cup cubed cheese
½ cup cubed sweet pickles
1 cup cubed cooked carrots
1 small onion diced fine
2 cubed hard-cooked eggs
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup celery
½ cup cooked salad dressing

Put all ingredients into a bowl, toss lightly with forks until well mixed. Serve on lettuce or curly endive. A strip of pimento or green pepper adds a festive bit of color.

HOT WEATHER RECIPES

(*Continued from opposite page*)

juice to yolks, combine well and add milk and water. Fold in the egg whites, pour into tall glasses and sprinkle top with nutmeg. Makes 3 to 4 servings.

GRAPE BLOSSOM

½ cup grape juice
½ tablespoon sugar
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon lemon juice

Combine ingredients; beat or shake thoroughly until foamy. Serve ice cold. Two servings.

—A. A.—

MINERAL OIL DISADVANTAGES

Recent experiments at state agricultural experiment stations have shown that the increased use of mineral oil in foods may have serious nutritional consequences. Due to the war, more of such oil has been used in salad dressing, salted nuts, potato chips, and doughnuts. People on reducing diets have used it in salad dressings for years because it is non-fattening.

However, the U.S.D.A. has issued a warning about its continued use because research at state agricultural experiment stations indicates that it robs the body of at least two of the fat-soluble vitamins necessary to health and of two important minerals—calcium and phosphorus.

A nutrition worker at the Massachusetts Experiment Station demonstrated some years ago how mineral oil dressing can offset the vitamin A benefits from a green salad. Rats fed mineral oil had to have 10 to 12 times more greens to supply their vitamin A needs than the rats fed spinach without mineral oil. Even when the oil and greens were given six hours apart, the mineral oil still interfered so much that the rats had to have eight times as much spinach with the oil as without it.

Another study at the Pennsylvania Station showed that much of the vitamin A value of butter and cream is lost when mineral oil is taken.

HINTS for HOME BAKERS

Cereal Leftovers make Wonderful Rolls!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA vitamins

CEREAL ROLLS

1 cup milk
2½ tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons salt
4 tablespoons shortening
1 cup any cooked leftover cereal
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
1 cup lukewarm water
8 cups sifted flour

Scald milk, add sugar, salt, shortening and cereal; cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water and add to cereal mixture. Add half the flour and beat until smooth. Add remaining flour or enough to make easily handled dough. Knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic. Place dough in greased bowl, cover and set in warm place, free from draft. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 1½ hours. When light, shape into rolls and place close together in greased layer cake pans. Cover and let rise again until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Bake in hot oven at 425°F. about 25 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen.

FREE! NEW WARTIME EDITION OF FLEISCHMANN'S RECIPE BOOK

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for bread, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name _____
Address _____
Town or City _____ County _____
State _____

POWERFUL LIQUID
promptly soothes TORTURE of
ATHLETE'S FOOT

And On Contact Kills Germs That Cause It!

If you're discouraged about a mean, hard to relieve case of Athlete's Foot—just try *Extra Strength* ZEMO. The first applications relieve that intense itching soreness between cracked peeling toes and on contact actually *kill* the vicious germs that most commonly cause and spread Athlete's Foot.

Zemo is a Doctor's wonderful soothing yet powerfully medicated *liquid* backed by 35 years' success. The first trial of Zemo convinces! At all drugstores.

NOTE: *Also Fine for Tired, Sore Feet* → **ZEMO**

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

120 Acres; A-1 Bldgs.

Highly desirable farm—picturesque home—9 rms, elec.; barn, elec., other bldgs.; village 2½ miles, resort city handy; tillage, pasture and wood, stream, home fruit; $3600, terms; sow and hay included; photo pg. 27 Big FREE Catalog—Bargains many States.

STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10

William Nunn, R. I, Falconer, N. Y.

YOUR HOME IN NIAGARA FALLS

Within two blocks of all transportation, a block from scenic Niagara. All outside rooms. Home of the Indian room Cocktail Lounge.

Write for Folder and Rates.

HOTEL NIAGARA
Langford H. Vanderslice, Mgr.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

At an early date by agreement with Editor Eastman, I am going to devote some space almost every issue to our Sunnygables' experience (which goes back over more years than the experience of any other farm) with the freezing and zero storage of home raised meats, fruits and vegetables. I am doing this against the day when home freezers in your homes will be as common as cook stoves. The single building shown at the right is the old brooder house at Sunnygables revamped into a combined slaughter house and farm freezer. The picture of the group of buildings shows the rear of this building and its relation to our barn. The two silos which appear in this picture will be filled by June 25 with grass silage. Bedding and second and third cutting hay will be blown into the barn lofts through the dormer windows in the roofs.

SEVERAL developments have now begun to shape up in the United States which seem to me to be working against the agriculture of the Northeast.

Depreciation Heavy

Due both to the price policies of the OPA and the scarcity of materials, the rate of depreciation of buildings and equipment on our northeastern farms is very rapid. Of course the same might be said of all of the farms in the United States, but the condition is especially important in the Northeast because of northeastern farmers' high investment per acre of land worked in both buildings and equipment.

When the war is over, northeastern farmers will be faced with the necessity of doing an enormous amount of work on their buildings and of replacing much of their farm equipment.

Because of high wage rates per hour, all building materials and repairs and all farm equipment are sure to cost disproportionately high prices when compared with northeastern farm prices.

I am sure that a great many million northeastern farm dollars are going to be wasted after the war on the purchase of goods and services which are not needed or are ill-adapted to the purpose for which they are bought.

National Farm Policies

Another development which is taking place very rapidly and which worries me a lot is the present swing back to the domination of national agricultural policies by combinations of pressure groups representing the Midwest and the South. This is a continuation of the team work so effectively established in the use of power by some agricultural groups before the war.

Essentially what is involved is team work between the cotton, hog and feed interests, teamwork which usually results in harder times for the dairy and poultry industries.

For one, I am glad that northeastern farmers have awakened to their need for protection and have begun to meet together and talk over their common problems.

Attitude of Business

A third development which is sweeping the country is a widespread, well financed and broadly supported attack by industry and business interests on the right of farmers to conduct business at cost for their own benefit.

Just why industry, which already has its hands full with organized labor, has thought it wise also to take on farmers is hard to understand. There have been times when I had real hopes that agriculture and industry would find common ground.

As the most numerous and courageous class in the country interested in the maintenance of free enterprise, farmers could be a powerful ally to those business interests which have not sold out to government or become thoroughly intimidated by New Deal agencies.

Certain business interests, however, seem to have taken the bit in the teeth and the rest are following blindly. The attack for the present is on the right of farmers, through cooperatives, to make savings and return the savings to themselves before taxes are paid on them. This is just exactly what countless businesses have done and are doing with the United States Government when they renegotiate war contracts.

Since business as a whole is most powerful in the Northeast, and since it seems determined to reduce farming here to the level of small, individual enterprises, whether in buying or selling, I can't see much hope for a prosperous agriculture in the Northeast or for proud, independent, and therefore courageous, farm ownership.

DAIRY NOTES

Despite very abundant pasture, our cows are slowly dropping in production. Some of them, of course, are to freshen this fall and they should be drying up. To check the decline as cheaply as possible, we have begun to feed first cutting alfalfa hay in the barn. This was cut off one of the "islands" in our dairy cow pasture, and within a few days we will start letting the cows in on the second crop which has come up on this island. This will be our first real test of the idea of growing alfalfa and brome grass for early pasturage, a crop of hay, and midsummer grazing.

In Demand

In our pond lot pasture at Sunnygables, we have seventeen Guernsey and Holstein heifers which are coming fresh this fall. Some of them are showing quite a lot of udder development. These heifers are all well grown, are all good individuals and all have been vaccinated for Bangs. Nearly every day, some one stops in and tries to buy them. I presume that pressure on us to sell them will increase as they show more udder development. I don't recall ever having had a bunch of stock for which there seems to be such an active demand.

Hoof Rot

Last year, I wrote about the hoof rot or fouls which occurred in a bunch of heifers we were running on our pond lot. A lot of you sent in your favorite remedies for treating this ailment.

Up until the middle of June we have not had any hoof rot show up in any of our pastures, and I was beginning to think that we would go through the season without any trouble from this source. Then I went up to see a bunch of thirty heifers and steers and found six animals afflicted with it. There are one or two swampy places in this pasture which I suppose are responsible for spreading the infection. We are going to treat the ailing animals and turn them into a dry, gravelly lot for a few days to see if we can check the disease.

Dairy Cattle Pens

We are moving ahead with our plans for milking forty cows this winter and have practically decided to try carrying them in pens of ten each and milking them in a small stable which will be fitted up with ten stanchions. If we finally decide to do this, it will be not only to save the expense of installing stanchions and stabling for forty head but also to test out whether or not cattle which run loose will have less udder trouble than those which are stabled.

We are resigned to using up a lot more bedding. Fortunately, our big wheat crop is going to partially solve at least the problem of where the bedding will come from.

WHAT'S YOUR GUESS?

So much interest is building up in the probable appearance of the calf which our purebred, white, humped, horned Brahman heifer will presently produce to the service of a coal black, hornless, smoothbodied, purebred Angus bull that I think we ought to have a little fun on the outcome.

One Man's Guess

Ralph E. Lewis, Cold Spring Farm, Mooers, New York, writes, "I would like to hazard a guess that the resulting off-spring will be a polled black individual. I suppose that it is reasonable to assume that the calf will also have somewhat of the Brahman characteristic in the nature of the 'hump'."

Cover Four Points

If you feel like guessing, write me a note covering these four points:

(1) Color of the calf.
(2) Humped or smooth.
(3) Horned or hornless.
(4) Bull or heifer.

If the calf lives, I'll agree to publish its picture and the names of those who guess the closest to its actual appearance. Note: One of my associates points out that it's going to be necessary to catch the calf before I can get a picture of it.

GRASS SILAGE HARVESTED

By June 25, we should have both our silos full of grass silage and most of our first cutting hay harvested. Already the second cutting is well on its way. Our second and third cuttings we shall work along on all summer and our present intention is to make them into the best possible quality. We are even thinking of cocking some of these crops and then trying to use a buck rake to bring the cocks to the barn for chopping and blowing into the mows. As a result of our experience this year with grass silage, we are a little more friendly than we started out to be to our stand of orchard grass and ladino clover. This crop was ready first. It should make perfect silage with a little wilting and is coming back fast. Perhaps I have been unduly harsh in my judgment of orchard grass.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

NO ANSWER

"About a year ago, my daughter ordered two portraits from the Royal Arts Company. When they came, we found that whereas they charged us full price, the frames were cheaper than the ones we had ordered. I also gave the agent $4.00, but this was not deducted from the C.O.D. charges."

We have had no reply to a letter addressed to Royal Arts, Manchester, New Hampshire. Perhaps the company feels that the affair is none of our business, but we take the position that any unsatisfactory deal on the part of a subscriber is the business of the Service Bureau. There may be a logical answer to the complaint. If so, it has not been given us. Having been told this company had offices at 234 West Water Street, Syracuse, New York, we made inquiry and find that there is a vacant lot at that address.

—A. A.—

OLD STORY—NEW DRESS

"I received a card from Sunny Side Gardens of St. Charles, Illinois, asking that I send eight postcards addressed to flower lovers, and two dimes. They promised to send me a premium. I did this, but have not heard from them as yet."

For several years, we have been receiving similar complaints concerning companies at St. Charles, Illinois. Whereas the proposition was very similar, names of several different companies have been reported: S. W. Pike, Best Gardens, Globe Seed Company and Middle-West Supply Company.

—A. A.—

READY FOR THE FOURTH TIME!

"Today, I received a check from the insurance company. This is the third time you have helped me collect claims which otherwise I would not have received."

This matter concerned a claim on health and accident insurance policy. When the matter was called to the attention of the company, they replied that no claim had been forwarded to them. A form was enclosed which our subscriber filled out, and this resulted in the receipt of the check.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

years ago when I was a youngster. An old Scottish neighbor woman had a bush or two of these black currants. I just tested out some of these, and their peculiar taste has carried me across those fifty years to memories of that fine old couple and their little farm. I hadn't thought of them in a long, long time."

The two men stopped talking to lean on the fence and look beyond the garden to the pastures sprinkled with dandelion gold.

"Funny", said Dr. Denman, "how the sense of taste and especially the sense of smell will revive memories. When I was up there by the house a few minutes ago, the fragrance of those old-fashioned June roses in full bloom reminded me of a bush Mother had when I was a little fellow."

After a few moments' silence, Dr. Denman continued:

"Dr. Holman, this whole business of life is a strange proposition, isn't it? Here are Al and Betty getting married today, and it seems just a few days ago when I hurried out here one winter night and helped to bring him into the world. Now, God willing, I'll probably be on hand when his sons and daughters start this game of life.

"I'm impressed with what we might call these rolling generations of man. They are born, grow up, love, marry, and then the next generation starts all over again. Might compare Life to a Great Road, with all of us walking along, but with the sick and the halt, the blind, and the oldsters gradually falling out, the rest of us stumbling along until we too lie down by the side of the road. A doctor sees a lot of that sort of thing. Sometimes it doesn't seem to make sense."

"Ah, my friend, that's where you are wrong," quickly responded the minister. "Of course it doesn't make sense unless you have the fundamental need of life—faith. Faith gives us the eyes to see the endless road stretching on and on over the distant hills to pleasant valleys beyond. We really don't drop out of the procession; we just change our vehicle, then ride on over other and happier roads, coming finally to a place prepared for us—to our Father's House of Many Mansions."

They were silent again. Finally the doctor said:

"Guess you're right, Holman. You must be. I'm a scientist, so I know there must be a Plan. But I guess I haven't got faith enough. I'm getting old, my friend, and I've seen a lot of death, and it seems to me that there are too many partings, too many heart-breaking goodbys, too few hellos."

The other man laughed.

"You're a little morbid this morning, Doc. What you need is a good lively wedding, and it's just about time we were in there to help it along."

(*To be concluded in next issue*)

"Gee, Grandma, I'd love to show you around the office, but you died last summer when Brooklyn was playing the Cardinals!"

Policyholder Frank Myers, Newfane, N. Y., receiving $130.00 check from North American representative Lewis R. Gaddis.

North American Acc. Ins. Co. Newfane, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:

Myself, my wife and my brother-in-law and his wife were returning home from taking our daughter to her home in Lewiston. We had a flat tire, stopped to change it and was hit by a car from behind. My brother-in-law was killed outright, his wife and my wife were hurt.

I had a compound fracture of leg and was the only one in the car that held one of the valuable travel policies which surely helps out a lot in time of need. I wish to express our thanks for the check for $130.00 which I have received.

Yours very truly,
FRANK MYERS.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company . . . . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT, 16 CANNON STREET.

WE'RE ALL FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM

We farmers in the fields, and our sons on the battlefields, are fighting to preserve our independence and way of life just as we did 25 years ago.

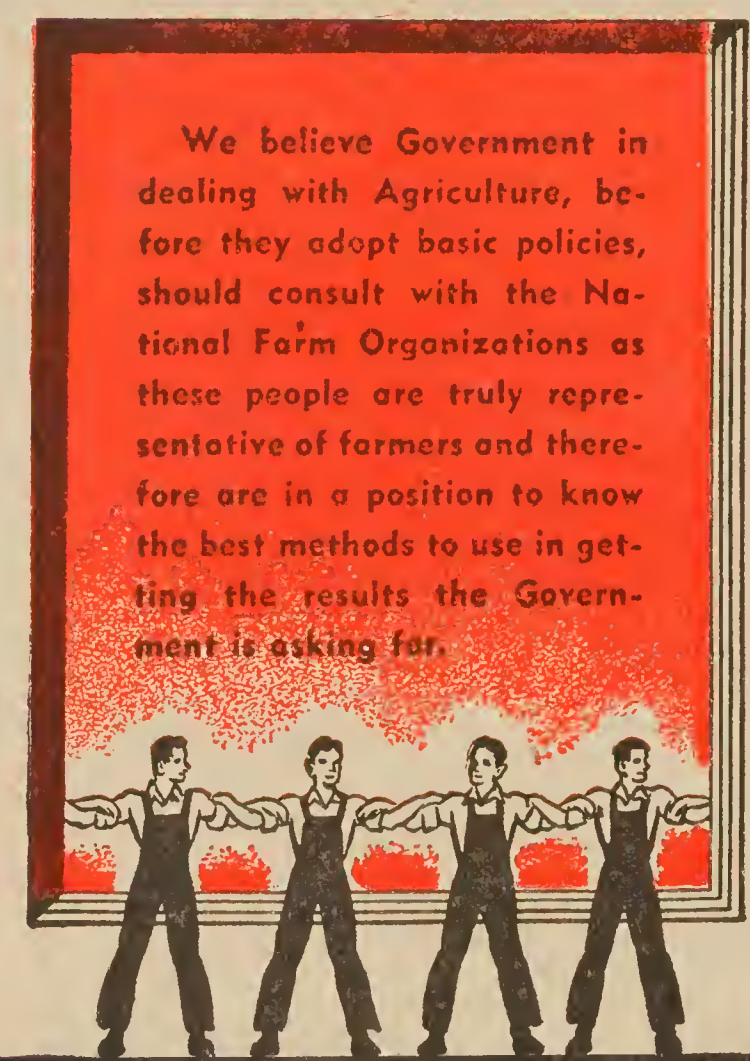
Farm fathers who fought in France 25 years ago — to save the world from slavery and oppresson — have sons fighting today for almost the same aims and on almost the same battlefields.

And farm fathers who joined the Dairymen's League back in 1918 to save themselves from economic slavery and oppression — and to defend their income and property against the ravages of postwar deflation — have sons in the League who are facing almost the same problems in the coming postwar period.

Today We Are Prepared. Back in 1918, we League members were almost as unprepared for a winning fight as this nation was at the beginning of this war. But today, the League like the nation, is highly organized, trained and equipped to meet any danger wherever it may appear and at whatever time. That's why we are solemnly resolved to preserve the power and vigor of our organization so that it may be used to protect our sons and daughters when they come back to the farms from the battlefields of the world. More — we feel that it is our duty not only to preserve our organization as it now is, but to strengthen and develop it to the point where it will be able to cope with the many problems which we and our absent sons and daughters must surely face in the days of postwar readjustment.

Bitter Memories Strengthen Our Resolve. We, who went through the last postwar period, have bitter memories to warn us that we *must have* a strong and fearless organization if we hope to escape economic depression, hardship and suffering this time. We are glad — all of us — that after this war we will have at our command a great and powerful League to market our milk and to protect our interests all the way from the weigh can to the legislative halls of both state and nation. That we will have facilities and resources to strengthen our hands such as we could only dream about, hope for and struggle to obtain back in 1918.

Today — as a result of League organization and efforts — we have the equipment, we have the experience, we have the judgment and technical knowledge that are necessary to command a decent respect, fair treatment and at least a reasonable price for our milk. But even with that, we know that we will fall far short of the gains we should have unless everyone of us — and that means every dairy farmer in and outside the League — gets behind the effort and pushes the battle with vigor and enthusiasm. Surely — with our own flesh and blood fighting across the seas to win freedom and independence for all the world — it is not asking too much of us to see that *no single foot of ground is lost in the battle for farm freedom here at home.*



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH JULY 15, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Summer Comes to HILLSIDE FARM

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THIS is June twenty one. According to the astronomers, who are never mistaken, it is the longest day of the year, and according to the calendar it is the first day of summer. I remember with a touch of sadness that it marks the high tide of the year and that tomorrow the sun will rise some seconds later and will begin his long retreat back to the dull dark days that wrap the Milk Shed in December.

If memory be correct, I used as a boy to feel that winter was a fine time of year. With the years I have come to dislike—perhaps dread—it. I am a warmth-loving animal and if only there were leisure enough, I would spend many an hour basking in the sun. One thing I have always wondered at and that is why in a world which as yet is nowhere full of people there have none the less been folk willing to settle in such half Arctic wastes as Labrador and Scandinavia.

Some Advantages

But there may be compensations. David Harum declared that a few fleas were good for a dog and William Shakespeare put it rather more elegantly "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Apparently it is true that the struggle for existence necessary in northern climates tends to promote an advanced civilization. Perhaps a safer way to put it is that some advanced civilizations have been developed in climates that so far as all the year around comfort are concerned, are very far from kindly.

I believe there is never a day on the farm when I could not look about me and make observations and ask certain questions. This first day of summer comes in, dripping wet and cool and, I am tempted to say, cheerless. All-in-all, this has not been a bad spring. I believe the tonnage of hay will be large. If everything is soaking wet in mid-June, you just can't miss having plenty of hay, no matter what the immediate prospect may be. We have been trying to make hay for ten days past. None of it has been gotten in without rain and a few loads have been drawn out on the pasture, where just because it is something different from fresh grass, cows will pick over and eat considerable of it. Of course the cheap and easy way is to burn it in the windrow but we try to draw it off—first because we have old fashioned, conscientious scruples against burning up organic matter and secondly because a windrow of burning hay may get hot enough to kill the grass roots underneath. We seem always to have hay enough so that we cannot give barn room to badly-spoiled forage.

Grain Looks Good

The spring grains, oats and barley, are looking wonderfully well. Not for years have I seen such color and width of leaf and growth as just now. It would seem that all we need to make a record crop is moderately dry weather. It is a safe bet that if the wet weather continues, much of the oats will lodge and the yield be entirely disappointing. This fine appearance for oats follows a year when the crop came nearer a total failure than any year within my memory.

Only once in thirty years have we failed to treat our seed oats with formaldhyde and so far as oat smut was concerned, this was an entirely effective remedy. This year for the first time we used ceresan which is said to do everything that formaldhyde will do and in addition take care of moulds that interfere with germination.

This spring I had my doubts concerning the quality of our seed oats but decided that at least they were probably better than any we could buy. When I contemplate the present luxuriance of growth, I wonder if the ceresan did not do considerable good. Results secured at our Geneva Station indicate that the use of ceresan may in some cases greatly increase the percentage of "emergence", meaning germination that has vitality enough to break through the surface into a living plant.

Quack Grass Thrives

At this date the outlook for the corn crop is distinctly below normal. A cold wet spring has held back corn while under these conditions quack thrives like a green bay tree. Most of the time it has been too wet to cultivate so that our corn fields suggest meadows. We accept this without too much self reproach because we can at least blame the weather rather than ourselves. I cannot as yet predict what the end result will be, but my guess is that if we can have moderately dry and really warm weather, the corn will to a great extent outgrow the quack, and perhaps by ensilage time we can sort of forget the poor start. This statement, remember, is a hope and a guess but not at all a guarantee.

Speaking of quack leads me to remark that on this farm there are only two weeds of really major importance—meaning thereby that these may seriously diminish the crop yield. One is wild mustard which is important in spring grain and inter-tillage crops like corn and potatoes but cuts no figure any place else. The other is quack which is always with us everywhere. Tractors rather than horses, an innovation which (*Please Turn to Page* 21)

"Permanent pasture suffers least from erosion."

JULY 15 The G.L.F. Patron 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

MEETING TONIGHT

Every Night Every Summer There's a G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meeting in Some Community

TWENTY-FOUR years ago farmers got together and decided they wanted a cooperative like G.L.F. They've been getting together every year since to decide how they could best use their cooperative . . . what services they wanted and how they wanted them carried out.

At G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meetings, now held in more than 600 communities, members have decided nearly all of the important questions involving G.L.F. policies. It was in these meetings that farmers in some communities decided they wanted their local G.L.F. Service to operate on a strictly cash basis . . . while in other communities farmers decided that, properly handled, credit was a service, and voted a policy of two per cent for cash.

It was at these meetings that the demand came from members for G.L.F. to extend its services from feed, seed and fertilizer to include such things as petroleum and other farm supplies, and the marketing of farm products.

Out of these meetings come the committeemen who represent their neighbors both in the affairs of the local service and in the election of G.L.F. Directors.

This summer, under the stress of wartime conditions, G.L.F. members meet once again, faced with the most serious challenge that the cooperative way of doing business has ever encountered. Their answer—*your answer*—to this challenge will be made at the meetings now getting underway wherever farmers use G.L.F.

Watch for the date of your meeting—and be there.

☆ ☆ ☆

COOP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

The 1944 Series of G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meetings Is Now Underway

In 1931, total attendance at the 74 G.L.F. annual community meetings was 10,000. This year more than 100,000 will attend some 600 meetings. Watch for the date of your meeting—and plan now to be there.

Election of local committeemen is a feature of every meeting. Reports are given on the past year's operation and members discuss and decide upon policies of both the central G.L.F. and the local service.

Young and Old, the entire family is always welcome at G.L.F. annual community meetings. When elections are over and business matters settled, everybody takes part in the good time that follows.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

MILK HEARING

A tentative date is being considered for a hearing on the Federal-State milk marketing agreement for the New York metropolitan area. Probably the hearing will be held either the second or the third week in August. Some months ago it was indicated that a hearing would be held, at which time any proposals for amendments to the order could be made by any interested party.

* * *

LESS LUMBER

The War Production order controlling the use of lumber is being revised, and changes will go into effect August 1. All but very small sawmills will be affected. The War Production Board states that the present order has curtailed some use of lumber but has not prevented consumption in excess of production. Stocks have declined from about 17,000,000,000 board feet at the beginning of 1941 to 7,000,000,000 board feet at the beginning of 1944.

The War Food Administration has been given authority to handle distribution of lumber to farmers. At the county level, this will be handled by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committee through issuing certificates for essential farm use.

* * *

USED CAR CEILINGS

Effective July 10, used passenger cars were put under ceiling prices. Specific prices as of January 1 were set up for 23 makes and about 6000 models manufactured between 1937 and 1942. Each type has two ceilings: one "as is" and the other for a car carrying a guarantee. Ceiling prices will drop 4% of the "as is" price every six months. When a used car is sold, the buyer and seller must fill out a transfer certificate and turn it in to the local Ration Board.

* * *

MORE GALVANIZED PAILS

Increased production of galvanized pails or buckets, tubs, washtubs, wash boilers, funnels, garbage cans, ash cans, fire shovels, coal hods and scuttles for civilian use have been permitted by easing of the War Production Board restrictions on types of iron and steel that may be used.

* * *

DISABLED VETERANS

The Veterans' Administration and the Office of War Mobilization have announced that disabled veterans of the present war can apply for vocational training and rehabilitation at certain colleges throughout the country. Board, lodging and medical service will be provided, and the first college at which this training will be available is at the College of the City of New York.

APOLOGY

A few weeks ago I received a letter from a lady asking some questions about our deep freezer. In some way this letter was lost. I want to apologize to the lady. I intend to answer all letters sent to me. I hope that she reads this and writes again so that I can answer her inquiry. — *Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.*

Do "GUMMED-UP" tires waste power on your tractor?

WHEN the tread on a tractor tire gets gummed up, you might as well be riding on smooth rubber.

So we asked ourselves—how can we build a tire without mud pockets? You can see the answer in the picture on this page.

It's an O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread on which every lug bar stands alone. Every lug bar is so big and husky that it doesn't have to be hooked onto the other bars for strength.

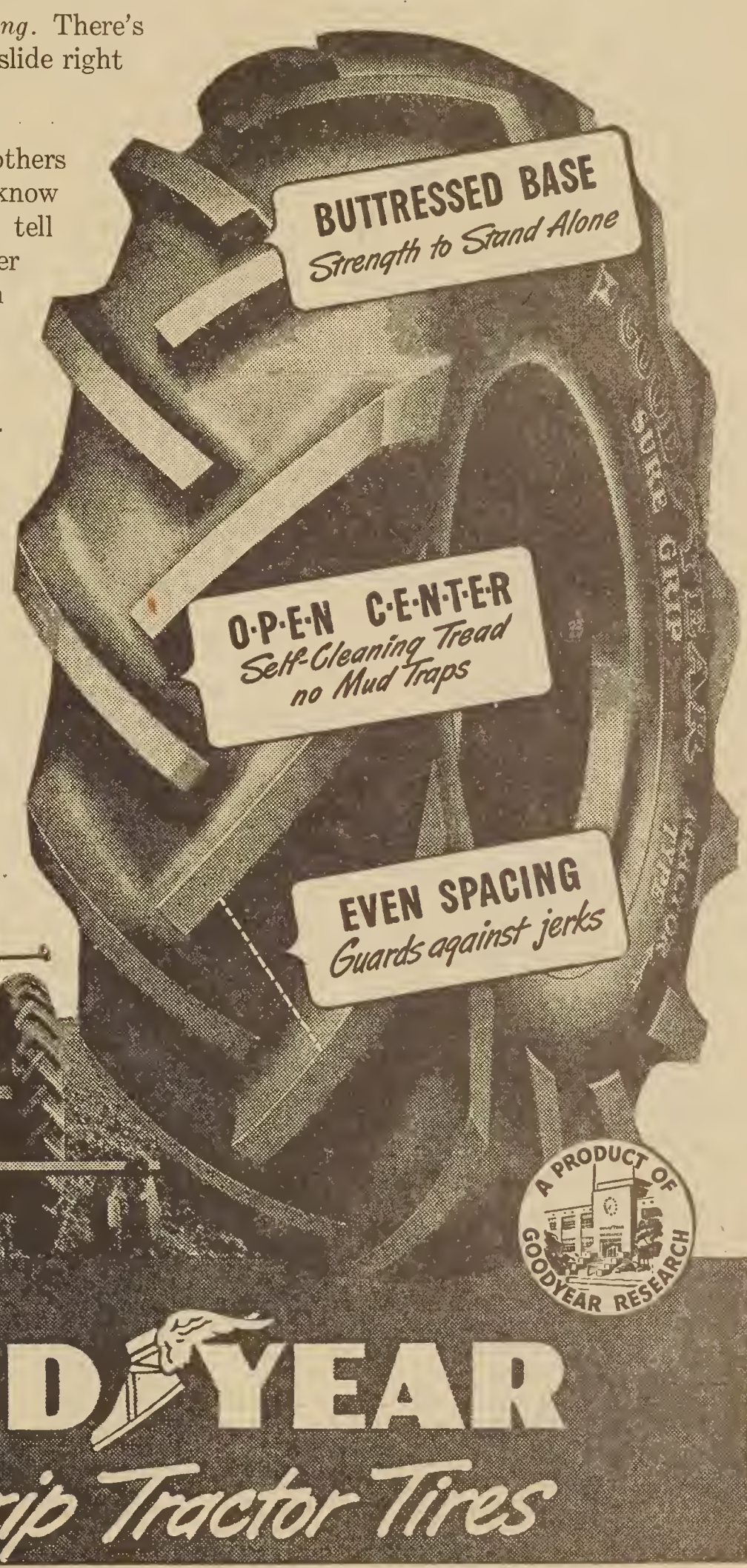
That means this tread is *self-cleaning*. There's no place for dirt to pack up—it can slide right out in either direction.

We've tried out these tires alongside others on our own Goodyear Farms. So we know what we're talking about when we tell you Goodyear Sure-Grips work better in all kinds of soil. They'll pull through without spinning in those low spots you find somewhere in most fields.

We can tell you also they're smooth-riding—because those bars are even-spaced. They'll grip without jerking the daylights out of you.

Before you buy new tractor tires, talk to your friends. The men who have had experience with all kinds of tires will tell you, you'll get more work, more pull, with *self-cleaning* Goodyear Sure-Grips.

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



Burpee's GIANT Pansies

Sow this summer, for largest blooms early next spring. *All best colors, mixed.* 35c-pkt. seeds free, with instructions, to try. Send stamp for postage. 35¢ PACKET FREE

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, 32, Pa.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Set in August, Sept. or Oct. will bear next Spring. Send for free descriptive price list of leading varieties.
PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, Millbury, Mass.

Vegetable Plants—Highest quality only

Acres ready June 1. Cauliflower—1000, $5.50; 500, $3.00. Cabbage—All varieties, Red and White, 10,000, $20.00; 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.65. Tomatoes, Broccoli and Sprouts 10,000, $25.00; 1,000, $3.00; 500, $1.75. Any single hundred postpaid $1.00.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, N. J.

FENCING FOR THE FARM

FIELD FENCE 26", 32", 39", 47":
WELDED TURKEY WIRE 1" x 2" & 1" x 1";
Barbed Wire, and Electric Fence Controllers, Poultry Fence and Poultry Wire. Cello Glass, and Steel Posts.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
ARNOLD-DAIN CORP.
Dept. A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

PROGRESS REPORT

SEVERAL weeks ago the leaders of northeastern agriculture from every state and from nearly every large organization, met in New York City to try to find some plan whereby agriculture in general and northeastern agriculture in particular could get more consideration from the government and from consumers. It was pointed out at this meeting that the farmer's public relations are wretched, because the public hears only one side of the story. It was decided that the time had come to tell the public about the farm side. Speaking at this meeting, Secretary W. H. Allen of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture said:

"Farm policies should be dictated from the grass roots, not from the top down as many of them are being dictated now, and the only way to do this is for farm organizations and cooperatives to unite on a common program."

As a result of the meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a plan for a northeastern agricultural council or conference. This committee met in New York City on June 30, and worked on a definite plan and a set of by-laws for some kind of a council or conference board to represent all of the agriculture of the Northeast and the different general and commodity farm organizations. After further study by the committee, the by-laws and plan will be submitted back for approval or modification to a general meeting to be called later.

This is one of the most important steps taken in many years in the interests of northeastern agriculture.

FARM WOMEN WORK TOO HARD

I CALLED at a farm the other night and found both the farmer friend and his wife in the barn doing the milking, after both had spent a long day in the hayfield. Multiply that one case by thousands and you get some idea of how hard farmers are working and of the contribution women are making to this war effort.

There never was a time when farm women worked any harder than they do now. My only hope is that it will not break down their health. Although milk and some other farm products are bringing fair prices now, if the farmer had to pay going wages to the women and children who help do the work there would be no profit left. That is entirely wrong. A certain amount of outside light farm work may be good for a woman's health, if she likes it, but she cannot carry the double burden of running a home properly and doing a man's job outside without injuring her health and taking from herself and her husband and family their right to a well-ordered life. Both men and women are willing to work hard and make sacrifices now, but when this war is over there should be enough income in the farm business to hire the necessary outside help.

HUNTERDON COUNTY, N. J. LEADS THE WAY

SOME seven years ago, Master Farmer Clifford Snyder and some of his friends of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, got an idea that it would be a good thing for farmers and business men to get together, rub shoulders, and exchange viewpoints more frequently than they do. So a picnic meeting was arranged at Cliff's farm.

The idea worked out so well that it has become an annual event in Hunterdon County. On June 29 more than 270 farmers and business men met at J. F. O'Brien's Broadacres Farm, at Lebanon, New Jersey. An excellent meal was served, which always helps to get people acquainted, then some time was spent visiting Mr. O'Brien's herd of excellent purbred Jerseys, studying his very modern farm buildings and his up-to-date equipment. Using some of the individuals from the herd, a demonstration was given of judging dairy cattle. This was followed by short talks by others and myself.

But the important thing about this gathering, which well could be copied in every place, was the fact that for several hours prominent business men and farmers of Hunterdon County and of the whole state of New Jersey had an opportunity to eat and visit together and to find out that most of their problems are common to both groups.

PRACTICAL RELIGION

IN THE MAIL this morning there was a letter from the pastor of a country church which gave me a lift of the spirit and brightened my whole day. I have heard no finer expression of a man's philosophy and real religion than these paragraphs taken from the letter:

"In my ordination paper I stated that I believe that the town and country areas of our country are so important that I plan to spend my life working in churches there. Also, an equally important reason is that I love the country and country people. . . . . .

"In my preaching and public speaking it is my earnest effort to try to emphasize those things which bind people together as fellow human beings in a community, in a glorious nation, and in a world which so sadly needs love and constructive effort. The ideas which I try to express are common sense religion which people of all faiths subscribe to, even while they cherish various forms and traditions of worship. Also, I am forever trying to get my people to realize what a wonderful privilege and responsibility it is to live in this great nation of ours. Trying to help them see the importance of participating in community, state, and national government as much as possible, to preserve this as a nation OF the people, BY the people, and FOR the people, is one of my passions."

WANTED—ANOTHER NIGHTDRESS!

MY OLD friend—sometimes enemy—Jim Crow, with all of his friends and relatives, came visiting one of my cornfields shortly after the corn was planted, so I suggested to the women folks that maybe that old tried and true remedy, a scarecrow, was indicated. After which I went on a trip, never dreaming of the lengths to which women will go when they once get started.

I must pause in this narrative to state that so far as I know I am the only man extant who still wears a nightdress. No, I don't mean a night shirt. I mean that comfortable old nightdress like grandpappy wore that went down to his heels. How anyone can get used to that modern foolish contraption called pajamas is beyond my understanding!

Well, no sooner was I gone from the house than the women rushed up to my bedroom, stole one of the two remaining nightgowns that I possess—and you can't buy any new ones—and used it to dress up a scarecrow. I have seen scarecrows and scarecrows, but this was the granddaddy of them all. On most of them the crows light to think it over after they have pulled out most of the corn—but not on this one, for when that nightdress flapped, as it did most of the time, the crows did too. They flapped away in a hurry.

Unfortunately, however, this particular cornfield was located along the highway, and I never knew that I had so many friends (?) till they began to tell me about that scarecrow and ask where I got that nightdress. Even friend Fletcher, Publisher of the Dryden "Rural News" made my scarecrow, and particularly my poor old nightdress, the subject of an editorial. He said it ought to scare the crows—it did him!

Well, it did keep the crows away, but just what I am going to do for a nightdress when the one I have left needs washing—if ever—I haven't figured out yet. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

WANTED—EXTENSION TO THE DINNER TABLE

This is Betty, a registered Duroc Jersey sow owned by Benny Pettus, a Future Farmer of America from Terrell, Texas. Betty has well earned the title of "Pig Hatchery", because in less than one year's time she has farrowed 46 pigs. If you know of a sow that has beaten that record, tell us about her.

NO COMPARISON

FOR SUNDAY dinner, July 2, we had from our garden strawberries for shortcake, new potatoes and peas, beet greens, radishes, and lettuce. From the farm also came a fat chicken.

I suppose if we were paid real wages for all the work we do in the garden, the vegetables would cost more in money than it would cost to get them out of a can. But in real satisfaction there is no comparison. Not only do the supplies from the garden and the farm take two families largely off from the market, but you just cannot buy meat and vegetables of a quality that compares at all with the homegrown stuff.

CONGRATULATIONS!

MR. WILLIAM DUGGAN, formerly of Georgia, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, with headquarters at Kansas City.

Mr. Duggan succeeds Governor A. G. Black, who resigned on March 3.

Governor Duggan comes to the work with a fine background of experience both in administration and farming, and we extend to him, for the thousands of northeastern farmers interested in Farm Credit and for *American Agriculturist*, congratulations and best wishes for success in his important job.

CORN IS KING

IT HAS been said that Columbus made two great discoveries: one was America, and the other was corn. Every day when I am at home I make a special trip to my cornfields just to get a kick out of seeing how much it has grown since I saw it last. And every time when I take a trip across the Northeast at this season of the year nothing thrills me more than our great cornfields.

Truly Corn is King in America!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

HERE'S a good one from my friend Ed Jones, popular and competent Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Vermont:

"Your recent chestnut about the man demonstrating how he lost his finger on the buzz saw reminds me of a similar accident in a town bordering Montpelier. A fellow was using a buzz saw in a box shop and got his thumb too close to the saw, severing it all but a few shreds of skin and flesh. He had the reputation of not being quite all there, but nevertheless possessed a sense of humor. He was rushed to a doctor here in the city, who remarked:

'Since you cut your thumb almost off, why didn't you finish it and do a good clean job.'

'Wal', he drawled, 'when I got that far, the whistle blew.' "

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 41, No. 14. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

A little later, seated with the rest of the wedding guests in the large Clinton livingroom, Dr. Denman listened intently to what the minister was saying to Allen and Betty, and as he listened he thought:

"Trust Holman to choose the right words for the right place."

Dr. Holman had opened the wedding ceremony by quoting from the Scriptures:

"'Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me. . .'

"'Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God; and everyone that loveth is begotten of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love.'"

Then, looking at Allen and Betty, Dr. Holman said:

"Those two passages from the Scriptures are all the foundation you need for a happy, successful marriage. The 16th and 17th verses from the first chapter of the Book of Ruth which I read first contain the finest expression of personal loyalty I have ever heard; the second passage, from 1st John, the fourth chapter, verses 7 and 8, emphasizes the fact too often forgotten that no human institution or relationship, least of all marriage, can long be successful or endure if it is not based on love.

"What a world of wisdom is in that phrase, 'Beloved, let us love one another'—love of friends, father and mother, brothers and sisters, and best and most sacred of all, the love on which a true home must be founded. Love is the most important thing in the world. But like all worthwhile things, it has to be cultivated and worked at in order to keep it. The only kinds of love that survive neglect and indifference are God's love and mother love.

"Allen", continued Dr. Holman, "you are interested in cooperative organization. I remind you that the most perfect cooperative association in the world is that of a couple, a man and his wife, happily married. But no cooperative can survive if there isn't forbearance toward the other fellow and the way he looks at things, and a willingness on the part of both or all parties to adjust their thinking and activities for the common good."

Dr. Holman then spoke briefly on the sanctity of marriage and offered a prayer asking Divine guidance and blessing upon the marriage. Finally, he asked Allen and Betty to join hands and repeat the marriage vows, closing the short but beautiful ceremony with the benediction that has blessed so many generations of hearts and homes:

"The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace."

After coffee and sandwiches had been served and the great wedding cake cut, goodbys were said, and Allen and Betty rode away in their brand new car, destination unknown to anyone but themselves. It was a day and a world made for a wedding. Nature was alive with the subdued hum of insects, the song of birds, and the air was heavy with the scent of big fields of clover in bloom along the road.

Betty and Al travelled on slowly, savoring their happiness and the soft summer day. At supper time they stopped at a wayside inn famous for its chicken dinners, and then drove on in the twilight out of the farm country into the mountains, where the great dark forests came down to the road on each side. Finally, they came to a big inn in the mountains where Allen had reserved a little cabin, with bedroom, bath and a cosy little sittingroom with a fireplace.

When the boy from the hotel who helped them unload their baggage was gone, Allen lighted the fire which had been laid for them, and soon its warm glow was taking the chill off the evening air in the mountains. Betty busied herself unpacking their suitcases in the bedroom, and when she came back into the sittingroom she found Allen waiting for her in a big chair in front of the fire. Drawing her down beside him, he took her in his arms and their lips met in a long kiss.

For a while, they sat together, saying nothing, the silence broken only by the comfortable tick-tock of the old clock in the corner and the cheerful crackle

(*Continued on Page* 21)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OF ALL the pests that fly or crawl, mosquitoes are the worst of all, they sneak around on summer nights and never carry landing lights; I sit out on the porch serene, and they come right in through the screen. Whene'er they launch a blitz attack, not even all allied ack-ack could slow them down a single stitch, their mission is to make me itch. Around here skeeters are so big they sometimes carry off a pig, they fly formation just like planes and give their foes as many pains, the squadrons of them things buzz in like R. A. F. above Berlin, they've got a perfect bombing art, when they dive down I start to smart.

I think perhaps the government should pay a bounty, say one cent, for each mosquito swatted dead, instead of lettin' them get fed on some poor citizen they've stung, then flyin' home to have more young. With that incentive I could be a human fighter plane, by gee; I'd fly around from room to room, down on them critters I would zoom, with swatters flailin' through the air I'd stop that biting blitz for fair. They couldn't out-maneuver me, I'd move so fast they couldn't see, and you can bet I'd not get bit, they'd not get close enough to sit, I'd go at such terrific pace that soon I would become an ace.

This is no place to "blow off steam"

• With the Allied Armies this seldom happens!

For our armies place as much importance on water for their vehicles as they do precious gasoline. They know that without it, any advance can be stalled completely!

The farm isn't either!

• Overheated engines on the farm are a military hazard, too!

The farmer's task of feeding a world at war must go on at an ever-increasing speed. Lack of water can stop a tractor, and sometimes completely disable it until repairs can be made.

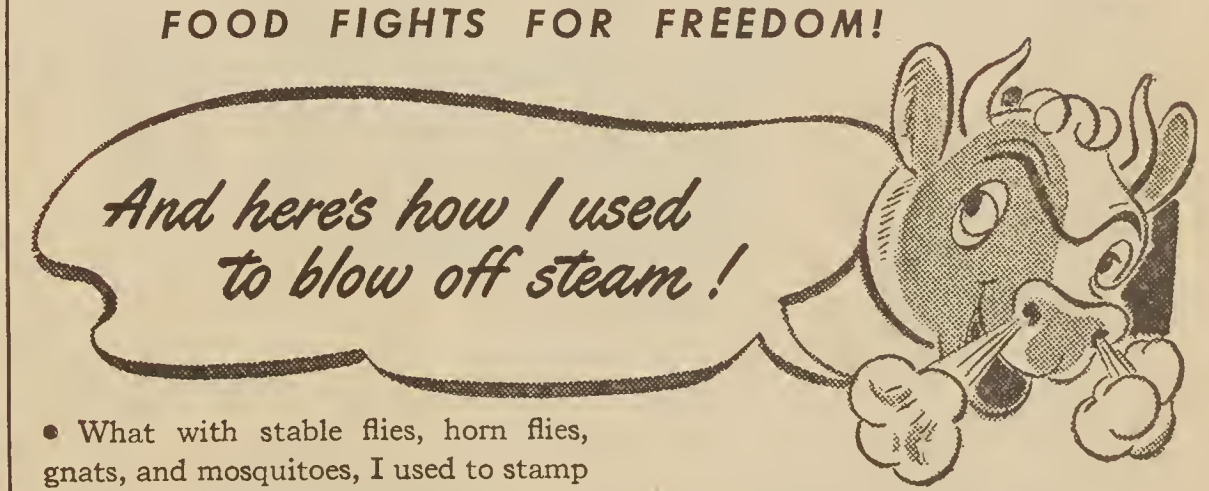
Full information on how to avoid overheated tractor engines can be found in the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. This big manual of operation and maintenance has sections devoted to each of the commonplace farm-machinery ailments, their prevention and repair.

This Guide will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to any farmer requesting it, as GULF'S contribution to the campaign to Keep your War Equipment Fit and Fighting for Freedom.

For detailed instructions on the cooling system, see pages 12, 13, 14, 15, and 47 of the FREE Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. To get this book write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Give make and model of tractor owned or operated.

GULF

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM!



• What with stable flies, horn flies, gnats, and mosquitoes, I used to stamp and kick and swish all over the place when I was milked.

Today it's a lot different . . .

The Boss has started using Gulf Livestock Spray. It kills by contact and chases away many of the insects that used to cause me so much annoyance. That helps keep me quiet at milking time, and because of Gulf Livestock Spray's repellent action I don't have as many insects swarming around me when I'm out in pasture. This gives me a chance to concentrate on eating and saves much of my energy to produce milk.

Gulf Livestock Spray is for sale at feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf stations. Start using it now—at "fly time"—to help your cows give their best for the war effort! Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Just follow the simple directions on the container.

GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK . . . DON'T WASTE A DROP.

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY CARE

DISINFECT Laying Houses with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

Lose a layer and you've lost a lot nowadays. Don't take chances on simply "cleaning up." Even though the laying house *looks* clean, germs may lurk everywhere. So, clean up all litter, refuse and dirt, sweep down the walls, scrape floors and scrub thoroughly. *Then* give both house and equipment a thorough soaking with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Par-O-San.

Though not intended for use against spore bearing organisms, on proper contact Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs including cholera, typhoid, pullorum, streptococci, fowl pox and laryngo. Yet disinfecting with Par-O-San *will not harm the birds* or equipment when used as directed.

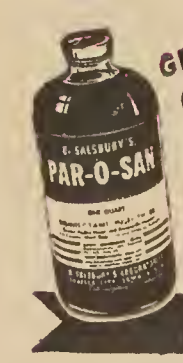
Make Your Program Thorough

Outside the house, provide clean ground and equipment as far as possible. Remove droppings frequently and keep laying houses clean. Use Par-O-San as needed for disinfecting. It is *stainless* and has a *pleasant* odor. Economical, too; used diluted, in *either* oil or water. A real, effective aid in your sanitation program. So, don't delay. Get a bottle of *Dr. Salsbury's* Par-O-San, now.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

Back up sanitation! For your flock, try Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash. For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service



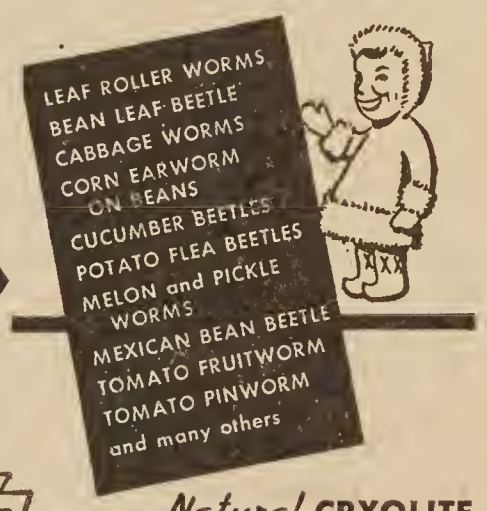
GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
PAR-O-SAN
DEPENDABLE *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

Experienced growers rely on

to control MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

Many experienced growers know the effectiveness of Kryocide in controlling Mexican Bean Beetle. Over years of use they have proved its dependability—its lasting action—and its economy. Kryocide has been exceptionally successful in helping to improve both the quality and yield of many truck and fruit crops.

Kryocide is NATURAL CRYOLITE—and cryolite is the insecticide so widely endorsed by authorities. Use it, with standard equipment, as a spray, dust or bait to control such insects as:



Your dealer can supply you with Kryocide for spraying or with mixed Kryocide dusts from conveniently located stocks.

Free Literature On Request. Write to Dept. AA.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Natural CRYOLITE FROM GREENLAND

SHALL WE *Can It, Smoke It or Freeze It?*

By ROMEYN BERRY

WE'VE HAD a freezer since before Pearl Harbor. We're just as enthusiastic as the next one about deep freezing one's own food and storing it at zero. Nevertheless, we continue to operate a smokehouse and as much canned fruit and vegetables go down cellar as ever did.

There is no one best way of preserving the surplus of the summer's fat months against the lean ones of the winter, than there is any one best way of doing anything else around a farm. Get a buck rake by all means, but hang on to the hay rigging. You're apt to need it. And tractor or no tractor, there are occasions, around a wet spot, where a team of horses goes better.

Last year, the urges of patriotism and coupon panic combined to make my wife can more peas than ever before. We cut them with a mowing machine and hauled them to the house—vines, pods and all. There in the shade of the maple tree, the neighbors' children and some of my wife's relatives from town turned to and shelled 'em by hand. That's the first time I ever saw peas shelled by hand faster than a couple of able bodied women could can them, using both a pressure cooker and the clothes boiler. By afternoon I saw that we had more peas than could be canned THAT day. So I girded up my loins and froze the balance.

A Chance to Compare

The experience gave us a good line on the relative advantages of canning and freezing peas. Both kinds were pretty good and, as far as I could see, along in February, the children and the hired man went at canned peas and frozen peas with equal zest and gusto. I'd say the peas from the freezer cooked and tasted a mite more like peas fresh from the garden, but there were no complaints about the other kind.

What I'm trying to get at is that the relation among the freezer, the smokehouse and the pressure cooker is one of cooperation and not of competition. When freezers get to be a lot cheaper and more common than they are — and they will—you'll keep right on curing your hams and bacon as you always have, canning peaches and what not in the time-honored manner. But when the weather warms up, and the edges of the bacon soften up and turn yellow, you'll probably trim up the remaining pieces, package them and freeze them. And you won't can ALL the peaches any more than you'll freeze all of them. The best way is both ways.

The only weak points in deep freezers and holding boxes that we've struck so far on the farm, are that they cost money, don't hold enough to handle everything all the time, and there's no one size or type that answers all needs equally well. They're pretty inconvenient, too, but that, perhaps, is an advantage. If they were easier to get at, and find things in, and get things out of, the women folks would be going to them three or four times a day and the little engine would break its little heart trying vainly to cool all outdoors.

Cooperation, Not Competition

Nor will you have to decide—when things get going again and the price drops on freezers—whether to get a box or join up with the new community freezing and storing plant down at the village. After a little experience you'll do both. There again it's a matter of cooperation and not of competition.

If there's a chance to go in on a community freezing proposition out your way, join up. It won't cost you much and what you have to pay will be less than you lose when your corned beef gets away from you, or a couple of hams get a funny taste around the bone. Conversely, if your city son-in-law, who has recovered from his fright about meat and butter, offers to sell you cheap the ice cream keeping box he bought from the filling station when it folded up, grab it. Even though you join the freezing and storing co-op, you'll find that second hand ice cream box pretty handy in the home. With that you can freeze left-overs—mashed potatoes, lamb stew and creamed chicken. Moreover you can get your supplies from the village freezing plant no more frequently than once every two or three weeks; not every time you want some pork chops for dinner, a carton of strawberries for a January shortcake.

Some Limitations

Our freezer is a big one and a good one. It was doubtless just about the last word when we got it back in 1941 before the tax went on. It has one compartment for deep freezing and two others for holding at zero. We'll fight for it in mixed company, but among friends in the *American Agriculturist* we'll admit it won't do everything, or hold everything, and it isn't fool-proof, as every mechanical device should be on any farm operated by your reporter.

Never again shall we attempt to butcher, hang, cut up, package, deep freeze and keep a whole steer with it —even though it's just a little, dairy-type steer scarcely two years old. Nor shall we again freeze so much as 58 quarts of strawberries in any one season. We've done both and thereby proved (1) that it can be done, and (2) that it's a silly thing to attempt. When you've got a whole steer in the thing there's no room for anything else, and 58 quarts of strawberries clog the contraption to the exclusion of butter, cream, peas and spare ribs.

The second year we sent our annual steer to the plant, and brought him back in frozen packages, one washtub-full at a trip. That way we could keep a convenient selection of hamburg, short ribs and pot roast in the home box without being buried in butcher's meat and having no room for asparagus, green peas and peaches.

This year we have again frozen a lot of strawberries at home. We can do that quicker—and therefore better — than the plant can. But the first chilly morning most of those strawberries will go to the village plant. Never again will your reporter get himself into a hole where he has to man-handle and

(*Continued on Page* 14)

"That DARN censor has gone too far!"

A SCARECROW can give you a tip about your tractor

EVEN a scarecrow is proof that it's lots better to scare away destructive birds *before* they harm crops, than to shoot them afterward. It's the good, old-fashioned ounce of prevention.

Your tractor will benefit by the same forehanded treatment. *Prevent* wear, and you're lots better off than having to repair the damage it causes. Particularly when it might mean laying up a tractor while waiting for parts, or for a tractor mechanic to get around to *your* job.

You can't *scare* wear away — but you can use Veedol Tractor Oil to *protect* against it. Just get its tough, wear-fighting protection working for you—cutting down friction, lowering engine heat, guarding vital tractor parts. Let Veedol Tractor Oil do its amazing job against wear — and you'll better your chances for a trouble-free, quota-making year.

And remember, Veedol Tractor Oil gives you this, not for the usual 60 or 70 hours, but *for 150 hours between changes.*

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS —assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

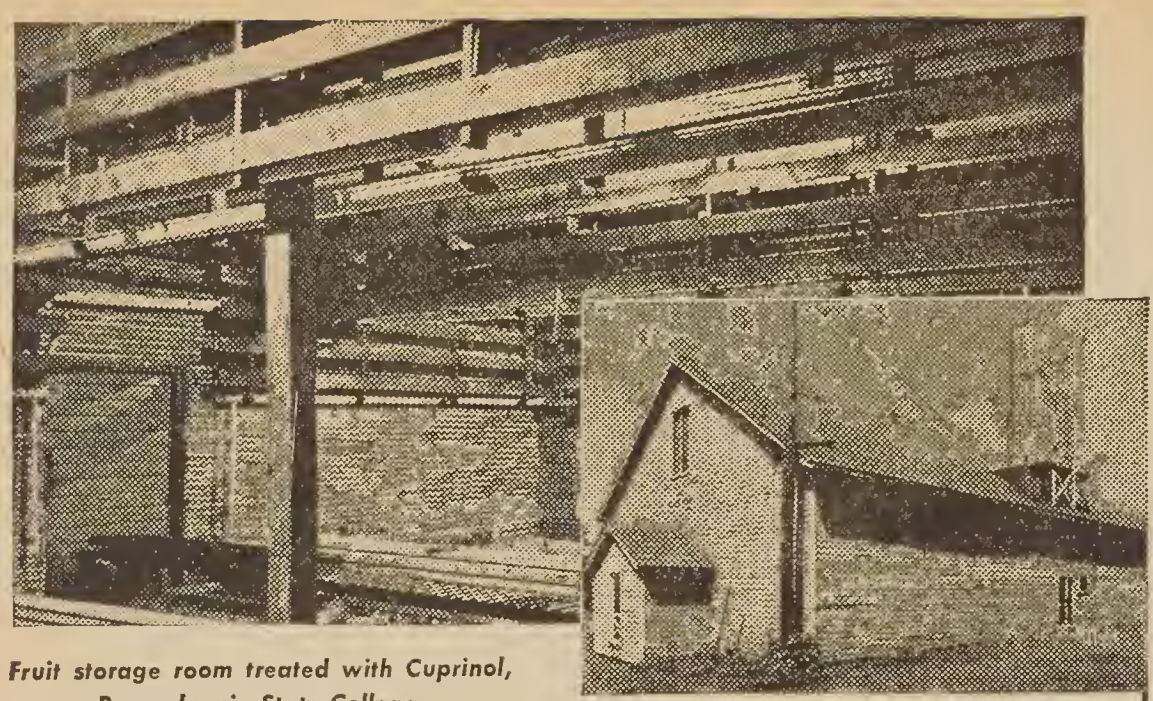
100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains

32 ounces of Prevention



Fruit storage room treated with Cuprinol, Pennsylvania State College.

CUPRINOL

Stops Mildew in Fruit Storage

The rooms of the Apple Storage Building at Pennsylvania State College were treated during the Summer of 1943 with Cuprinol.

Filled with fruit last Fall, there has been no evidence of mildew in these rooms since the Cuprinol treatment. Consequently no mildew removal is now necessary, no white washing or painting called for.

You, too, can prevent mildew in storage rooms by Cuprinol treatment of all wood walls, ceilings and floors. Easily applied by brush or spray, and the Cuprinol treated wood which eliminates mildew has no harmful effect of the stored fruit.

Try one room this year for your own satisfaction. Next year you will treat them all with Cuprinol. Sold through Farm Supply Stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

FOR VICTORY: *BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS.*

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

Attention now may save trouble later!

OPEN the switch before beginning any work . . . KEEP motor clean. (You can get a free booklet about oiling and care of motors from your County Agent.) . . . CLEAN the condensers (those parts that look like automobile radiators) regularly with a vacuum cleaner blower attachment or long brush . . . KEEP compressor clean in similar manner, removing all dirt from fan blades and compressor body . . . DON'T attempt to remove ice from cooling coils and elsewhere, other than by defrosting . . . DON'T expose motor or compressor to weather. Keep boxes, etc., away from machine so it has free circulation of air . . . CHECK lid gaskets frequently. Replace, if badly worn. Felt is a good substitute for rubber gaskets.

MILK COOLER—Keep it in service continually. When units are shut down during off-season the cost of servicing is often greater than cost of operation. If necessary to shut down for several months, have a serviceman "pump the system down" and close proper valves to avoid possible loss of refrigerant or damage . . . WATCH for refrigerant leaks—indicated by accumulation of oil on coils and connections, bad odors, bearing squeaks, excessive operation. (In wet-type milk coolers, leaks may make the water bath acid. Test with litmus paper.) If a leak is suspected, call a serviceman. Change water in milk cooler tank when dirty . . . PAINT CABINET once a year.

HOW YOU CAN GET NEW APPLIANCES NOW!
There are a lot of appliances that farmers can buy now, either without priorities at all or with very low priorities. For example, milk coolers, milking machines, and water pumps are still available in limited quantities. See your County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee for a purchase certificate.

KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING — FOOD FIGHTS for freedom

RURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

NIAGARA HUDSON

Buy more War Bonds! Earmark some of them for refrigeration equipment.

Early and Late Garden Sass

By PAUL WORK

Great season for gardens—and for weeds. I haven't been far from home but gardens are looking fine in these parts. The student gardens at East Ithaca were planted April 17, not excessively early, but May brought fine lettuce and maggoty radishes and spinach big enough to use, though hardly big enough to sell. This is written on the last evening of June. The early peas are past, as are transplanted beets and lettuce. Beets from seed and onions from sets have reached the two inch size. Carrots are ½ to ¾ inch in diameter and turnips have been ready for some time. Cabbage yields 3 pound heads in June and there are beans to pick and use.

Farmers could well follow the city people in improving their garden practices. Of course everybody is swamped with work but now is the time to make those late plantings that will yield quality vegetables in September and October. Much depends on local climate but there is still time for beets, turnips, kale, Chinese cabbage, spinach (use Virginia Savoy for yellows resistance), lettuce, endive, and snap beans. Early varieties of sweet corn may be planted for late maturity in case the last planting of Golden Cross was overlooked. In some areas there is still time for cauliflower, carrots, and rutabagas.

Garden to table is the cheapest and easiest way to use vegetables, and six months is enough of the year to depend on canned and frozen products.

Young people on farms are few and busy, but even ten-year-olds can find fun and pride in doing some of the garden planting that Pa and Ma find is hard to get done.

* * *

No Time for Slack Marketing

At times when demand for vegetables is strong and prices are high there is a marked tendency to slack up in maintaining marketing standards. The "anything goes" bug is a serious and dangerous infection. We heard lately of peas going through with a large percentage of "flats" or unfilled pods. They were selling well but after all a housewife is soon discouraged if many pods show no good peas. And the housewife still rules on the markets.

It must be remembered that there is another day coming. The grower who delivers good products, well put up, may not see much difference while markets are strong but when surplus arises the good marketer is the man who brings home the bacon.

* * *

Package Situation

Marketers of vegetables in general seem to have stocked up pretty well with packages for the season and this is well. It is the smaller growers and those who have not looked far ahead that need to be on the lookout.

Used package prices are a little higher than last year, according to the New York State Department of Agriculture reports. Many items are at or close to ceiling, but many are below, especially those that are in weaker demand. Use of unaccustomed containers becomes increasingly necessary as the package situation becomes tighter.

Production of new packages is down materially and there is grave danger of shortage of bushel baskets.

Used package dealers cannot store many containers. The only place for sizeable stock piles is on the farm. Now, while distant shipments are still coming, is the time to prepare. By fall when everybody wants containers there may be all too few. Crops are bigger and package supplies are smaller.

Drink WATER from this bag... COOLED by SUN'S RAYS

Two gallons of water that's always cool and refreshing—in a canvas bag that weighs only 10 ounces, and can be folded to pocket size when not in use . . . Oddly enough, the sun's heat keeps the water cool. It works on a simple, every-day principle. Slow evaporation of the moisture in the specially-prepared canvas keeps the temperature down, and provides you with refreshing water to drink when you're away from the house, working out in the hot sun.

YOU GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

1. WATER ALWAYS COOL —even in 100° sunshine
2. WATER ALWAYS CLEAN —no dust or dirt gets in
3. QUICK AND EASY TO FILL —has removable top
4. EASY TO TAKE WITH YOU —rope loop for hanging —easy-grip handle for carrying
5. LIGHT—CONVENIENT —folds to pocket size when not in use
6. NOTHING TO BREAK —or get out of order

The WPB considers water bags essential to agriculture . . . Get yours from your favorite store.

Water Bags are proved—used in the West for 50 years.

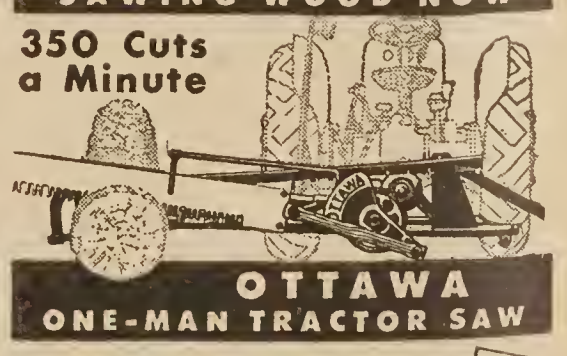
2-Gallon Size only $1

H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO.
ST. LOUIS 4, MO.

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute



OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1931 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

"BOSSIE COULDN'T HELP IT!"

She hadn't been protected with STANCO Livestock Spray

Pity the poor cow! House flies buzz around her ears . . . march boldly up her legs. Horn and stable flies bite her in the back . . . make a meal of her blood. No wonder she can't concentrate on milk making!

Here's a way to help her . . . to make her more comfortable . . . more in the mood for maximum milk production. Just spray twice a day . . . *before* milking . . . with Stanco Livestock Spray. It *kills* stable, horn and house flies on the cow and helps *repel new attacks* from these buzzing, biting tormentors.

Don't take a chance in wartime. Guard against the insects that may cut into your milk supply. Start using Stanco Livestock Spray, *today*. It's stainless, harmless, pleasant-smelling and *effective!*

STANCO DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
216 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Keep Farm Trucks Running

By R. G. HUDSON

AMERICA'S million farm trucks are rapidly wearing out—with no replacements in sight for several years. That means food production soon may face a serious truck transportation crisis.

There's one way—and apparently only one way—to keep many of those trucks in useful operation instead of on the junk pile. That way is by a strict program of truck conservation faithfully followed by every truck operator. Neglect, abuse and carelessness are the chief reasons why trucks do not last as long as they should. So, let's adopt a truck conservation schedule that will protect and properly care for our farm trucks, and thus give us some assurance that as many as possible will keep operating for the duration.

Engineers of The Studebaker Corporation Truck Division have drafted an anti-neglect, anti-abuse and anti-carelessness schedule which should help every farm truck owner set up his own conservation schedule. Why not try this 5-point schedule?

1. Adopt a policy of careful, considerate driving. Don't overload. Distribute your load evenly. Haul loads both ways. Don't start or stop suddenly. Don't drive fast over rough ground. Don't speed.

2. Follow a definite schedule of periodic inspections as follows: Every day you drive your truck check the water level in the radiator; check the oil and the tires. Add oil and water as needed.

Service carburetor air cleaner regularly to avoid serious damage to engine parts.

Keep tires inflated at the recommended pressure. Weekly, bi-weekly or monthly (depending on how much you use your truck) do these things: Inspect cooling system for leaks; see that fan belt is tight; inspect oil dipstick to see if oil filter cartridge needs replacing; clean carburetor air cleaner if necessary; clean fuel pump sediment bowl if necessary; check battery, horn, oil, lights, windshield wiper, battery terminals and clutch. Inspect tires for cuts and bruises.

3. Lubricate and change oil as recommended by the truck manufacturer. While truck is on the hoist, check the brakes; also check chassis for loose nuts and bolts.

4. Have the motor inspected at least twice a year by a competent mechanic for loose bearings, worn valves or loose tappets, worn distributor points, faulty spark plugs and worn generator brushes. Always replace worn or broken parts promptly. If you can't do the work yourself, have a mechanic do it.

5. Keep the truck body in repair. Keep the body and all metal parts painted. Straighten out dents in sheet metal before they become breaks. Remember, rust ruins metal.

—A. A.—

The most common causes of the burning out of farm electric motors repaired by the State College of Agriculture mobile repair shop were the failure of the owners to clean and oil the motors and to use the proper voltage.

Profits in Wartime

A Statement by International Harvester

BUSINESS, particularly big business, has to take a lot of criticism. Much of it is honest and well-meant. We are glad to have that kind of criticism and we try to benefit from it. But some criticism is not honest or well-meant. Some of it springs from malice, attempting to mislead the public by twisting facts.

Right now business is suffering from an example of this second kind of criticism. Judging by what we read and hear, it *has* succeeded in misleading many people. We refer to the charge that big business is profiteering, is "getting rich out of the war." Nobody, so far as we know, has made that charge directly against the Harvester Company. But we are a large business and an integral part of American business. If a mistaken idea is damaging to business in general, it is damaging to us. Hence this statement.

Doubtless there are cases where some corporations have earned more money during the war than most people would think proper. But those cases are exceptional. One thing we know is that public statements giving business "profits" *before payment of taxes* have been used to create a false picture. As a practical matter, there is no such thing as a profit before taxes. Taxes are as much a cost of doing business as money paid for labor or materials. The only profit a corporation earns for its owners is what it has left after *all* expenses, including taxes, have been paid.

The May bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, a recognized statistical authority, tells us what has actually happened during the war to 50 of the largest manufacturing corporations in the country (of which we are one). That bulletin reports that during the years 1940-1943 the combined sales (or gross income) of the 50 companies went up 148%. Their bill for wages and salaries went up 172%. Their taxes went up 225%. *But their profits went down* 14%.

And just to keep the record straight, in the case of our Company, our profit last year (1943) was 16% lower than it was in the year before Pearl Harbor, although our sales were 23% higher. Furthermore, our president has officially informed Harvester stockholders that for 1944 our sales will be still higher and *our profit will be still lower.*

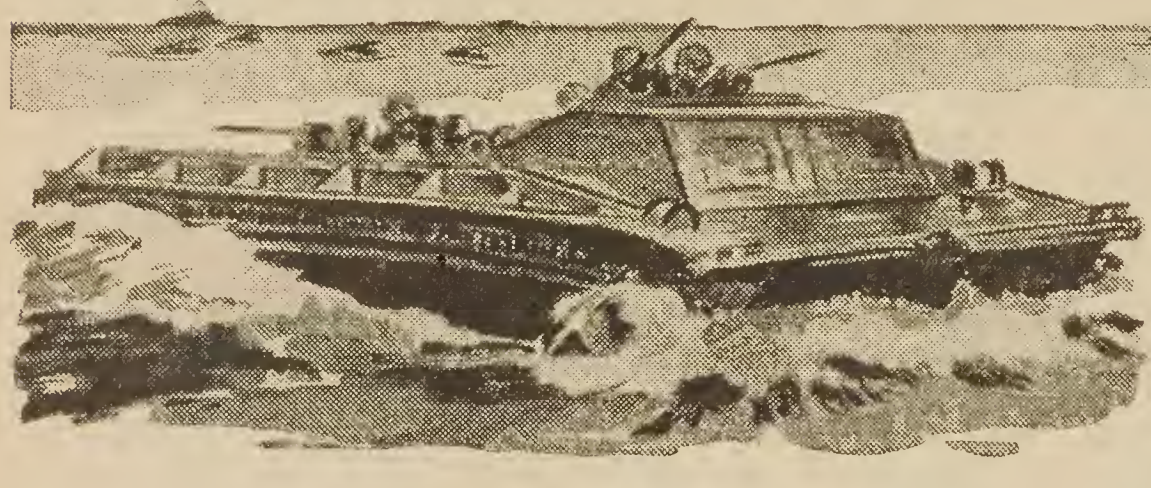
We have never wanted or expected to receive more than a moderate profit on our wartime production. That is our policy, and we have lived up to it. We, like most of American industry, are not making excessive profits out of the war.

Lack of space prevents giving more than brief facts on this subject. Any reader desiring additional information may obtain a short folder on the topic by writing to the Public Relations Department, International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

CHARGE OF THE ALLIGATORS

DRAWN FROM OFFICIAL U. S. MARINE CORPS COMBAT PHOTOGRAPH



FROM OFFICIAL
U. S. MARINE CORPS REPORT

The island base of Bougainville was overwhelmed by the Allied assault forces. After a terrific pounding from the sea and air, the "Alligators" were turned loose on this Jap base and stormed ashore in one huge wave after the other, fighting and bearing fighting men and supplies.

RUNNING the surf and breaking through coral reefs—"Alligators" charge the beach with guns blazing. Amphibious Tractors (LVT), named "Alligators" by our fighting forces, are described by the Marines as "The noisiest, roughest and most unstoppable vehicles yet devised for war." Steel-hulled and powerful, they do not capsize in the heaviest surf nor, like other landing craft, are they stalled by reefs or sand bars. "Alligators" not only hit the beach but keep on going through shifting sand, mud or mire, where jeeps, trucks, tanks and ordinary tractors bog down. They proceed irresistibly to deliver the goods.

• • •

At Graham-Paige an industrial task force of thousands is working twenty-four hours a day and every day of the week to produce more and more "Alligators," and precision components for other combat weapons including aircraft and marine engines and naval torpedoes.

GRAHAM PAIGE

DETROIT 32 MICHIGAN

Managing the Herd to Control Udder Trouble

By C. L. Dickinson

THE STORY about the cow that jumped over the moon isn't true. Cows are optimists and just think they can jump. They usually land with their udders dangling in the top wires of the fence. Then comes a bad case of udder trouble or mastitis.

This is just one way of pointing out that udder trouble can be largely controlled by dairy herd and dairy barn management. More and more evidence is piling up that the individual resistance of a cow is the most important factor in udder trouble. A cut or bruised udder has less resistance to disease than a sound, healthy udder.

What are the things that lower the resistance to udder trouble? If it is possible to determine these, it should also be possible to eliminate them.

Here is a list of the most important causes of lowered resistance to udder trouble.

1. HEREDITY.

Long, pendulous udders may be transmitted by either the bull or the cow. Low hanging udders and teats are far more susceptible to injuries from bruises, stepped on teats, cuts and muscular weakness than are well attached udders that are nearly level with the cow's belly.

2. BAD STABLE AND STALL CONSTRUCTION.

Slippery floors are a real source of danger. A cow's foot is built to hold firmly on the ground. When she steps on a hard, slippery, sloping floor, she's going to slip. A twelve-hundred pound cow falling on a cement floor is going to get hurt. Her udder is the most delicate external organ, and it almost surely will be bruised. Short and narrow stalls are trouble-makers. When a cow is lying down, her udder may easily be injured by the edge of the platform. Narrow stalls are an invitation to stepped on teats.

3. LACK OF SUFFICIENT BEDDING.

Cold floors lower the resistance to udder infection. Plenty of bedding to make a soft warm bed is essential in the control of udder trouble. Often a cow steps on her own teat. Invariably this is caused by lack of room or insecure footing when she is trying to get up. Roomy stalls, well-bedded, is the answer to this problem.

4. INJURIES RECEIVED IN THE PASTURE.

Cuts and scratches on the udder and teats is a good place for trouble to start. Poor fences that allow cows to try to jump over or wallow through probably cause most of the injuries received out in the pasture. The grass always looks greener on the other side of the fence. Cows aren't built to be high jumpers. A few dollars spent on fences may save several hundred dollars worth of cows.

5. DRAFTY STABLES.

Many cases of udder trouble have been traced to cold drafts from open doors or hay chutes. A constant draft on a cow's udder lowers the resistance to infection. The bacteria that are in the udder have a chance to multiply and cause trouble. Cows, like humans, can't stand drafty dining rooms or bedrooms.

6. IMPROPER MILKING.

This is one of the chief causes of udder trouble. A cow should milk out in 3 to 5 minutes by machine—not much longer by hand. If a milking machine is left on a cow when no milk is filling the teats, the delicate inside teat lining is very likely to be injured and become a source of infection for real udder trouble. Rough handling and slow or improper hand milking are also sources of udder trouble.

These things are all problems of herd management. They are closely related to each other. For example, cows that have low hanging, pendulous udders will have the most trouble when they are stanchioned in small stalls or when they have to step over high sills or other obstructions that may bruise the udders.

Improper milking is likely to cause more trouble with cows that have poorly shaped udders.

Drafty conditions are worse when insufficient bedding is used.

The first step in controlling udder trouble through herd management is a careful survey of the conditions that might cause udder trouble.

Professor J. C. Nageotte of Pennsylvania State College sums up the problem this way. He says, "The control of udder troubles is possible but requires an observant, intelligent, trained and sympathetic husbandman who learns to appreciate the effects of breeding and proper management and also to appreciate the idiosyncracies and peculiarities of each individual in his herd."

This article has been an attempt to approach the udder trouble problem in a general way. Later, we may take each phase of herd management and show what some farmers are doing to solve their problems.

—A. A.—

"Pop, what's a speaker of the house —somebody like mama?"

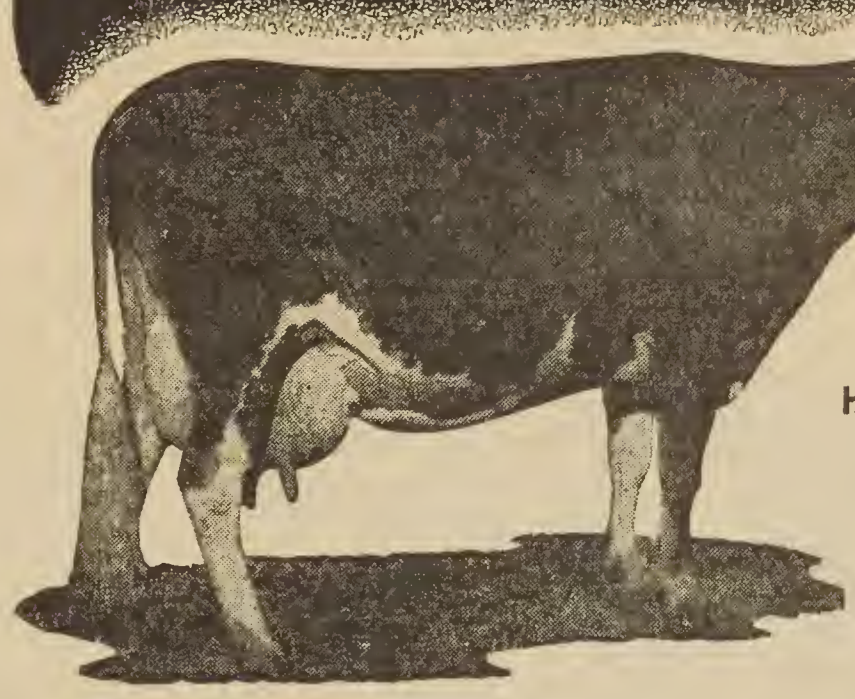
MASTITIS TEST

The Vermont State College of Agriculture is starting a service by which they will test milk for mastitis for Vermont dairymen. The milk to be tested will be submitted in bottles furnished by the laboratory which will be in charge of J. M. Frayer at the Vermont Extension Service, 489 Main Street, Burlington. A fee of ten cents for each bottle will be charged, and a report form and directions for taking samples will be sent with each shipment of bottles. The chief reason for this service is to find out the extent of infection among herds and to work out control methods.

—A. A.—

The spring-tooth harrow is one of the farm tools that lasts for decade if worn parts are replaced every year. For complete directions on its repair and adjustment, farmers of New York State may get a free copy of Bulletin 385, "The Spring Tooth Harrow", by writing to the Office of Publication, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

"WE CHOSE THE Hinman ON ACCOUNT OF THE Low-Vacuum"



says Mr. Albert Deboy of HAPPYHOLME FARMS

Escalon Primrose, highest producing daughter of famed sire Highland Prince Royal. 20,165.3 lb. milk, 1,029.0 lb. fat. Class A.

"We are operating a 200-cow milk dairy with 6 single Hinman units," writes Mr. Albert Deboy, Herd-Manager of Happyholme Farms, Lodi, California. "Our herd consists of purebred Guernseys and a small number of high-grade Holsteins. About a year ago our labor situation became very serious, and to get our cows milked, we had to install milking machines. In previous years we had used other makes of machines, but decided to install Hinman Milkers, on account of the low-vacuum. We did this mainly because we were concerned about our high-grade cows, and wanted the safest milker. We were pleased to see that in addition the Hinman milks fast . . . and that no higher vacuum is needed."

Many owners of fine herds have proven to themselves what Hinman advertisements have been telling you for years: the safest vacuum—10 inches—is also as fast as you can possibly want for draining the udder thoroughly. That's because the easy but effective action of the 10-inch vacuum is most nearly in conformance with the natural milking act. Remember—THE 10-INCH VACUUM IS BOTH FAST AND SAFE.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.

Hinman
10" LOW-VACUUM MILKER

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.
LOW PRICE
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W731 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Fred A. Lange, E. Concord, N. Y.

Depend on Your PAPEC DEALER

Perhaps he hasn't a new PAPEC for you right now, but he does have an ample stock of repair parts to put any PAPEC in first-class condition. Each year more farmers buy PAPEC Cutters than any other make. This year more PAPECS will be built than last year but still not enough to go 'round.

So, if you can't get a new PAPEC, let your PAPEC dealer put your old machine in A-1 shape. He is experienced and will give you prompt, friendly service. Get in touch with him now. Give him as much time as you can for he may be short-handed, too. Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC
THE CUTTER THAT DOES NOT CLOG

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

BE SATISFIED

In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

If You Need a New Silo

BUY WAR BONDS. Put them away until UNADILLA SILOS will again be available in greater numbers.

War restrictions, and scarcity of suitable materials for the high standard of quality, make it impossible for us to supply the demand.

Don't be satisfied with any Silo except the Unadilla. A Unadilla is worth saving and waiting for.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

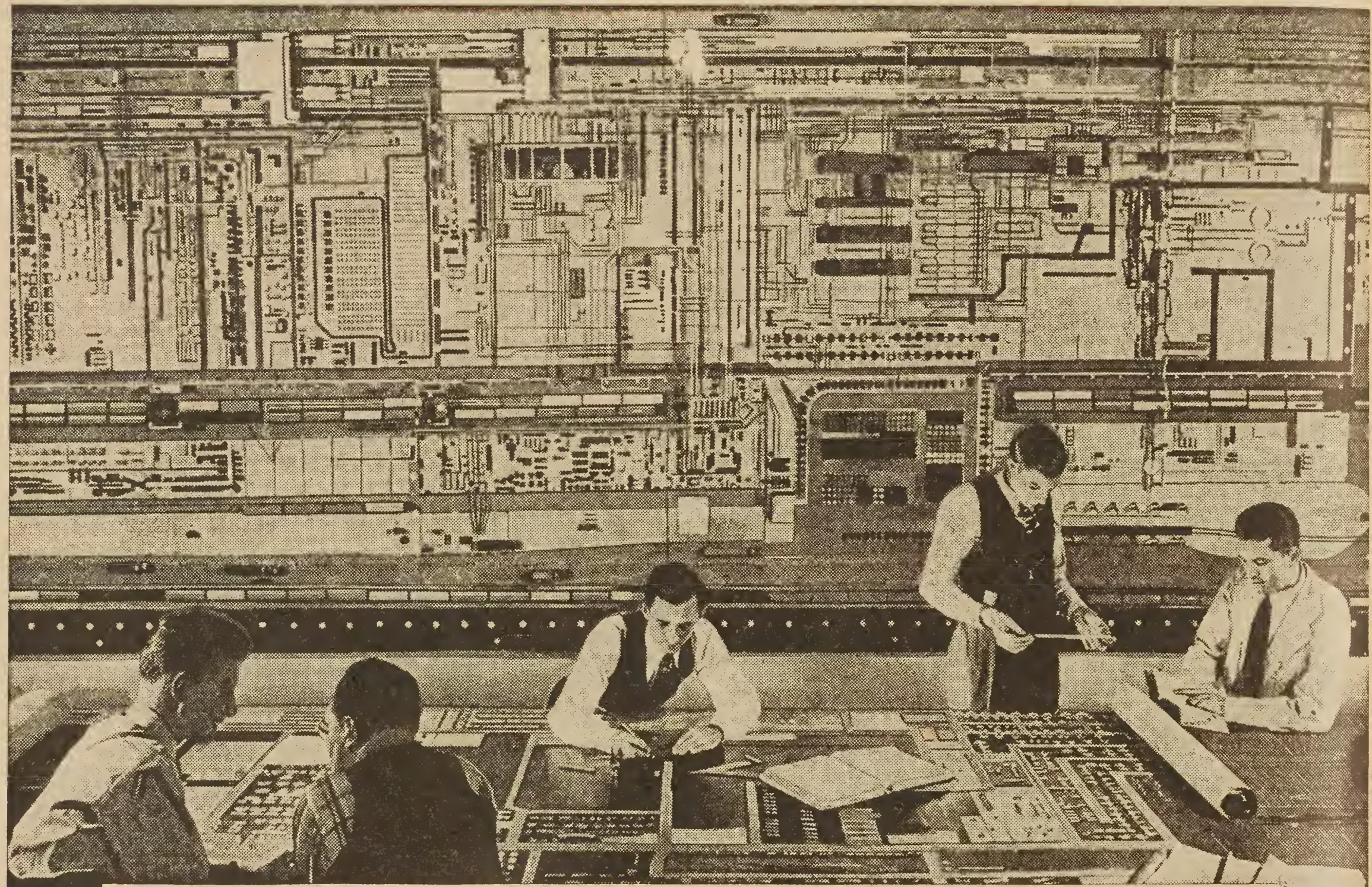
UNADILLA SILOS

IMAGINATION IS THE DIRECTING FORCE AT CHRYSLER

IMAGINATION IN MANAGEMENT

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU—IN WAR—IN PEACE

Advance planning of the flow of materials and production



Imagination is a factory whistle you never hear, it's a call to action for people who like their work.

Imagination is doing things that "can't be done" . . . anticipating needs before they arise.

Imagination is the daring, unrestricted force in management that gives special character to Chrysler Corporation products—for war or for peace.

Management at Chrysler Corporation is "men in their shirt sleeves" — quick-minded, practical men. They keep the spark of imagination active throughout the entire producing and operating Chrysler organization. They stimulate the exchange of ideas and experience among its divisions to strengthen *each* with the resources of ***all.***

Every Chrysler Corporation product is better because of this close co-operation . . . and because of the far-sighted research and engineering carried on for the whole group.

Today this Chrysler teamwork produces aircraft assemblies and engines, tanks, army trucks, harbor tugs, anti-aircraft guns, gyro-compasses, ammunition and other military equipment — all in large quantities.

Before the war, Chrysler imagination and technical skill brought you such important car developments as 4-Wheel Hydraulic Brakes, High-Compression Engines, All-Steel Bodies, Floating Power and Fluid Drive. When the war ends, we can again build quality cars and trucks for you.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PLYMOUTH • DODGE • DESOTO • CHRYSLER • DODGE Job-rated TRUCKS

AIRTEMP Heating, Cooling, Refrigeration — CHRYSLER Marine and Industrial Engines — OILITE Powdered Metal Products

YOU'LL ENJOY MAJOR BOWES THURSDAYS, CBS, 9 P.M., E.W.T.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

The Question Box

BLUEBERRY OR HUCKLEBERRY?

I have heard some arguments as to the difference between blueberries and huckleberries. Some say that there is no difference. Can you settle the matter for us?

The following, from a good authority, would seem to settle the matter by showing that there is a distinct difference:

BLUEBERRY: The sweet edible blue or blackish berry of any of several species of *Vaccinium*. The blueberry differs from the huckleberry in containing numerous minute seeds instead of ten nutlets.

HUCKLEBERRY: The edible black or dark blue berry of any species of *Gaylussacia*. In many parts of the U. S. the term huckleberry is applied indiscriminately and improperly to the various species of blueberry. The common market huckleberry is the fruit of *Gaylussacia resinosa*. It is more acid than a blueberry, and is shining black without bloom.

—A. A.—

FEEDING SOYBEANS

How do soybeans compare in food value to other homegrown grains?

Soybeans are high in protein and fat and contain more digestible nutrients than most feeds. A hundred pounds of soybeans contains 86.2 lbs. of total digestible nutrients, whereas oats contain only 71.5 lbs., wheat bran 70.2 lbs., linseed meal 78.2 lbs.

Cows seem to do better on a ration containing about 4% fat. Twenty pounds of soybeans in each 100 lbs. of other homegrown feeds gives a mixture with a fat content of over 4%. It is not advised that more than 20%-25% of soybeans be included in the dairy ration. Soybeans make a good protein supplement for sheep and beef cattle. Pigs and poultry do not digest raw soybeans efficiently. In addition, large amounts of soybeans fed to pigs tend to produce soft pork.

—A. A.—

HENS EAT EGGS

I have a small flock of about 65 hens, and I find two or three eggs that were broken and partially eaten every day. How can I find the guilty hens and correct this trouble?

This is always a difficult problem to solve. It is more prevalent in hot weather, and we think the reason is that the shells of the eggs are thinner during hot spells. It has been determined that the probable reason for the thinner shells is that there is less calcium or lime in the hen's blood stream on hot days and, consequently, she does not have available sufficient of this material to make a good shell. Apparently, there is nothing we can do about increasing the amount of calcium unless, perhaps, it would be to air-condition the poultry house so as to give her a normal temperature. This would, of course, be prohibitive in cost and impracticable.

Because the egg shells are thin some of them are easily broken, and whenever an egg is broken any hen will eat it. Sometimes, some hens are smart enough that they learn to break eggs. They will do this by getting into the nests and kicking the eggs around until they crack them. I believe the only way of determining which hens are responsible for this would be to stay in the building with them and watch them. You probably could stop most of this trouble if you could locate the guilty birds and remove them.

It has also been claimed that by tipping the beak of the hens, the breaking of eggs could be prevented. This is only a partial solution. Tipping is done by taking either a sharp knife or a pair of tinner's snips and cutting the upper part of the beak back just short of where it would bleed. It is the same treatment that is used to prevent cannibalism and feather picking in flocks. —*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

"SUCKERS"

Does sweet corn mature quicker where the suckers are taken off?

Some rather extensive experiments have been conducted, and results show that suckering sweet corn does not cause corn to mature earlier nor increase the yield; in fact, in most cases the yield was decreased. This is understandable when we remember that the leaves are the factories which manufacture carbohydrates, and therefore removing any leaves, including suckers, reduces the ability of a plant to grow ears.

—A. A.—

FREEZING HENS

I would like to know if deep freezing of hens for future use is advisable and how long would they keep, and is there any special method of dressing for their preparation for the freezing.

This certainly is advisable, and we are told by the authorities that, usually, the poultry will keep up to 12 months—provided they are wrapped in special moisture-proof containers. If they are not wrapped, there is a tendency for the meat to dry out and for the fat to become rancid. Even though they are wrapped, this rancidity of the fat may be noticeable after a year of preservation.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

CRYOLITE

Where does the insecticide called "Cryolite" come from?

Cryolite is a mineral which comes from Greenland. It is used in a number of manufacturing processes as well as to kill insects. It is a chemical combination of sodium, fluorine and aluminum. It can be mixed with most other insecticides, but should not be mixed with a nicotine-lime dust.

—A. A.—

WOODCHUCKS

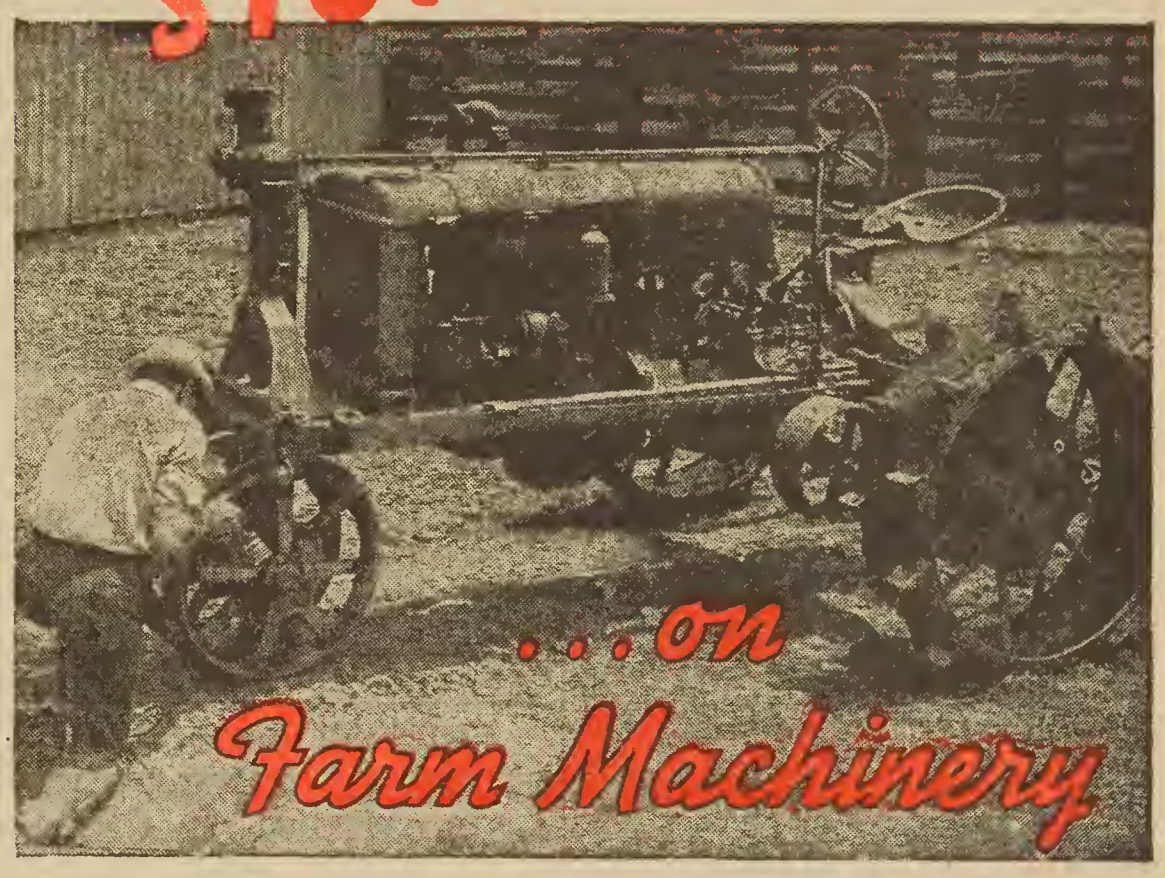
I saw in your last issue a couple of different things to kill woodchucks. I have tried most everything without much luck until I tried a remedy of my own which is simple to fix and costs hardly anything. If you will print it in your *American Agriculturist*, I think it will be a lot of help to a lot of farmers.

Take arsenate of calcium and dairy salt. Mix together about one-half of each and put about 2 or 3 tablespoons-

(*Continued on Page* 14)

"Next time your mother visits us, Dear, I hope she can sit in the shade of this tree!"

New WAR PRODUCT STOPS RUST...



A new Sinclair product, developed to prevent rusting of U. S. Army equipment, is now available to farmers. It's Sinclair Rust-O-Lene B. By painting or spraying this new product on metal parts, you keep your farm machines from rusting for many months, even when they are out in the open.

If applied correctly SINCLAIR RUST-O-LENE covers metal with a tough protective film that resists cracking, peeling or slipping.

Unlike oil or grease, Rust-O-Lene B "resists" washing off in the rain, and yet is easily removed with kerosene or gasoline.

It can be put right on wet surfaces. Applied over surfaces already rusted, it prevents further rusting for months. It is sold in barrels, 100 lb. drums and 25 lb. pails.

Get Sinclair Rust-O-Lene B now to save your machines and save you work. Phone or write your local Sinclair Agent today.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

FREEZER PAPER
LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

John V. Owens, Montour Falls, R-1, N. Y.

King's Heralds Male Quartet
FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Courses
ADULT • JUNIOR • BRAILLE • SPANISH • PORTUGUESE • GERMAN

Stations carrying program listed in local Newspaper Radio Log

BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53, CALIF.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves
Sired by King Constance Ormsby Ideal whose dam made over 600 lbs. fat, 4.0% as aged cow. Seven nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 24,439.00 lbs. milk, 3.9%. Out of high producing, high testing dams. Paul Sterusky & Son, Sunnyhill Dairy Farm, Little Falls, N. Y.

25 Holsteins—first calf heifers which are well-grown and nicely marked. Will freshen during the next three months.
E. A. NOBLE
SENECA CASTLE. NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY

BULLS: 1 mo. to service age. Sire—Foremost Peacemaker, 61 A. R. Daughters & Antietam Bright Lad—son of Langwater Vagabond and Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 lbs. fat AA Dams high records closely related Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., & Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS Smithville Flats, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULL, dropped July 6, 1942. Dam produced 13,877 lbs. milk, 739.7 lbs. fat. Sire—Foremost Prediction. Dam & Sire are by proven bulls. Dam highest producer of butterfat in 1940. O.H.I.A. Other details sent on request.
WILLIAM E. BENEDICT, Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y.

GUERNSEY
REGISTERED Guernsey cows for sale. Sired by Caumset Ranger 250777.
OTTO W. POST
SCIPIO CENTER, NEW YORK.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE BULL: Born October 25, 1943 Sire: A son of VISTA GRANOE KING whose daughters average 452 lbs. fat. Dam: Last record 10213 lbs. milk, 424 lbs. fat. Price $100.00 at farm.
ROBERT HILDYARD Hillcrest Farm, Ferndale, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS BULL
BORN MAY 27, 1943 — Sire is a son of Nevard of Bowerhome. Dam is a granddaughter of Nevard of Bowerhome and College Boy Sultan of Walhalla. T.B. tested. For price write BOX F.W. 591, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5. Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS — We are offering a very nice group of 7 heifers, all sisters, and one bull by M. P. Domino 15th, the great Rodes bull in Kentucky. All polled breeding.
GREYMOOR FARM, Canaan, N. Y.
BOB GENERAUX, Mgr. Phone Canaan 2407.

FOR SALE —
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS. ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Choice REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS Females. Bred to Envious Juana of Ravenswood, son of the great Envious Blackcap B. 6th, International Grand Champion 1939. This is the breeding that produced the $30,000.00 bull at Chicago this year.
E. B. CLARK, North Norwich, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus: For Sale, small herd. 10 cows, 3 heifers, top young bull. All registered Bangs and T. B. Accredited. Blood lines Glencarnock, Briarcliff, Balindallock close up to—Revelerica, Blackcap Revolution, Quality Marshall, etc.
Arthur H. Paine, M. D.
SUITE 810 Medical Arts Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

Aug. 2	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, New York.
Aug. 5	Burnside Ayrshire Sale, Howick, Quebec.
Aug. 9	Lancaster County Annual Ayrshire Auction, Lancaster, Penna.
Aug. 15	New Hampshire Guernsey Sale, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 16	Maine Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Skowhegan, Maine.
Aug. 17	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Skowhegan, Me.
Aug. 23	Ardrossan Farms Ayrshire Auction, Ithan, Pennsylvania.
Aug. 31	Third Annual Jefferson-Clarion County Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sales, Brookville, Pa.
Sept. 1	Third Annual Butler-Lawrence County Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sale, Butler, Pa.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 12	Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 3	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon, Vt.
Oct. 7	New York Ayrshire Production Sale, Cobleskill, New York.

Meetings

July 24	Annual Board Meeting, Poultry and Egg National Board, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 25-28	International Baby Chick Association Convention, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 5	Rhode Island Guernsey Field Day, Horseshoe Falls Farm, Shannock, R. I.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

PIGS FOR SALE
Husky young feeders. Berkshire & Chester, large Yorkshire and Chester crossed—6-8 wks., $5.00 each, 8-10 wks., $5.50 each. Ship what you want C.O.D.
Meadow Brook Farm, LEXINGTON, MASS. Box 17.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085
Choice young feeders. Berkshire and O.I.C. Chester and Yorkshire Crossed. 6-8 wks., $5.50 each. 8-10 wks., $6.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Carefully crated and selected to please you.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: to reduce size of flock will sell a number of Ewes ranging from lambs to five-year olds. Mostly grade Hampshire; also Hampshire Ram.
MURPHY FARMS South of Manlius, New York.

Gordon W. Tuller, Chelsea, Vt.

SHEEP: FORCED TO SELL—LACK OF HELP. Breeder's Flock Registered Shropshires. 28 Ewes (23 under 4 years), 25 lambs, 5 rams. Good breeding, excellent condition.
C. J. BARRETO
MILLERTON, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

DOGS

ATTENTION POULTRYMEN
GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS—light and dark wolf gray. Born June 6th. Can be shipped at six weeks. $30.00 EACH.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y. R.D. 3, Phone 138F12.

STOCK DOG PUPS
OLD FASHIONED BLACK AND BROWN
Bred for Work
WELLINGTON KLIPPLE
64 ELM STREET ILION, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: GERMAN POLICE DOGS—PUPPIES—Male — $17.50; Female $15.00.
JOHN SCHMALZ
SOUTH DURHAM, Post Office, ACRA, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED
POULTRYMAN to take full charge of five thousand layers. Must be able to handle same with good assistant. Near Oneonta, N. Y. Salary, $125.00 month, with modern house, light and fuel. APPLY BOX 514—BF c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED
POULTRYMAN, for incubators. Must prove his ability. Also a good man for broilers. Near Norwich, N. Y. Good Wages. Modern house and privileges. APPLY BOX 514—F. c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 12-FOOT INSULATED REFRIGERATOR BODY FROM 1936 CHEVROLET TRUCK. IN PERFECT CONDITION. INQUIRE:
HENRY E. SMITH
c/o RAY CHASEY FARM, R. D. 1, NUNOA, N. Y. TOWN OF WEST SPARTA

FOR SALE
COMBINE, INTERNATIONAL '42. INTERNATIONAL UPRIGHT GAS ENGINE 1½ 2½ HORSEPOWER.
R. E. GREGORY
AUBURN, ROUTE 5, NEW YORK.

WANTED: CORN HARVESTER—late model. Please state make, when bought, present condition and price asked F. O. B. your freight depot. Write Box 2,
JAY, New York (Essex County)

FOR SALE
CATERPILLAR TWENTY OR 10-20 McCORMICK DEERING ON RUBBER WITH MOWER.
GROVER WHEELER
CONSTABLEVILLE, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
* A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED R.O.P. — R. I. REDS BREEDING FARM AND RED-ROCK CROSS.
PROGENY TESTED FOR HIGH LIVABILITY.
ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCERS.
CIRCULAR AND PRICES ON REQUEST
C. & G. FARMS, BOX 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES. Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED REDS
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP
Grade A Pure Maple Syrup $3.75 per Gal.; Sugar Cakes 80c per lb.; 5 lb. cartons soft sugar $3.00. Prepaid. 3rd zone.
R. W. STEVENS
MONTGOMERY CENTER, VERMONT.

Question Box

(*Continued from Page* 13)

ful down arm's length in the hole. You need not plug the hole. Woodchucks are crazy for the salt and the arsenate will of course kill them.—*C. M., Savannah, New York.*

—A. A.—

MINERALS FOR HORSES

Is it advisable to provide horses with a mineral mixture and, if so, what is recommended?

With the exception of salt, a horse should get enough minerals if the roughage contains one-third legumes and the grain ration contains some wheat bran or linseed meal. Otherwise, giving the horse access to 2 parts of steamed bone meal and 1 part salt will handle the situation.

—A. A.—

RICKETS IN PIGS

Does keeping hogs on concrete floors cause rickets?

Pigs are likely to get rickets if they are kept inside, but concrete floors are not directly responsible. When pigs are allowed out on pasture, they very seldom get rickets. Where a pig has developed rickets, cod liver oil at the rate of 1 tablespoonful for a 75-lb. pig and 1 ounce for a 200-lb. pig is recommended.

—A. A.—

DE-HORNING CALVES

I would like definite directions for removing horns from calves.

The best time to do this is when calves are from 2 to 3 weeks old. Get a stick of caustic potash at a drug store. Clip the hair away from around the horn button. Then, wrap a piece of paper around the stick of potash for holding. Dip the end of the potash in water and rub the horn until the skin all around the button is raw. Then smear the raw spot with vaseline. The sore will heal quickly and the horn will not grow IF the job was done thoroughly. If all the horn tissues was not destroyed, there will be some horn growth and you will get a misshapen horn. The vaseline keeps the liquid from running down the head which will increase the size of the sore and might even run into the calf's eyes. Taking off a young calf's horns is very simple if directions are followed carefully.

—A. A.—

SHALL WE CAN IT, SMOKE IT OR FREEZE IT?

(*Continued from Page* 6)

toss around 58 quarts of strawberries every time he's sent to the home freezer to get out a pound of hamburg or a package of bullheads.

Use Them All!

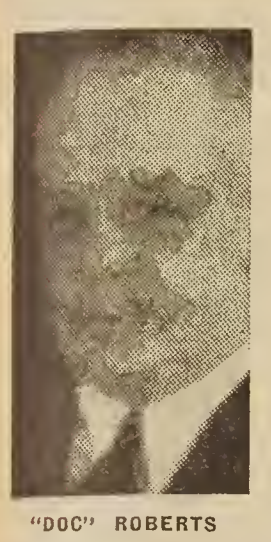
Let's see, where were we? The question was, I think—"Shall we can it, smoke it or freeze it?" Either way or all the ways, depending on what seems most convenient at the moment. When you get a freezer, or sign up at the plant, continue to keep the pressure cooker in good working order and don't chop up the smokehouse. You'll want both just as much as you ever did.

We're as enthusiastic about our freezer as you are about your buckrake. But the buckrake doesn't make it any cooler back in the mow. Neither will a freezer take all the backache and worry—nor the desirability of knowing how and having a little sense—out of putting up meat and fruit and vegetables when you have a surplus.

And even when you possess all the other machines and conveniences, I'd still keep the can-opener and tie it up with string so the boys can't take it out of the kitchen and leave it around. When a woman has been working all afternoon with the Ladies' Aid Society down at the church, and doesn't get home before dark, and her feet hurt, it's nice to be able to get supper all cooked out of a can from the kitchen shelf. Not often, of course, but once or twice a year, mebbe.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK slaughter for meat is becoming more a community enterprise every month. This is due, of course, to a lot of different factors, some new and some old. Practically any community in the Northeast is within short trucking range of city consumers and these cities consume more meat than the Northeast can ever produce. This is fundamental. The entire situation is really a matter of economics, (just plain dollars and cents). There are many livestock men who have shown very satisfactory profits these last few years with meat animals, and now with local slaughter and low-cost local distribution the spread between what they could get for the live animal and what the consumer is paying for meat is becoming narrower. Now if we add "home freezers for every kitchen", livestock for meat on every farm in the Northeast is bound to become general.


"DOC" ROBERTS

No, our farms are so situated geographically and so potentially productive, and we have been so slow to realize and capitalize on these advantages, even to the point of a defeatist attitude toward the Midwest and the range, that the future simply cannot go any further in the direction of lost opportunities. After all, a man made a better mousetrap, and you can produce meat cheaper, and now as then, the world will make a path to your door. The only thing is for us to be sure that that door is open.

All this may sound preachy, but in practice we here on the Buffalo market are now sending more cattle and lambs into little towns in New England, New Jersey and New York State than at any time in the past twenty years. Some weeks we have not been able to meet the demand and any week we notice that when these little "country orders" fall off, our markets fall off too.

PLENTY TO LEARN

This livestock business, like any other business, is not a fool's paradise. It takes time, thought and care. Many of our men have found it not difficult but exacting. Many more men will probably rush into livestock following the tremendous livestock liquidation of this year. My observation has been that a cattle section is successful because a few men have worked out the problems of that section and then other men are willing to follow. These men are willing to cooperate and in that way keep on learning. The same is true of lamb sections, etc. A good livestock man knows how limited his knowledge of animals really is, and learns new things every day while a poor livestock man, well—vice versa.

* * *

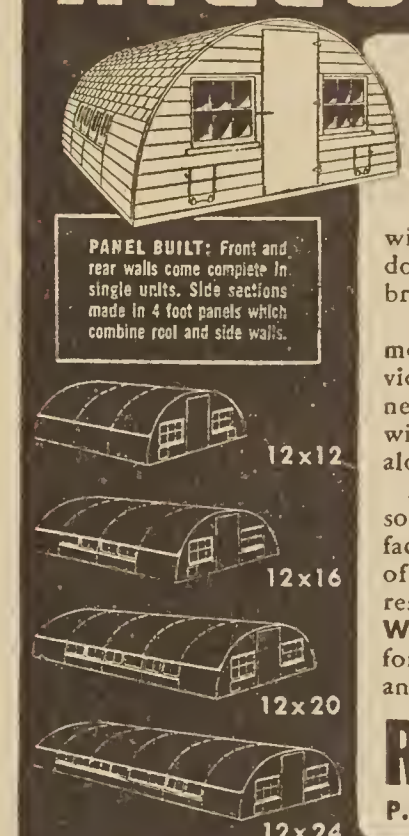
What about the different breeds? That's a question no livestock man likes to have thrown at him, largely because he believes that there is a breed for every type of farm or farmer and also because he has seen success and failure with all of them. This has been interestingly brought to me this past week, when I heard one of the best men in Northeastern agriculture say, "The man that first sent big Holstein cows into our little back hill farms ought to be shot." Then I read in the *American Agriculturist*, "Vermont, the dairyest State," and recalled arguments, real ones, between my boys as to the value of Jerseys over Holsteins and Holsteins over Jerseys. Isn't Vermont the Jersey state? So draw your own conclusions — but will still "betcha" that in any State it depends on the type of farm and more on the man on that farm than on anything else.

—A. A.—

ANGUS SHOW AT RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Plans are made to hold a New York State Aberdeen-Angus show at the Dutchess County Fair, Rhinebeck, New York, August 29th to September 1st, open to the world. All Angus breeders are invited to show. The classes are standard and there will be about $100 premium money in each class. Cattle will be judged August 30th by J. Garrett Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill., who has been selected to do the judging. Those to show their herds should write for entry blanks to S. H. Morrison, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. Rhinebeck is located on the New York Central Railroad and is fairly close to all those in the eastern states who wish to truck their cattle.

RILCO *Pre-fabricated* POULTRY HOUSE



READY TO ERECT QUICKLY

This modern Rilco building comes to your farm in panel sections—all ready for immediate erection. They are engineered and precision built in Rilco factories for tight weather-proof fit. Simply join panels together with bolts. This house is also demountable. It can be taken down easily—moved from farm or resold. Can be used as brooder, laying house, or utility structure.

Rilco laminated wood arches, strongest known framing members, are placed 2′ on centers for each panel thus providing double arch rafters where each 4′ panel joins its neighbor. Windows provide adequate light. Front end windows are large. Side windows in intermediate panels, along one side on all except 12′ x 12′ size.

Lumber throughout is carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned, full thickness. Shop prime coat of paint applied at factory. Floor panels optional. This Rilco poultry house is of minimum weight, yet stronger, more rigid, more wind-resistant; stands more wear, lasts longer.

Write for FREE Rilco folder illustrating Rilco rafters for barns, machine sheds, corn cribs and granaries, poultry and hog house. See the *extra value* of building the Rilco way.

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
P. O. BOX 106R — WILKES BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

Just Bait this FLY TRAP
and watch it FILL UP!

Catch Bushels of Flies with the

10 DAYS' CATCH

"SENTRY" Fly Trap

A MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD OF FLY CONTROL because the bait lures them to it in swarms. More protection from this enemy of man and animal . . . and you will actually save in spray.

Thousands in use at dairy farms, milk plants, canneries, restaurants, hotels, private homes, summer camps. . . NOW USED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Sturdily constructed—all metal—25 inches high—doubly rust proof—built to last for years of service.

Shipped Prepaid, Only $3.95--3 for $11.25

Complete with bait pan and full information

MONEY-BACK Guarantee

Limited Quantity. Send Check or Money Order Today!

BATH METAL PRODUCTS CO.
BATH, N. Y.

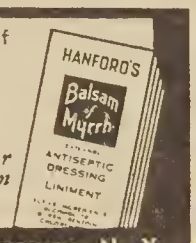
SHARONHURST FARM
Dispersal Auction Sale
SATURDAY, JULY 29, at 10 A. M.
Held at the farm on Rice Road,
ELMA, NEW YORK
12 Mi. from Buffalo, 5 Mi. from East Aurora
100 Head Holstein Cattle
90 registered, 10 high grade. Tuberculin and blood-tested. 83 milking cows and heifers in all stages of lactation, all under 6 years, mostly 3 and 4 yrs. old. 15 heifer calves and yearlings. Two high bred bulls, one is a famous proven sire. Herd has C.T.A. records. Good type. All richly bred.
Come to this big sale; held in a tent; lunch served.
All cattle sold without reservation.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

● Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

● *Large size bottle $1.25 — at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*



G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

BALMUR CREAM
A Household Ointment.
Send 10c to cover postage and packing for 35c
This bland, medicated dressing makes all the qualities of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh available in cream form for convenient personal use. Soothes irritated skin. Effective for cuts, minor burns. Used for chafing, chapping, sunburn and for baby's diaper rash.
Introductory sample tube
G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COW-POX SORES

Don't neglect the sores of cow-pox and let them become infected. Treat them *as soon as they appear* with Gambine Tincture or Ointment. Either will prove beneficial, but *both* is better. Apply Tincture first, let it dry, then apply Ointment. Don't let one cow infect your whole herd. Use Gambine *promptly*—it pays!
If your dealer cannot supply Gambine, write us.

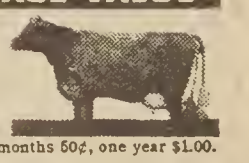
TINCTURE GAMBINE OINTMENT
Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

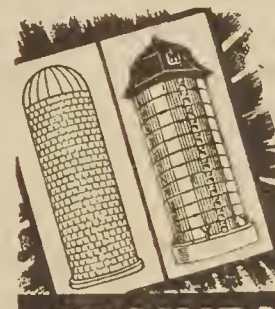
MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE



Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*



HELPFUL

If you are planning on a new silo to store more home-grown feeds, write NOW to Craine. You'll get helpful attention to YOUR needs.

CRAINE, Inc.,
724 Pine St.,
Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS

50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.

O. J. WARD & SON,
Candor, N. Y. Phone 3H or 3Y

DISPERSAL SALE ... Saturday, JULY 29, 1 p. m.

CORNING FARMS, GLENMONT, N. Y., on Route 9-W, 3 miles south of Albany

FARM AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT

3 GMC farm trucks with pickup bodies, 2 GMC's with platform bodies, 1 dump truck, Ford coupe, cattle trailer, Farmall tractor on rubber, Caterpillar tractor, Papec silage and hay chopper, hammer mill, corn loader, corn elevator, harvester, planter, rotary hoes, grain drill, thresher, hay loader, rakes. Tractor plows and harrows, reaper and binder, mowers, hay hoist, potato digger, fanning mill, hay wagons, racks, electric brooder, Killifer chisels with ditcher attachment, orchard tools, ladders, litter carrier, saddles, bridles, lumber, cream separator, electro pasteurizer, two 150 pasteurizer tanks, aerator, bottle washer, filler, milking machines, can washer, racks, pails, cans, band saw, planer, air compressor, electric hack saw and drill, miscellaneous.

ALL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION—THE FARM IS CLOSING OUT

DUNN & HARWOOD, *Sales Managers,* Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.

Baby Chicks

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males

U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant. BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. G-4, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS ... $12. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.D.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Plts. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	9.00	18.00	4.00
Black Minorcas	10.00	19.00	5.00
Barred & White Rocks	11.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $9.00-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $8.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES 21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

STRAWSER'S Quality Chicks

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$6.00
U.S. ROP Pedigree-Sired W. Leg.	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

Catalog Free Pullets 95% guar. BWD tested stock. Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Catalog FREE
Write McAlisterville Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer

Summer Poultry Problems

DURING the month of June I was on many poultry farms, mostly in the central part of the state. I went with various county agricultural agents, and we were stopping where calls had been requested. Problems found were varied, and usual for this season.

PULLORUM DISEASE is still much too frequently found. Nearly all chicks today come from hatcheries or breeding farms where a program for the control of pullorum disease is being carried on. Nevertheless, it is common for "breaks" to occur. Almost any big hatchery has at least one every season. While the fault may, and often does, lie with the man who sells the chicks, it also may lie with the purchaser. Many people do not realize that, and they usually want to jump on the producer with both feet at once. If a man has some pullorum carriers in his laying flock he might quite easily track some of the infection to the brooder house. I sometimes think that the feed man and the chick producer are a pair of goats. They often get blamed for troubles that started on the man's own place.

There is no cure for Pullorum disease, but it soon clears up. Some chicks die, some recover, and some never take it in the first place. All survivors are immune to any further outbreaks. It is those that had it and recovered that remain as carriers. They must be located by the blood test and removed if the adult flock is to be used for breeding.

COCCIDIOSIS also is still too common, although it is preventable. Probably the most common cause for an outbreak is too many chicks in one place. Another common cause is unsanitary conditions. Flowers of sulfur in the mash at the rate of one pound of sulfur to twenty of mash will put a quick stop to the bloody type of the disease, but unless you clean up the place both inside the brooder and outside, the trouble may return. Moving the chicks to a new location, and putting them in smaller flocks is an effective way to clean up.

RED MITES. Hot weather brings them out. They multiply like flies. They can knock a flock out of production, and even cause the death of some birds. Spray or paint with a mite killer or kerosene.

RUNTY CHICKS. This is the newest mystery disease. The chicks stop growing and their feathers become rough. There is not much mortality. After a while they snap out of it and eventually become normal pullets. It has occured on several brands of feed, and with chicks from some of the best breeders. The cause is still a mystery so there is not much one can do about it.

ADULT MORTALITY continues in all flocks throughout the year. It is likely to be spasmodic, running higher at some seasons than at others. Hot weather often increases the rate. Egg-laying troubles account for many deaths and little can be done to prevent them. Opening more windows, taking out partitions or doors, letting the hens outside where they can be in a breezy and shady place should help. Plenty of clean water is always advisable, cool if possible.

* * *

SOME DISINFECTANTS HARMFUL TO CHICKS

In the current issue of "Feathered-fax" the Massachusetts Experiment Station reports the discovery that creosote, mite paints, and anthracine oil may cause losses of chicks when these products are used in a brooder house just prior to putting in the chicks. They say that it is possible that other materials may be harmful also. Not all have been investigated.

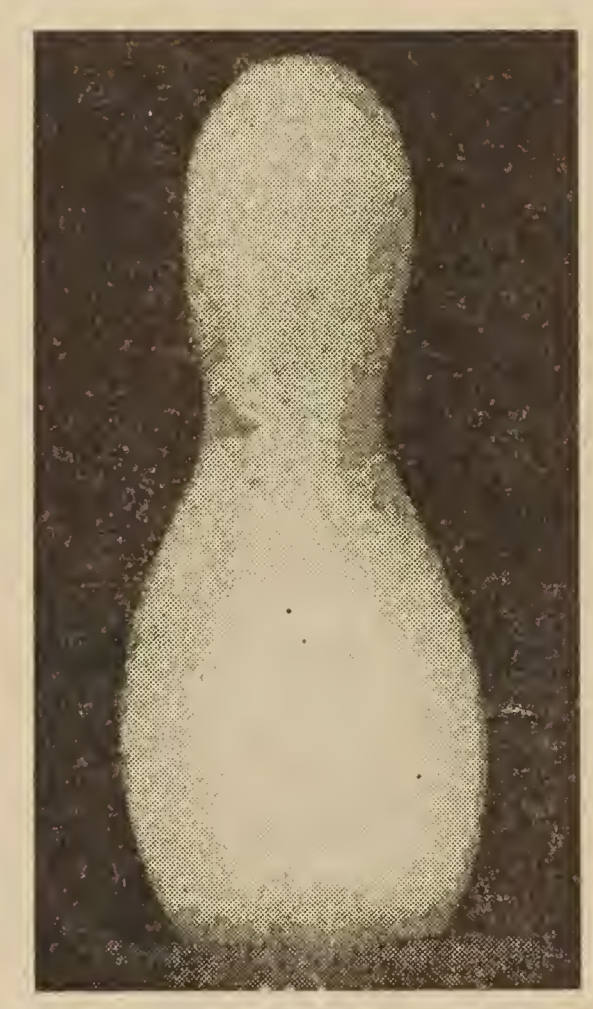
Apparently the damage is done by the fumes that the chicks breathe. No damage has occured where sufficient time has elapsed to allow the building to become well aired between applying the spray and putting in the chicks. Effects apparently are not immediate in all cases. Uneven growth and ragged feathering may not be noticed for a time, but at three to five weeks of age mortality begins. Chicks are droopy and stand huddled together with their eyes closed. There may be difficult breathing with some rattling noises and coughing. The condition could easily be mistaken for infectious bronchitis.

As a rule anthracine oil products and mite paints are not used to disinfect brooder houses. Coal tar disinfectants are commonly used, and these too give off fumes, especially when the brooder stove is started. It seems to me that there might be damage from them also. Certainly in the light of this report it is going to be advisable in the future to do all brooder house disinfection long enough before the chicks are due that the house may be dried out and aired out well before the chicks are put in.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

FOX MADE A MISTAKE

A fox which got into a poultry house one morning recently and killed 14 chickens made a serious mistake in not first checking the fighting caliber of the poultrykeeper. Frank Beneway, Ontario County, N. Y., master farmer, opened his henhouse door to behold a gory spectacle. The fox, interrupted in his raid, glared at the intruder. Beneway seized a short club which luckily happened to be nearby and rushed to the attack. A large fox dangling from the front of the barn tells who won. That chore finished, Frank looked over the chickens, found they had been bitten in the head and bled well, so the family canned 40 pounds of chicken against next winter's demands on the larder.—*Skeff.*



"A R. I. Red pedigreed pullet No. 431 which we own must have known of things to come as she laid this bowling pin shaped egg in the trapnest on Tuesday, June 6 or D-Day. It is one-half inch in diameter at the top, three-eighths inch in the middle, one inch at the widest part of the bottom and two and one-half inches in length. We all join with her in wishing the Allies a speedy 'strike' in the present conflict." — *Phillip and Joseph Alampi, Williamstown, N. J.*

Stop Picking

1944 PERFECTED **HELMETS** More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE

PRICES $2.95 per 100 $27.50 per 1000 POSTPAID

NEW IMPROVED **OPTIKS** Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. *Sample Free.* Dept. L.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
581 Sixth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

LAST WORD IN QUALITY

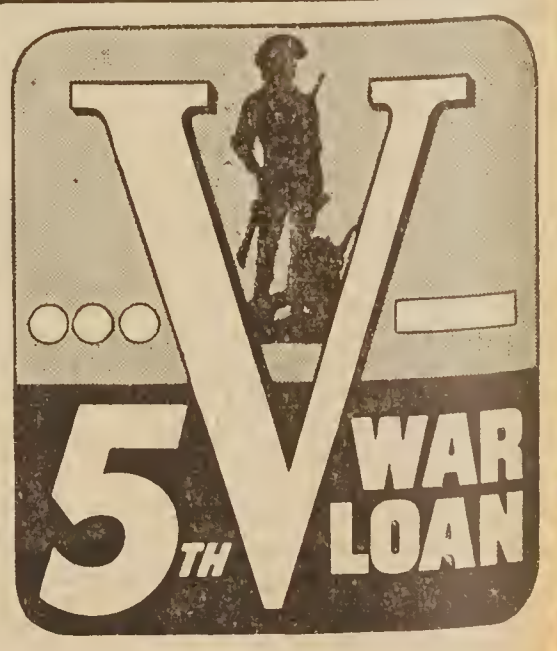
"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

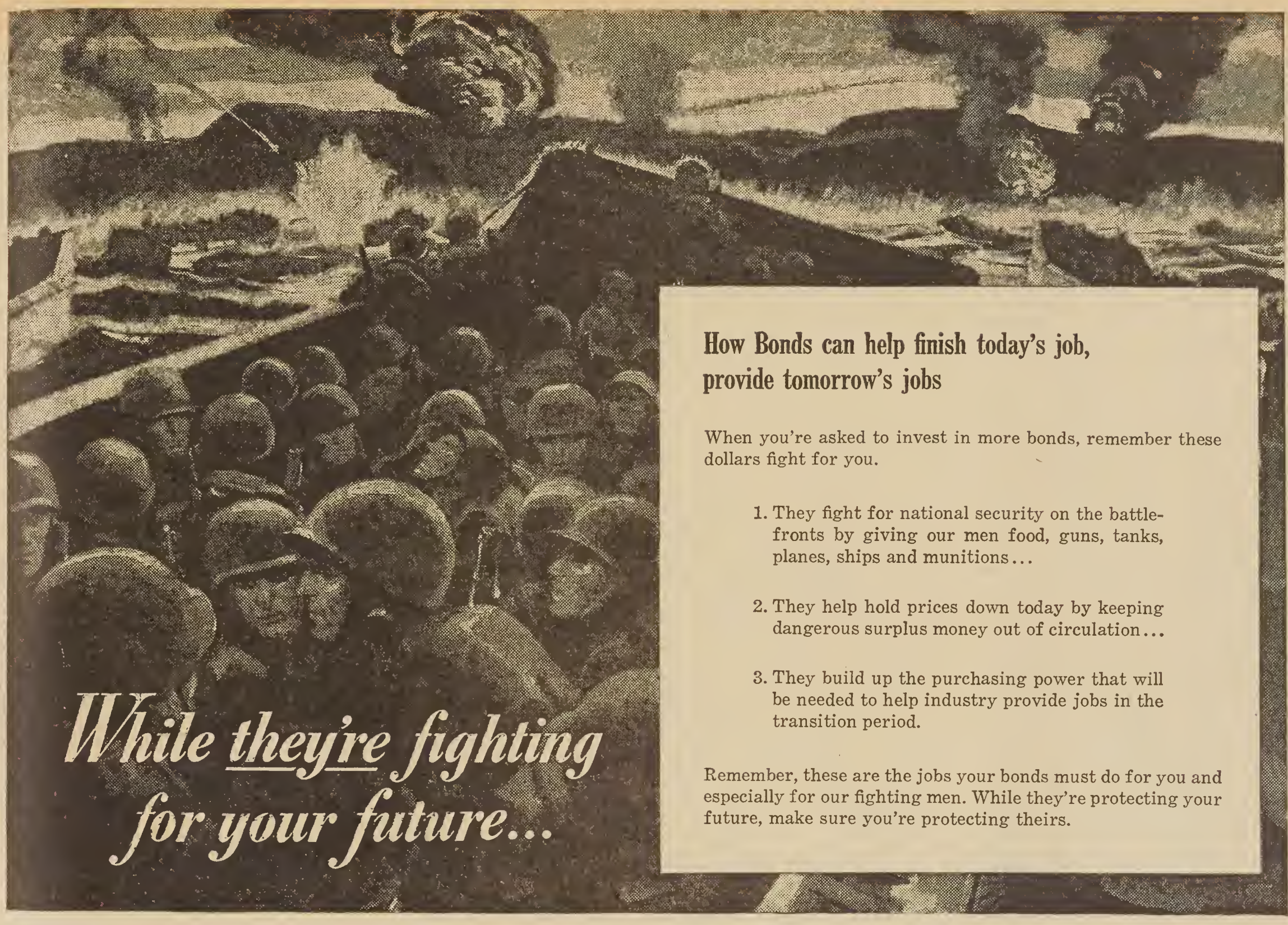
300 Acres; Good Bldgs.
Insurance $5500; attractive 11 rms., elec. & phone. 36 x 50 barn, 2 silos, etc.; about 175a for crops, pasture for 40 head stock, wood; on macadam hway., village handy; sacrifice — $3500, terms; pg. 35 Big Free Catalog—Bargains many States.
STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th Avenue, New York City 10.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

80-ACRE FARM REGISTERED CATTLE, EQUIPMENT—to be sold by private sale or at July 25 auction. Land class IV in Finger Lakes region. Brick house with electricity, bath, landscaping. Commuting distance from Cornell University. 1½ miles from Trumansburg with macadam road and school bus. With or without stock and equipment. 25 head registered Holstein and Guernsey calves and heifers, 15 bred.
PAUL GREEN
PHONE—46F2 TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.





How Bonds can help finish today's job, provide tomorrow's jobs

When you're asked to invest in more bonds, remember these dollars fight for you.

1. They fight for national security on the battlefronts by giving our men food, guns, tanks, planes, ships and munitions...
2. They help hold prices down today by keeping dangerous surplus money out of circulation...
3. They build up the purchasing power that will be needed to help industry provide jobs in the transition period.

Remember, these are the jobs your bonds must do for you and especially for our fighting men. While they're protecting your future, make sure you're protecting theirs.

BUY AND HOLD FIFTH WAR LOAN BONDS

Nickel, too, protects lives today, livelihoods tomorrow

Today the gun he fires is a better gun, the ship he sails is a better ship—because of Nickel.

Nickel added to steel and other metals gives them greater strength, toughness, and resistance to corrosion—helps to make our fighting equipment worthy of our fighting men.

Nickel will again be used for its peacetime purpose—helping other metals improve the peacetime products you will buy with your war bond savings—the products that mean jobs and prosperity.

Today, manufacturers with problems involving metals are invited to consult our technical staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... sole producers of MONEL*... producers of other high-Nickel alloys.*

SHORT CUTS IN Cooking

By Mrs. Paul Townsend

THIS year most of us are trying to save household hours in order to have more time for outside duties. In the culinary department of our household, we try to accomplish this by devoting whole days to plain country cooking, stocking the refrigerator with cooked staples, so that on laundry or canning or Red Cross days appetizing meals may be prepared in a minimum of time. Lacking a refrigerator, a screened cupboard in the cool cellar keeps food well.

I usually start one of my "cooking" days making vegetable soup. In summer the garden, and in winter the cellar and storeroom, will provide onions, celery, tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, carrots, beans and peas. The refrigerator may yield some leftover vegetables, also beef and gravy. The dried onions are browned in a little butter while the other vegetables are being diced. All are seasoned with salt, pepper and celery seed, then simmered together for several hours.

Vary the Beans

On such days I like to cook enough beans at one time for soup, boiled beans, and baked beans. They require long, slow cooking and unlike many vegetables may be warmed over successfully.

I soak the beans over night, parboil, season and cook slowly until nearly done, then take out about one-third and put in a bean pot for baking, adding tomato sauce, molasses, and a very little ginger and mustard. A whole onion is buried in the center of the beans and very thin slices of pork or bacon are put on top. They are baked all day, and water added as needed.

At the same time I finish cooking the remainder of the boiled beans. Some of them I boil with sliced onions, pepper, celery and tomatoes, and then strain and serve as bean soup with a thin slice of lemon in the center of each dish.

Wash Lots of Potatoes

One task on these cooking days is to wash a big pan of potatoes, enough to last at least a week. This saves daily trips to the cellar or garden and the daily handling of dirty, gritty potatoes, which I greatly dislike. Potatoes of the right size for baking or boiling may be quickly selected from the pan which is kept covered from the light. When there is a good fire in the range I bake enough potatoes for several meals, as the baked ones are much better for creamed potatoes. If they are boiled, the skins are left on, not only to save vitamins but because they may be peeled more quickly after cooking.

SHIPWRECK (Spanish Rice)

2 cups raw sliced potatoes
1 cup sliced onions
¼ cup sliced green pepper
2 cups tomatoes
1 lb. hamburger
1 cup raw rice
Salt and pepper

Combine and bake 1½ hours in moderate oven; cover casserole for about an hour, then take cover off to brown.

A woman I know says she feels she is prepared for any emergency if she has white sauce on hand. It may be used for creamed dried beef, chicken or cod fish, in scalloped potatoes, in macaroni and cheese and in many other dishes. This way of making it eliminates standing over the hot stove to stir it and guarantees a smooth product:

Easy White Sauce

2 cups milk
4 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt

Scald milk and put in top of double boiler. Blend flour, butter and salt into a ball, drop in hot milk, cover and cook 15 minutes over boiling water. Beat with rotary egg beater until smooth. I double this recipe and store in quart jar in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

Another dish I like to prepare on cooking days is:

BEEF LOAF

I find that this is a good time, too, to bake beef loaf. Since we have canned beef I use that instead of the usual ground fresh beef and find that it works satisfactorily. Seasonings are important and may be varied from time to time. Tomatoes may be used in place of milk, and lacking herbs a tiny pinch of poultry seasoning does nicely.

We like homemade boiled salad dressing on lettuce and tomatoes. I combine it with chili sauce for Russian dressing and add a little curry powder and celery seed for cabbage and potato salads. This is the basic recipe:

BOILED SALAD DRESSING

½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon mustard
½ cup vinegar (diluted)
4 egg yolks OR
2 whole eggs
2 tablespoons butter or substitute

Mix dry ingredients with vinegar and cook five minutes. Cool slightly and add to beaten eggs. Place over double boiler. Cook about 8 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add butter last. Corn syrup may be substituted for part of the sugar.

LUSCIOUS SWEET APPLES

When sweet apples are in season we like these cooked down until they are dark, rich and transparent. First they are washed and cored, but not pared; then put in a big kettle with hot water to cover, sweetened as for apple sauce with corn syrup and light extracted honey, and boiled slowly all day.

APPLE SAUCE THE EASY WAY

Wash and core apples; cook rapidly until tender. Put through vegetable press and sweeten to taste with sugar, corn syrup and a very little honey.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING

I use the same work-saving idea in making butterscotch and chocolate puddings as in making white sauce. This chocolate pudding is rich and velvety:

2 tablespoons butter
⅓ cup cocoa
⅔ cup sugar
¼ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs OR 4 yolks
2 cups milk

Scald milk and butter and put into top of double boiler. Blend sugar, flour, salt and cocoa and dump into hot milk. Cover and cook 20 minutes over boiling water. Beat with rotary egg beater and cool slightly. Add beaten eggs and cook for two minutes stirring all together. Beat again and add vanilla.

With all this food from the farm and garden in the refrigerator, we have the foundation for a number of delicious vitamin-rich meals from soup to dessert.

THE REAPER

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

The unreaped square in the meadow,
The patch of untidy grass,
Was never left there by accident
Where blade and mower pass.

For deep in the uncut clover,
Out of the bending wheat,
A meadow lark's song each morning
Made the reaper's toil more sweet.

Sew SUCCESSFULLY

No. 4

Believe Your Tape Measure

By HELEN POWELL SMITH
Cornell Clothing Specialist

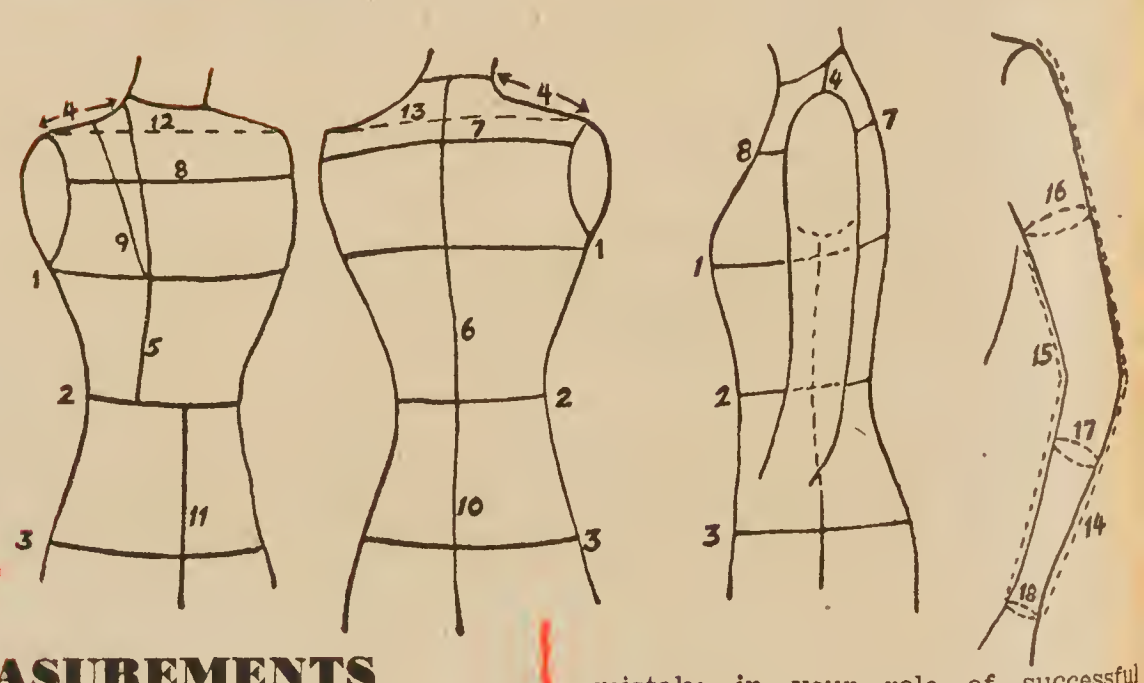
NOW IS the time to face the fact that you may have been a perfect size 16 ten years ago, but that you are frankly size 40 now. Only in this way can you save yourself time and trouble in altering your pattern and achieving a finished garment that looks as if it were really made for you. Don't be fooled just because you wear a certain size in ready-to-wear. Believe your tape measure!

In buying your pattern, it is important to buy one in a size that corresponds to your present bust measurement. Have some one take this measurement for you carefully. This is taken with a good tape measure across the fullest part of your bust and continues around your body about 1 inch below your armholes and across your back. This line forms a slight curve up from the front to the back. It is a snug, but not a tight measurement.

Remember that a good pattern designer puts in the amount of ease that is needed over and above the actual bust size to give the desired effect for the particular frock. When you buy a pattern too small, you are making a mistake in your role of successful sewer.

There are a number of basic measurements worth knowing and remembering so that you can more satisfactorily alter your pattern. Every correction you can make before you cut out your dress means that much less fitting to be done. Keep a record of the measurements suggested here and check them every season. It is difficult to measure yourself accurately, so work with a friend and measure one another carefully and accurately. Wear a smooth fitting, simple tailored dress. Before you start to measure, fasten a one-half inch cotton tape firmly and snugly around your natural waistline.

(Next: No. 5—Why Alter Your Pattern?)



Keep a record of your own measurements and check them every season. Numbers on sketched form correspond to those in table of measurements.

PERSONAL MEASUREMENTS

_____ (Date)

(Numbers correspond to those on sketched form)

1. Bust .....
2. Waist .....
3. Hip (7" below waistline) .....
4. Shoulder length .....
5. Front blouse length .....
6. Back blouse length .....
7. Across back ..... (4" below base of neck)
8. Across Chest ..... (3" below base of neck)
9. Bust point ..... (from center shoulder)
10. Back skirt length .....
11. Front skirt length .....
12. Front shoulder point width .....
13. Back shoulder point width .....
14. Outside arm length .....
15. Inside arm length .....
16. Girth of upper arm .....
17. Girth of lower arm .....
18. Wrist .....

OFFSET THE HEAT

No. **3834** is a delightful version of the very popular pinafore; it is a good uniform for play or housework. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 4¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3533**—Soft butterfly sleeves and a sweet square neck make this a real find for little girls of 2 to 8. Besides it is easy to make and to keep clean. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric, 1¾ yards edging.

No. **3600**—Plain pastel or the well-liked striped or checked cottons would interpret becomingly this slim trim shirt-waister. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3750**—"There's something about a sailor" dress that keeps you looking your prettiest even on the hottest day. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric, 1¾ yards braid.

No. **3742**—There's nothing smarter, or cooler either, than a tailored two-piecer in a gay plaid or striped gingham. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

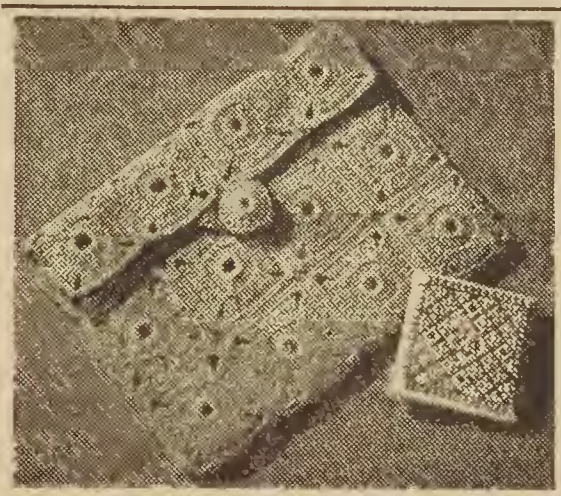
No. **2775** lends itself to the soft-textured, gay-flowered summer prints to make a charming all-occasion frock. Its pencil-slim basque makes it becoming in all sizes from 12 to 46. Size 36, 2⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for the new Summer Fashion Book which has more than 175 colorful and wearable designs for every age, every size and every occasion; OR 25c for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

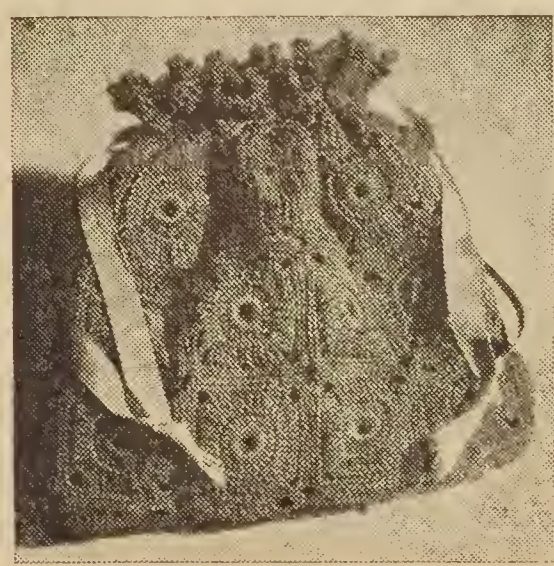
—A. A.—

DRIED VEGETABLES FOR CIVILIAN USE

The onion is now the only dehydrated vegetable that is under order setting aside the total pack for government war needs. Beets, cabbage, rutabagas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and carrots have been removed from set aside restrictions. This will afford opportunity to learn public reactions to foods preserved in this way. Quality of refreshed products, storage conditions, convenience, and costs will be important factors which will guide the public in reaching its verdict which will in large measure determine the domestic peace-time possibilities of dehydrated vegetables.—*Paul Work.*



SUMMER HANDBAGS: Crocheted articles of all kinds are very popular just now: Handbag No. 2681 is made by joining together a simple motif to form either a drawstring or envelope type of pocketbook. Enclose 3 cents and ask for instruction sheet from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



"You want to speak to my daughter? What age-group do you have in mind?"

Portrait of a Patriot
IN TUNE WITH OUR TIMES

She lets no fruit waste . . . makes Jams and Jellies the easy, modern, certain way—with Certo

MODERN! Certo is the famous, pure fruit pectin that revolutionized jelly-making. It makes success with jams and jellies easy—as easy for the inexperienced as for "old hands at it." It has helped many a jelly champion to win blue ribbons, too, for this modern short-boil method with Certo gives lovely clear jellies with delicious fresh-fruit flavor.

EASY! With Certo, you don't have to "boil the juice down" to the point where you hope it will jell. Just *½-minute boil* for jelly—a minute for jam—does the trick. You're all through—your beautiful paraffined glasses gleaming in a row—within *15 minutes* after the fruit is prepared!

CERTAIN! Certo helps all fruits jell just right. Just follow the specific directions for handling each kind of fruit—a book of 90 recipes with every bottle of Certo!

Your CERTO BONUS—4 extra glasses from the same amount of fruit

- The short-boil method of making jelly with Certo saves juice . . . gives you 11 glasses instead of the 7 you'd get from the same amount of juice used the old-fashioned way.
- 4 extra glasses of tender, sparkling jelly to add fruity food-energy and color to next winter's meals! 4 extra glasses to eke out rationed spreads and help you make nutritious, appetizing sandwiches for the lunchbox carriers in your family!

A Product of General Foods

CERTO *helps you Save the Fruit*

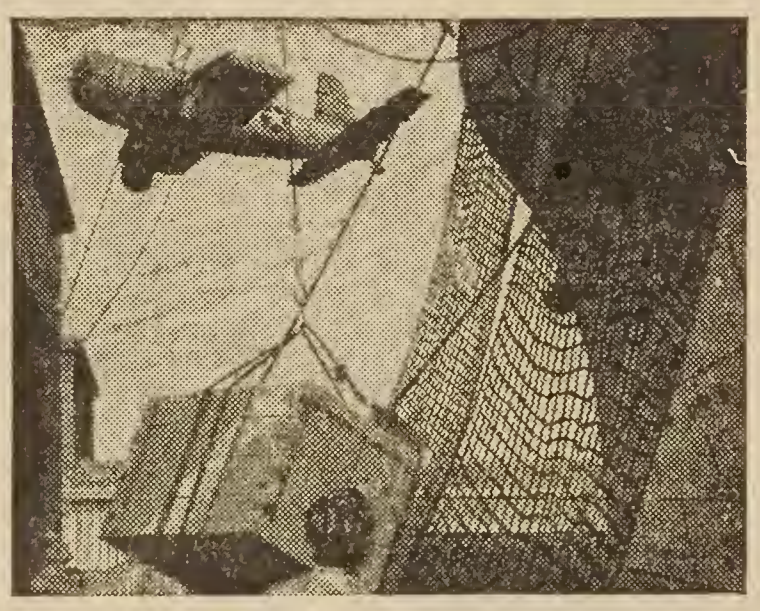
4 days out—4 days back—
and the weather be damned!

1. This Liberator Express pilot has just brought his ship in—the end of a round-trip run on the longest air-freight haul in the world. From India, 14,000 miles away, to Patterson Field, outside Dayton, Ohio...for the Air Service Command.

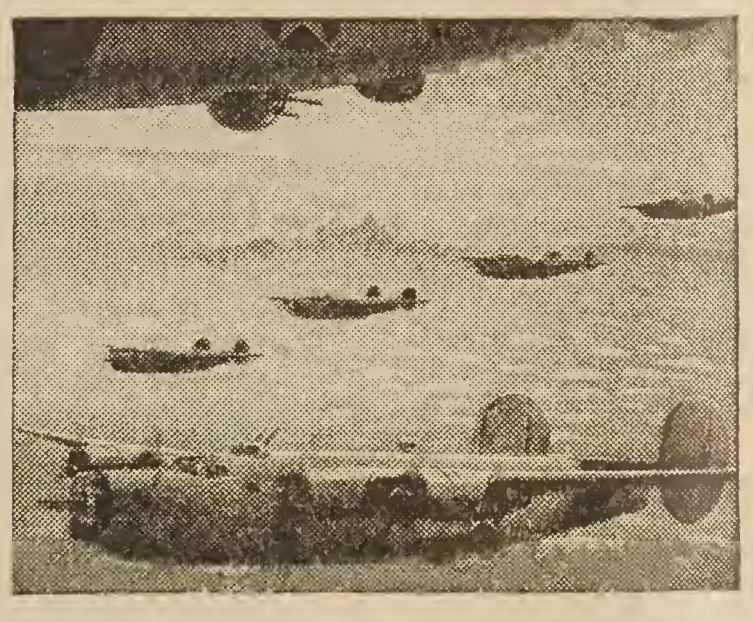
2. Day in, day out, the huge Liberator Express transport planes make the flight to the very fringe of Jap-held Burma and back. The boys who fly this shuttle run—in all kinds of weather—call it the 8-day "Pony Express,"—4 days out, 4 days back.

3. Each Liberator Express carries many tons of aircraft parts and supplies urgently needed by American airmen based halfway around the world. Magnetos, fuel pumps, jungle kits, propellers, starters, aircraft engines, radios, and other vital accessories.

4. The India run is only one of the ways in which we're solving the problem of supply the world over. The furious tempo of Allied aerial warfare calls for miracles of transportation, not only by air, but over highway, by rail, and on the sea.



5. Supplies, brought by truck and train, are lowered into the holds of waiting ships. Often, part of the cargo consists of fighter planes which have been flown from factory to dock. Our transoceanic shipping is truly a bridge of supply to Victory.



6. As in war, the plane, the train, the truck, and the ship must also team up together to help rebuild the peacetime world. But the plane will also have a *second* role to fulfill: it can well become our most effective means of ensuring a lasting peace.

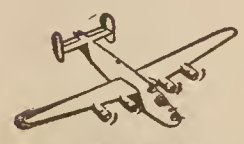
No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation has twelve divisions, located as follows:

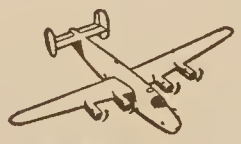
San Diego, Calif.	Fort Worth, Texas	Wayne, Mich.
Vultee Field, Calif.	New Orleans, La.	Dearborn, Mich.
Fairfield, Calif.	Nashville, Tenn.	Allentown, Pa.
Tucson, Ariz.	Louisville, Ky.	Elizabeth City, N.C.
Miami, Fla.	*Member, Aircraft War Production Council*	

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

FROM "FLYING JEEPS" TO LEVIATHANS OF THE AIR

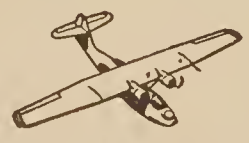


LIBERATOR ... 4-engine bomber



LIBERATOR EXPRESS ... transport

CORONADO ... patrol bomber



CATALINA ... patrol bomber

VENGEANCE ... dive bomber

VALIANT ... basic trainer

RELIANT ... navigational trainer

SENTINEL ... "Flying Jeep"

Summer Comes to Hillside Farm

(*Continued from Page* 1)

means deeper plowing and more frequent harrowing, have given us the edge on quack but I do not know that it has done much for mustard which is very serious here because only on fertile soils with plenty of lime does mustard really run riot.

The Canada thistle came to the farm within my father's memory but by the time I arrived on the scene it was a much-feared and almost universal pest. Somehow or other-like many new importations, both weeds and insects-it has lost its initial vigor and we no longer think much about it. Mallow (Malice or "Cheese-plant") and purslane (pusley) are still troublesome garden pests but for some reason I never see them in the fields away from the barn. They seem to me to be "domesticated" weeds.

WHEAT IS SPOTTY

Our wheat and my neighbors' wheat is spotty. Where it faced the south or east and had some snow covering, it is splendidly promising. Where the snow blew off, the winter was hard. Our wheat this year faced the west and some of it is very thin. Because of the spring weather, however, any plants that did survive have made a very much better showing than seemed possible six weeks ago. Like the oats, wheat from now on needs at least moderately dry weather if it is to stand up and fill. Our field, now not much more than well headed out, has a couple of spots that are going down.

As a family, we are fond of green peas the year around. On April 20th, I sowed eleven pounds of peas, sprinkling them in rather carefully so that a pound of seed plants almost exactly one hundred feet of row. This was about the earliest possible date on this farm this spring and then we had to select a well-drained plot. We have at least eleven hundred feet of row and four hundred and fifty feet of this has been planted with the Telephone variety and are on woven wire fence for trellis. On June 24th we picked a good mess of Blue Bantam which is sixty-five days from seed.

The traditional date for the first green peas on this farm is Fourth of July but we are beating it by a long ways. With us, making a succession planting of peas usually fails to work out. The best plan is to sow all of them at the earliest practical date, using at least three varieties ranging from extra early sorts to Telephone or Strategem. This should give a pea season covering rather more than two weeks. When the pea season shall have come to a close on this farm, we hope to have not less than one hundred quart boxes of peas in the deep freezer down cellar.

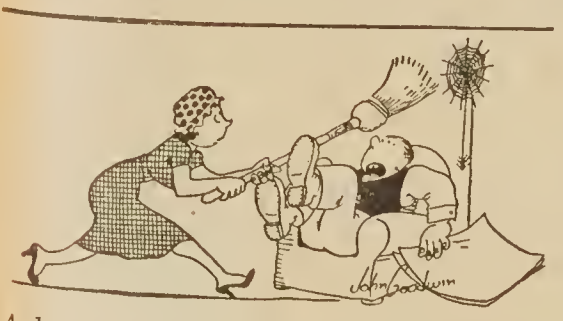
EROSION THREATENS

It has been a bad spring for soil erosion. Dashing rain on soils already full of water has swept tons of surface soil down to the bottom of the hill and sometimes clean off the farm. As I get older, I find that I am becoming almost painfully soil-erosion-conscious. Some fifty odd years ago I was a student in what has since become the New York State College of Agriculture. Of course I took Professor George Caldwell's Course in Agricultural Chemistry — three lectures a week for a full college year. Almost all his data and experimental finding were of European origin, English, French or German. American Agricultural science was still too young to have published much investigational or experimental work. But the Doctor was particularly strong on such questions as how much nitrogen was added to the soil by the yearly rain fall and especially how much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash were leached away in the drainage waters, but I doubt if he or anybody else at that period had thought about how many tons of top soil are lost from a hilly corn field every time we have a dashing thunder shower.

Of course it is a loss that we cannot wholly avoid unless we can become all-grass farmers which does not work as well in practice as in theory. This spring has been a bad one in that regard but there is one steep field on this farm which has become simply erosion-proof. I refer to the hill close behind our barn which has been in permanent pasture for a good many years. All it gets is plenty of grazing, some super phosphate and a lot of odds and ends of manure. I mean manure other than that derived from cattle. Cows almost refuse to graze grass the first season after the application of cow manure but this is not true when hen house cleanings are spread. This field was originally seeded down with one of the special pasture mixtures of many different grasses and legumes. The catch of seeding was so poor we did not know if it was worth saving. Now after the passing years there is almost nothing left except blue-grass and white clover and the sod is so dense and lawn like that no water short of a stream from a fire engine hose could make any impression on it. I state this with confidence, remembering that a very few weeks ago Editor Ed. walked over this field and he will testify as to whether or not I write the truth.

Whatever may be the faults of this old northeastern agricultural country —this much at least may be said in its behalf. Anything resembling a general failure of all crops is wholly unknown. Seed time and harvest here do not fail and I am serenely confident that when October comes and the results of the crop year are footed up, it will be found that the men and the cattle will be fed.

—A. A.—



A husband can't quite understand
A grim-faced, swishing wife,
Who thinks the job of cleaning house
The prime import of life.

But if she'd only finish things,
He wouldn't yell or care;
He hates to have her chasing dirt
That really isn't there.

—John Goodwin, Hubbard, Iowa.

TOUGH SOD

(*Continued from Page* 5)

of the fire. At last Allen stirred and said:

"Betty, darling, do you know what I've been thinking all day? Every time I've looked at you I've had to pinch myself to see if I was awake, for it doesn't seem possible that you are really mine. You're so beautiful and so sweet and good and lovely."

Betty sighed happily, and as she snuggled deeper into his arms, said:

"That's the way I feel about you, too, darling. I've loved you for so long, and now at last we have this wonderful happiness of being together. I wish we could always keep our love and our marriage just like it is today."

Then she added:

"But I don't suppose folks would amount to much if their characters weren't developed through trouble. So I say let the troubles come just so long as we can meet them together!"

"Yes", said Allen, holding her close to him, "it's you and I against the world."

"No, you big fighting redhead", said Betty tenderly, "it's you and I *with* the world!" The End.

Bearing up well

He's carrying quite a load but he's doing all right. And he's mighty grateful for your help — especially when Long Distance circuits are crowded.

Then the Long Distance operator may say—"Please limit your call to 5 minutes." Saving telephone time is important in wartime.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

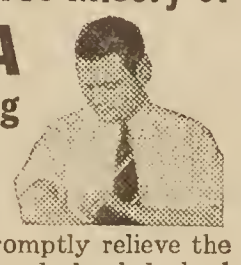
If *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start *at once*—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Effective Home Treatment Promptly Relieves Misery of ECZEMA

Also aids healing



First applications of wonderful soothing medicated Zemo — a doctor's formula—promptly relieve the itching and burning and also help heal the red, scaly skin. Amazingly successful for over 35 years! First trial of marvelous clean, stainless *liquid* Zemo convinces! All drug stores. In 3 sizes.

ZEMO

Coming to PHILADELPHIA ?

Rooms with Bath for $3.00

HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN Radios in Every Room.

39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

YOUR HOME IN NIAGARA FALLS

Within two blocks of all transportation, a block from scenic Niagara. All outside rooms. Home of the Indian room Cocktail Lounge.

Write for Folder and Rates.

HOTEL NIAGARA

Langford H. Vanderslice, Mgr.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

BOYDEN SPARKES in his recently published book, "Zero Storage in Your Home" (Doubleday Doran), attributes the development of the farm freezer to the editor of this page.

If Mr. Sparkes is right, and I'm human enough to hope he is because I honestly believe that the farm freezer will do a tremendous lot to improve country living, *I would now like to move in to protect the invention.*

A Tremendous Demand

There is backed up today, from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to Florida, a tremendous volume of orders for farm freezers and zero storage boxes. This fact is such common knowledge that all kinds of manufacturers are getting ready to reap the harvest. *Many of these concerns have not had the slightest experience either with freezing apparatus or with the maintenance of low temperatures.*

Sales Appeal Versus Service

In order to cover up their lack of experience and to beat the other fellow to the market, these newcomers to the field have sucked even the experienced concerns into a competitive race which promises little but trouble for the future owners of farm freezers.

In this race, non-essentials are emphasized to the almost complete exclusion of those factors which make a farm freezer really work.

The matter of convenience is overemphasized and constantly plugged in advertising when, as a matter of fact, there aren't enough farm freezers out to enable housewives to establish by experience what is convenient. Then all sorts of attempts are made to add eye-appeal and to stream-line the boxes.

Now these developments are all right in their place *but their place is most certainly not to divert attention away from those fundamentals of construction which really make a farm freezer effective and durable.*

If you're going to buy a farm freezer, what you really want to know about it is (1) how well it is insulated, (2) how much unfrozen food may safely be put into it at one time, (3) how reliable and foolproof is the compressor, (4) how tight and durable are the doors.

You will want to know, too, how much current it may be expected to consume, how often you are going to have to defrost it, how well it will hold its temperature if the current goes off (a function which is of course directly related to the amount and efficiency of the insulation).

These are facts which really determine the value of the farm freezer. *Unfortunately they are facts which most of the would-be manufacturers of farm freezers seem determined to avoid.* Instead they give you stories about boxes so inconvenient that you lose last year's products in them and draw you off into debates about the theoretical merits of top-openers and side-openers.

Farms Need Protection

It is estimated that well over one hundred thousand farm freezers will be purchased by New York State farmers alone in the years immediately following the close of the war. At an average cost of $250. apiece these boxes are going to cost farm people a lot of money.

During the war, we have seen hundreds of reconditioned ice cream cabinets bought up at practically junk prices. sold for freezing and storing food. *Many of these cabinets* with a second-hand value of around $100, have sold at $600, $800, and even $1200 apiece.

In view of this record, of the plans of fly-by-night manufacturers, and the reluctance of even established concerns to deal squarely with the facts in the farm freezer field, the public surely needs protection.

I have thought of suggesting to Editor Eastman that, as farm freezers come on the market, the resources of the *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation be used to buy them and have them first tested for performance and then torn down and their construction studied by some competent authority capable of rendering an unbiased report on their value.

* * *

A MINOR TRAGEDY

During the late afternoon of June 30, our white Brahman heifer hove in sight with a little black calf at her heels. During the evening we watched the pair but did not go near them because the heifer was obviously very nervous. They seemed to be getting along all right, though I noticed the heifer did not seem to like to let the calf suck.

About three o'clock on the morning of July 1, I was awakened by the most mournful lowing I've ever heard come from the throat of a cow. I sensed that something had happened but it was too dark to do anything about it at that hour. The next morning we saw the heifer in the pasture, but no calf. Being a little doubtful about approaching her on foot, I saddled Tatters and rode down toward her. As I approached she ran off to the south so I turned to the north and by watching Tatter's ears soon located in a clump of weeds the scene of a minor tragedy. In the center of a circle about ten feet in diameter lay the little black calf stone dead and somewhat the worse for wear. The tracks in the circle told the story of what had happened.

Sometime during the night the heifer had hidden her calf in the weeds and gone off to graze. Here it had been discovered by our sorrel mules, Jack and Sandy,—probably Sandy because he is the mischievous one of the pair. What happened then is hard to tell. Whether the heifer returned to defend her calf and thereby excited the mules or whether Sandy, in sheer devilment, tried to play too roughly with it is anyone's guess. At any rate there in the early morning hours came to an end our first experiment in cross-breeding Brahmans.

There, too, came to an end the guessing contest in which so many readers of this page have participated, because with no calf to photograph, we have no evidence to settle the contest. These facts however were established: (1) The calf was coal black, not a white hair on it. (2) It was without question hornless. (3) It was a bull. Whether or not it would have a hump I do not know.

Of course the calf wasn't worth any more than any other bob so we started out to get the heifer to adopt a newborn Holstein calf. We made some progress but then decided to give up the idea and let the heifer go back to the pasture and, after a while, beef her. She has grown a wicked pair of horns and has become just too bossy to keep around with other cattle.

* * *

SEEDING TAKES A BEATING

This year, in common with nearly everyone else, we have a tremendous growth of wheat straw. As a result our grass and clover seedings, which started out very well and should have continued to do well because of the rainy weather, are very, very puny. On the ground from which we removed the wheat for silage, it looks as though they would make a stand of hay, but where the wheat has been left for grain, particularly where it has gone down, they look pretty hopeless.

Speaking to Professor Richard Bradfield of Cornell about this condition, he made the remark that he was of the opinion that the best way to establish a seeding with wheat is to disc it in after the wheat has been harvested. Although we didn't plan it that way, it looks as though we're going to have to try out Professor Bradfield's suggestion if we are to have the hay we need next year.

* * *

COW AND CALF

Livestock slaughterers tell me that there is a heavy liquidation of breeding beef cattle taking place in the Northeast. They also point out a bet which it would seem a good many dairymen are missing. They say that they get a good many dairy cows which are still giving enough milk to fat a calf. They point out that if these cows were used to fat a calf before they were sold, it would add anywhere from 25 to 75 per cent to what they bring. We have tried this out with two or three cows at Sunnygables this summer and found that it is surprising how good a veal can be made by a cow giving relatively little milk.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

LAST night we had our first good rain in over two months. There is nothing official yet, but the guesses are running from an inch to two inches of rain. In any event, it was a lot of rain coming from a series of thunder showers. Although it caught me with 35 acres of hay ready to bale this morning, the benefits of the rain far offset the loss of the quality in the hay.

The chief advantage of the rain for local farmers is that it catches up our irrigation. Although most of us think that we have ample water supply from our irrigation wells, a two-month period of high temperature, strong winds and humidity down around five each day soon get us behind. It has been nip and tuck all spring keeping our water up to our crops. It takes planning for every operation not only to keep cultivation from interfering with haying, but to keep haying, cultivating, planting late maize, and harvesting oats from interfering with the best flow of water. Just when you think everything is going fine, you think of some phase that has been forgotten. The rain leaves us where we can forget about the irrigation for a few days at least.

PRISONER-OF-WAR LABOR

With a marked shortage of day labor for chopping cotton, I contracted for prisoners of war to chop my cotton on an acre basis this year. The prisoners this year are Italians. Our local camp has a limited supply of prisoner labor this summer and unfortunately, I was one of the last farmers to start using this labor.

The prisoners which were furnished me were the cut-backs from the bunches that other farmers had been using. As a result they worked out very unsatisfactorily. Some were shell-shocked, and others were just plain ornery. They were very inefficient, so after six days I decided they were costing me too much and turned them back.

Since then I have been able to round up 12 Mexican boys about 16 years old. They chopped more the first day than 20 prisoners did in three days.

CROPS

In spite of our fears that the hot dry weather would hurt our crops, alfalfa seems to be the only crop that is going to be found wanting. Our second cutting is light. Ideally we should have watered twice between second and third cutting, but the demands of our other crops prevented this and it shows in the hay.

Maize and its related crops of milo, hegari, and kaffir were made for the kind of weather we have been having. Days when corn would be rolled up tight, the maize fields seemed to be enjoying life. My Caprock maize, a 150 day variety, is now about ready to head out. It has been watered once. The field of Plainsman maize is getting up to five inches high and has been harrowed once. We will harrow again after this rain and will not need to cultivate or water for several weeks.

I have one small field of double rowed Highland kaffir that is now shading the rows. This is a new crop developed in Colorado and I am watching it closely to see how it will adapt to our climate. It was developed for mountain farms with climate much like New York State.

Cotton is another crop that seems to thrive on hot dry weather. We like a month or two of hot weather early in the cotton season to hold back vegetative growth. Too much water and moderate weather will grow bushes that become too large to work in and that produce less bolls.

Stands of cotton throughout the Valley are only fair. For some reason nobody got a good stand over their whole farm this year, no matter at what time they planted. Early planters and late planters alike have been victims. I estimate that my stand will produce a quarter less cotton this year than last year.

Within the next few days we will start combining oats. Several weeks ago we had a hail storm that did little damage to any crops except thick growing crops such as oats and barley. The hail stones were as big as walnuts and consequently just couldn't land in an oat field without doing some damage. How much this damage is going to be we cannot tell. Many heads are hanging down and we may not be able to pick them all up with the combine. We will probably have to run all of the straw through the combine in order to get all of the oats.

MARKETS

Local markets are now starting a downward trend that we have all been looking for but didn't expect so soon. As a whole farmers have been expecting higher prices for their oats, barley, and hay than any feeder could pay. Result—there is no demand. It should level off soon.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

FARM DAMS

"A man in this neighborhood is planning to build a dam for a swimming pool, and power to run a sawmill. The creek is the only place we can get drinking water and several farmers draw water for cows in dry spells in the summer. Can he do this?"

We referred this to the New York State Conservation Department, and their reply is as follows:

"There is a provision in the Conservation Law which prohibits the placing of obstructions in streams which interfere with the free passage of fish. The Conservation Law, however, does not define a dam as an obstruction."

"Section 948 of the Conservation Law provides that a person may erect a dam in a stream on his property without obtaining a permit provided it does not exceed ten feet in height above the bed of the stream, does not impound over one million gallons of water or drain an area in excess of one square mile. However, should the dam exceed any or all of these specifications, a permit to erect it first must be procured from the New York State Department of Public Works, Division of Canals and Waterways, Albany, New York."

—A. A.—

HIRING BOYS FOR FARM WORK

"Farm employers are very busy, especially during this period, but the time required to make certain that minors working for him are legally employed is time well spent", according to Avery D. Gentle of the State Farm Manpower Service. He says:

"If you carry workmen's compensation insurance and an illegally hired minor is injured, the worker is awarded double compensation and YOU, the employer, not the insurance company, are required to pay one-half this award. Let us take a hypothetical case of a 15-year-old youth who suffers the loss of a thumb in a farm accident. The normal compensation award for the loss of a thumb is $1,500. Suppose this youth did not have a farm work permit (sometimes spoken of as "working papers"), and as a result was illegally employed. Because he was illegally employed the compensation award is doubled and becomes $3,000. The additional $1,500 is payable by the employer alone and he cannot obtain protection against this half of the double award."

If this employer does not carry workmen's compensation insurance, he is still in violation of the labor law for illegally hiring a minor, and if convicted he is subject to a fine of not exceeding $50 for the first offense.

"Farmers do not wish to violate these laws but through lack of understanding these situations too often occur. Many can be avoided if the required 'farm work permits', are obtained," Mr. Gentle says.

"Farm work permits" are required on all youth 14 and 15 years of age who are employed on other than the home farm. Youth 16 years of age and older do not need farm work permits and there is no restriction on their employment for farm work when attendance at school is not required. This is also true for youth of all ages for work on the home farm. Youth 12 to 14 years are legally employed only when working for their parents, guardians or custodians and as a general practice farmers cannot safely employ youth under 14 years old.

Farm work permits can be obtained, with the written consent of the parent, through the superintendent of schools in the area where the youth is to be employed. Once the permit is obtained it is not legal until it is signed by the farmer employer. Not until this has been done can the farmer be sure he is not violating the labor law."

—A. A.—

CASH LOST

"Can you help? I sent an order totaling $16.30 to a mail order house, and included a $10.00, a $5.00, and a $1.00 bill, plus three dimes on the order under tape. I did not hear from them, and in about ten days, I wrote them. They replied they never received the order."

This was taken up with the company. They checked again to be sure the order was not received, but state they have no record of it. Nine times out of ten, cash will go through all right, but you are always taking a chance, and when the order does not arrive there is, of course, nothing that can be done.

—A. A.—

"IT'S A PLEASURE"

"We received the check. It is such a pleasure to thank you for collecting this money. I feel all the thanks and credit for this service goes to you. I would never have had a penny of it without your help.

This service must bring a feeling of satisfaction and security to so many of your subscribers. I can think of no greater service you could render. Along with the many others, please accept my sincere thanks."

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

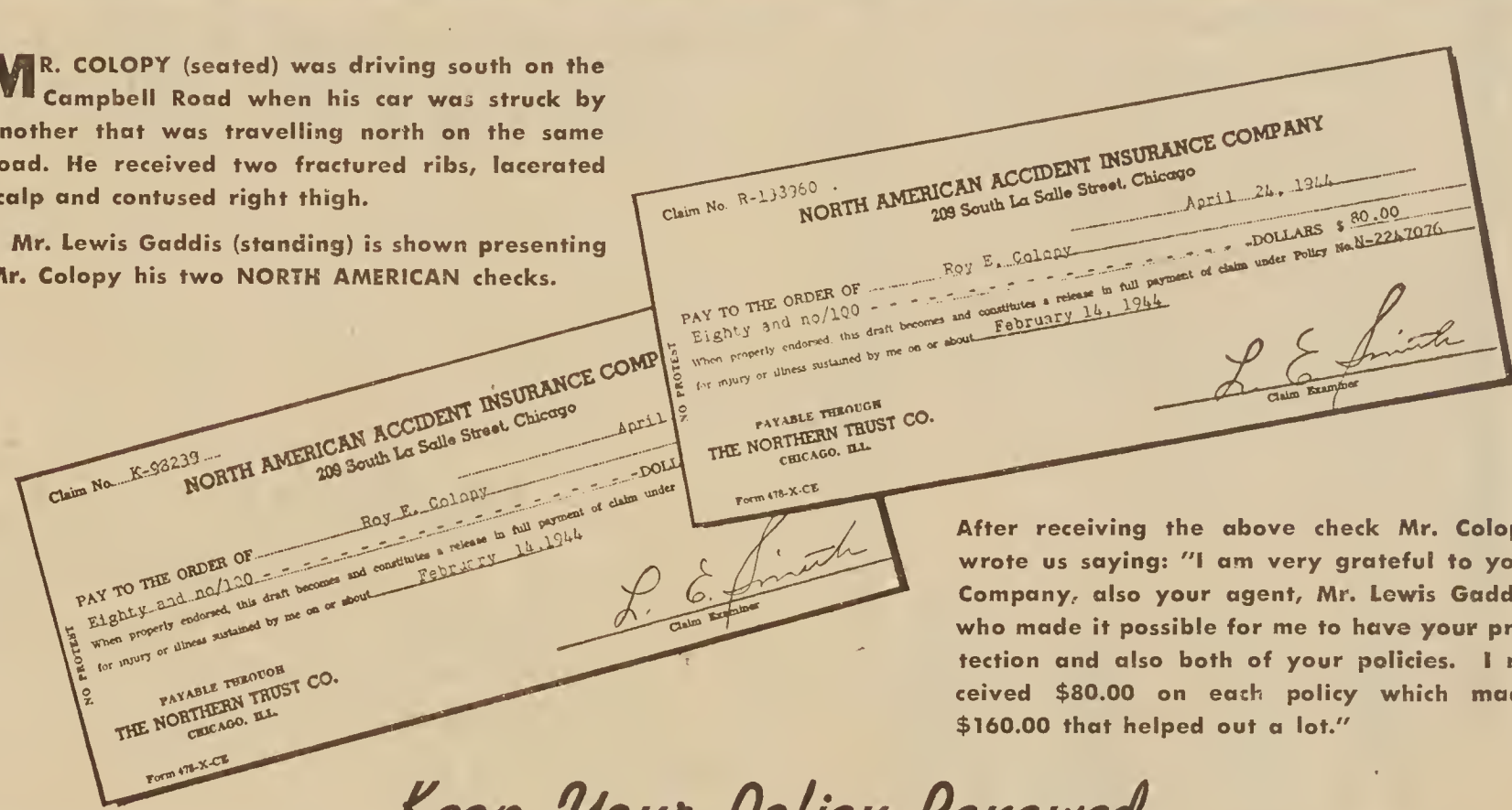
NEW YORK	
Ivan Ballard, Vega (refund on pup ordered)	$ 25.00
William Orr, Watkins Glen (refund on order)	16.75
George Krick, Acidalia (payment for eggs shipped)	10.06
Ezra Silkworth, Alpine Bridge (claim for eggs adjusted)	14.75
Earl Sheldon, Oswego (refund on parts ordered)	7.50
James V. Bacon, Brasher Falls (refund on order of plants)	2.40
George E. Northrup, Hilton (baby chick claim settled)	17.00
Harold Baker, Buskirk (refund on pup ordered)	15.00
B. H. Robinson & Son, Dryden (adjustment on pig ordered)	8.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Emerson Trowbridge, Westfield (adjustment on chicks)	8.12
Mrs. A. W. Hunt, Westfield (claim settled)	20.00
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Walter L. Garrison, Elmer (refund on nursery stock)	10.00
NORTH CAROLINA	
George Eastwood, Oxford (adjustment on insurance)	10.21
TOTAL	$164.79

After An Accident . .

$160.00 is a Big Help

MR. COLOPY (seated) was driving south on the Campbell Road when his car was struck by another that was travelling north on the same road. He received two fractured ribs, lacerated scalp and contused right thigh.

Mr. Lewis Gaddis (standing) is shown presenting Mr. Colopy his two NORTH AMERICAN checks.



After receiving the above check Mr. Colopy wrote us saying: "I am very grateful to your Company, also your agent, Mr. Lewis Gaddis, who made it possible for me to have your protection and also both of your policies. I received $80.00 on each policy which made $160.00 that helped out a lot."

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company . . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT, 16 CANNON STREET.

REMEMBER

way back when . . .

WHEN dairy farmers were faced with complete dealer domination and one-sided contracts?

★ AND WHEN the Dairymen's League by co-operative strength put an end to dealer domination and one-sided contracts?

WHEN there was no assurance of a market beyond a month or six months at the most?

★ AND WHEN the Dairymen's League assured continuous markets for all milk all year 'round?

WHEN the very signing of a contract with a dealer meant assuming an attitude of humiliation and degradation?

★ AND WHEN the League assured respect, independence of spirit and equality in bargaining?

WHEN short weights and tests were a common trick by which dealers made up losses?

★ AND WHEN the League made actual checks and re-checks to assure honest weights and tests?

WHEN many milk buyers were of the fly-by-night variety who didn't pay for the milk they received?

★ AND WHEN the League guaranteed full pay for all the milk delivered?

WHEN dairy farmers were without knowledge of, or experience in, marketing methods and had to deal with shrewd and ofttimes unscrupulous men?

★ AND WHEN the League accumulated facts and figures and developed knowledge and experience in the marketing of milk?

WHEN dairy farmers who appeared in legislative halls of the State and Nation were told to go back home and slop the hogs?

★ AND WHEN the legal knowledge, dignity and political power of the League gave its members respect and a fair hearing in legislative assemblies?

WHEN dairy farmers had no one with knowledge and experience under their own direction and control to represent them before administrative agencies and bureaus?

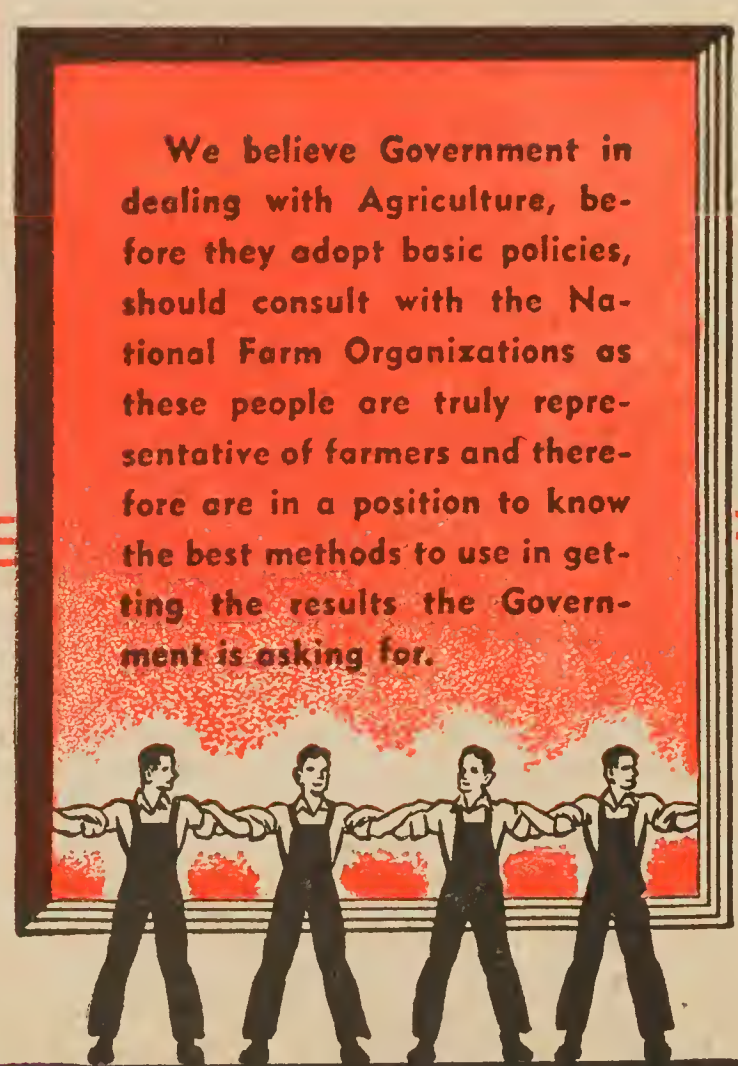
★ AND WHEN the League delegated experienced and skillful men to assure its members of adequate representation before government bureaus, agencies and administrative bodies?

WHEN dealers' contracts established the price-level for milk?

★ AND WHEN the League started working effectively and tirelessly for a sound price level so that dairy farmers could enjoy equality with other economic and social groups?

WHEN dealers controlled the facilities between the farmer and consumer, and could close the avenues of contact, blaming the farmer for the consumer's failure to receive milk?

★ AND WHEN the League provided ownership of facilities and an open door to the consumer so that no dealer could shut off the market by refusing to accept milk?



★ REMEMBER and THINK!

If it were not for the mutual protection afforded by the League's co-operative efforts, those old-time conditions which are "gone with the wind" of yesterday, would be back with the hurricane of tomorrow when we face the unsettled conditions of another postwar world.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH AUGUST 5, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The 1944 FRUIT CROP

Prospective Yields, Prices and Problems

By DR. A. J. HEINICKE

Director, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva

THIS year, fruit growers are confronted with the problems of harvesting and marketing much larger crops than they had to deal with in 1943. The handicaps due to shortage of labor, limited quantities of containers and other supplies, insufficient transportation and storage facilities, to say nothing of the war-time restrictions, will in all likelihood be proportionately greater than last season.

It is not unusual for fruit plants to produce yields above the long-time average following a relatively short crop year. The aggregate production of major deciduous tree fruits is indicated to be more than one-third larger this year than last and about 8% larger than the 10 year (1933-42) average. The total production of citrus fruits is about one-eighth larger than the last season, and about 75% larger than the 1932-41 average.

PEACHES

Latest estimates indicate a peach crop for the country as a whole of about 69,000,000 bushels, approximately 20% above the 1933-42 average. The North Atlantic states, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, will have a crop of about 5,143,000, which is just about one-fifth above the long-time average.

New York State in 1944 will harvest about 20 bushels of peaches for every bushel harvested in 1943, when most growers in the State had a crop failure. This is about 25% above the 10 year average. The fruit is sizing very well but trouble may develop from brown rot, especially if rainy weather prevails just before harvest.

CHERRIES

Sour cherry production for the United States is expected to be about 113,500 tons, approximately two and a half times the short crop of 1943. The crop in Michigan is especially heavy with a tonnage of 52,400 which is about 50% above the 10 year average. In New York State a crop of 20,700 tons is indicated. This is a little above the 10 year average but about 80% greater than in 1943.

Prospects in New York State are most favorable in Niagara County and poorest in Wayne County. A larger proportion of the crop is destined for the canneries than last year when the bulk of the crop was preserved by freezing.

PEARS

The pear crop of the country as a whole is about 27,733,000 bushels, somewhat less than the 10 year average. For New York about an average crop of 1,141,000 bushels is expected. This will be more than twice as great as in 1943.

Without the help of the girls, a lot of this year's fruit crop wouldn't be picked. They have already helped with strawberries and cherries, and will be on the job when apples are ripe. The young lady is being told just how the berry picking job is to be done. That is important, but further instructions will be needed before she can do a satisfactory job of picking apples.

APPLES

Crop estimates indicate an apple production for the United States of 122,268,000 bushels. This is more than one-third greater than last year's short crop, but practically equals the 1933-42 average. The crop for the North Atlantic States, estimated at 35,681,000 bushels, is over one-third larger than in 1943, but about one-eighth smaller than 1942. The crop for New York is expected to be about 17¼ million bushels, about 25% greater than in 1943 and 8½% above the 10 year average.

GRAPES

The prospective production of grapes in the Eastern and Midwestern States is considerably above the 1943 crop, but less than the 10 year average. In New York about 59,300 tons are indicated, which is approximately 50% above last year's crop but still 5% under the 1933-42 average.

The indications of production of fruits given in the preceding paragraphs are based on official government estimates. The final yields may still be influenced by weather conditions that prevail during the next few weeks or months. The harvest may, however, be reduced materially if the handicaps under which the crop must be handled prove too great.

INEXPERIENCED HELP

The labor situation will present the primary difficulty for most (*Turn to Page* 9)

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Now is a Good Time to Lime

A job that can be done after haying and threshing are over and before corn harvest begins

Sowing lime is not so much a matter of liming the *crop* as of getting lime on the *land* sometime during the rotation.

The best time to lime is . .

. . when the soil is right
. . when you have the time
. . when the lime is available

The same story holds true for spreading superphosphate.

On most dairy farms, late summer or early fall is a good time to spread lime and superphosphate, if needed on:

1. New seedings after the grain is cut
2. Old meadows
3. Pastures that are too wet to get on in the spring or later in the fall.

G.L.F. Service Agencies can supply the materials promptly at this season, and in some cases can do the spreading.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

New Marketing Order For N. Y. Milk Shed

THE GOVERNMENT has called a hearing of the milk industry to be held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on August 15, to consider a new suggested milk Order for the New York marketing area. The discussion on changes will be limited to proposals in the new or amended Order. At least two proposals which have been much discussed are not included, namely payments to cooperatives and the extension of the sales area to include more of the natural marketing area around metropolitan New York.

Here are some of the high points and changes from the old Order:

Proposed Changes

1. The Milk Administrator will receive the milk subsidy money from the government and distribute it directly to dairymen. It will not be handled through the Triple A as at present.

2. One proposal provides for the payment of transportation charges where, in an emergency, milk is moved from one plant to another in order to handle it more efficiently. In effect this is a limited form of diversion payment. The Administrator may control the purpose for which the moved milk may be used.

3. If and when the War Food Administration declares that an emergency exists, the Milk Administrator may set up an allocation system for fluid milk. He could then tell any dealer or cooperative to what market the milk should be shipped for any given period.

4. If and when the War Food Administration declares that an emergency exists, the Administrator can notify any dealer who is using milk for manufacturing purposes that if he continues manufacturing he will have to pay fluid prices. In effect this would force the shipment of milk from a manufacturing plant to the fluid market when there is need for the milk.

5. A new system of pricing is proposed under which the value of butterfat and skim milk would both be considered. The butterfat differential for Class 1 milk which the dealer buys is raised from 4c a point to about 7c. The butterfat differential which the producer gets is an average of the butterfat differential on all classes of milk, but this also will be raised considerably.

6. It is proposed that the Administrator be given a limited authority to determine what plants should be included in the pool. When there is a shortage of milk he could include manufacturing plants in the pool, or if there is too much milk he could take plants out of the pool.

7. The administration of the milk Order is taken entirely away from the Agricultural Department, where it was originally, and placed under the War Food Administration.

8. It is proposed also that a producers' advisory committee be formed. It is assumed that the men on this committee would be suggested by the Administrator and appointed by the War Food Administration. There appears to be some doubt as to what extent the Administrator would be obliged to follow the suggestions of this committee.

Comments

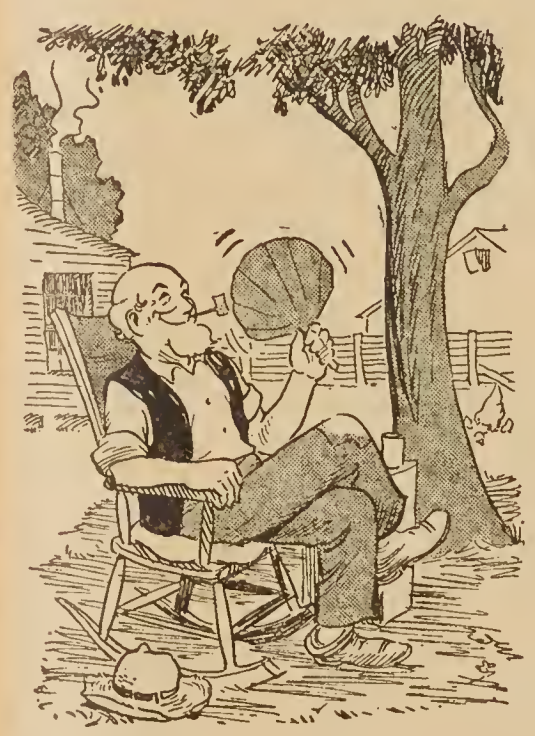
1. There are some things to be said for the changes proposed in this Order. It is far better to have the Administrator handle the subsidy monies direct than in the inefficient and political way of handling the money through an overhead organization like the Triple A. The provisions for handling diversions and allocation of milk supplies should aid in improving the marketing of milk.

2. It is not expected that the new Order will actually change milk prices to farmers very much for the present year.

3. It is plain that the Milk Administrator is given far more powers than he has ever had before. In fact, his powers are almost absolute, a further example of the tremendous centralization of power into Federal government and away from the people themselves. As a matter of fact, the Order is very complicated, hard to be understood even by a trained lawyer. Farmers and their cooperatives have had little

(*Continued on Page* 10)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says it is a crime the way the county agent's time is being taken up these days with teachin' town folks how to raise more onions, carrots, beets and squash in Vict'ry Garden plots, by gosh. The members of the hoe brigade have crowded in until they've made the agent's little office room look like a stock exchange's boom, those housewives battle for a place to shake a finger in his face and holler that advice went sour and bugs got all their cauliflower. This means that neighbor can't get in with latest college bulletin to ask the agent if he knows the big words that the writer throws, for neighbor likes to farm by book, and if he had to go and look those big words up he'd have no time to cut his hay or spread his lime.

My neighbor surely likes to fret, but as for me, I haven't yet seen any bulletin that showed how I could get my barley sowed or kill the weeds along the fence and raise my hogs with less expense unless I worked more hours, by gee, and work is not so good for me. You see, my health is delicate, I can not work at neighbor's rate, so it would do no good at all to read them books and then install a college farmin' system here, that work would knock me on my ear. No prof has ever told me how to plant my grain or run my plow and still not work myself to death, those bulletins are wasted breath; for me, this soft chair will suffice, and I can sleep without advice.

"We Attribute the Increase in Milk Production TO THE

HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER"

Says Walter G. Konirsch of Mount Baldy Farms, Enumaclaw, Wash.

● "We have a herd of more than 60 purebred registered Jerseys", writes Mr. Konirsch. "Until last fall we were using a popular high-vacuum machine. Then we put in a Hinman (two units). The comparison of the production obtained from the same cows. under similar conditions, show in every instance a substantial increase in milk production, in some cases accompanied by an increase in butterfat percentage. The following are official DHIA figures:

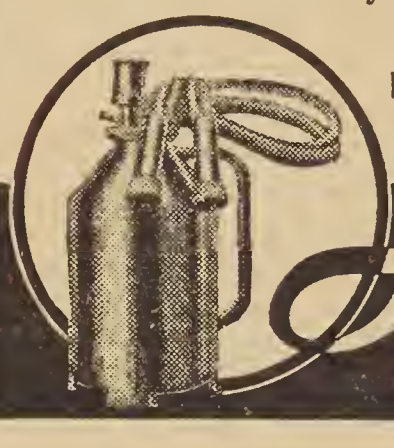
POUNDS MILK DAILY

With High Vacuum Milker		*With Hinman Low Vacuum Milker*	
VOLUNTEER OLGA ROSIE—Reg. No. 1280545			
Fresh November 1942		*Fresh November 1943*	
December 1942	38.1 lbs.	December 1943	45.7 lbs.
January 1943	30.8 lbs.	January 1944	40.5 lbs.
PATSY MISS MEDORA—Reg. No. 1188653			
Fresh January 1943		*Fresh January 1944*	
February 1943	41.4 lbs.	February 1944	48.4 lbs.
March 1943	39.1 lbs.	March 1944	48.5 lbs.
ST. MAWES GOLDEN EULALIA—Reg. No. 1202534			
Fresh February 1943		*Fresh February 1944*	
February 1943	38.3 lbs.	February 1944	44.5 lbs.
March 1943	42.4 lbs.	March 1944	47.6 lbs.

"We attribute such increase in milk production to the superior quality of the Hinman, especially to the low-vacuum which seems to induce the cows to let their milk down more freely."

(Signed) WALTER G. KONIRSCH

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.



Hinman
10" LOW-VACUUM MILKER

SAVE IT!

IF your wood stave silo is weakened, leaky, get information on rebuilding with Crainelox spiral wood covering. It is non-critical.
WRITE CRAINE TODAY!
CRAINE, INC.
814 Pine St. Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

BLIZZARD

BEST from ALL ANGLES.
For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting — speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. Limited number available. Free catalog.
BLIZZARD MFG. CO.
(Since 1874)
CANTON 2, OHIO.

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7'. $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices.
ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

TRADE FRICK MARK

SAWMILLS

We Distribute:
M-M Tractors, Power Units, Implements, etc.
Fox Pick-Up Cutters and Silo Fillers.
Bearcat Feed Mills
Rosenthal Husker-Shredders
Accessories and Supplies

Prevent waste of valuable timber—and time! Accurate, fast-cutting, and quickly moved, these dependable mills pay for themselves many times over in better grades of lumber and increased production. Get your copy now of Catalog 75, describing Frick portable sawmills and equipment.

Write the Frick Branch at Canandaigua, N. Y.

FRICK CO. WAYNESBORO, PA.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WAR MATERIAL SHORTAGE No. 1

PAPER is the No. 1 war material now. There is a very serious shortage. Millions of tons are needed by the Army and Navy, and thousands of tons are needed for packaging this fall's food crops.

Paper for all magazines and newspapers is on a strictly rationed basis. Farm papers like American Agriculturist are using only 75 per cent of the paper they used in 1942.

There are two ways in which nearly everyone, including farm folks, can help the situation, and there is a third way in which certain farmers can help. The first is to save all old magazines, newspapers and other wastepaper and get them to a junk dealer. Big campaigns are on in many cities, where volunteer workers call at every city home to pick up paper and load it on to trucks. It is a more difficult problem in the country. On the other hand, there is more wastepaper available in the country, and it can be gotten to the junk dealer if you realize how it will help.

The second way in which everybody can help the paper shortage is by being careful in the use of paper. Carry every package possible from the store without extra wrapping. Forget about paper towels for a while.

The third way in which some rural people can help the paper situation is for those of you who live in the pulpwood country to make plans now to get out to the paper mills the largest supply of pulpwood you have ever harvested. Fortunately, ceiling prices on some of the different kinds of pulpwood have been raised so that you can get better prices now for your pulpwood than you probably ever will be able to again.

If you are truly interested in getting this war over with as soon as possible, if you are interested in helping to deliver food to market, then here is an opportunity to do your part to relieve the paper shortage.

A BAD DROUGHT

LAST summer I was complaining to a good farmer because we were getting so much rain that it seemed impossible to get any farm work done. My friend replied that it was annoying, but said that nevertheless he would rather have too much rain than too little. Crops would always be better.

Looking over the parched fields, meadows, pastures, and crops which now prevail in many parts of the Northeast this year, I have thought many times of that farmer's wise remark, and when I am awakened by some noise in the night, I listen for and long to hear the sound of rain on the tin roof just outside of my window.

In spite of the dry weather, however, our freezer and the big wide shelves in the cellar are filling up again with the products of the farm and garden, processed and ready for next winter's use. The barn is full of good hay and the corn still promises a good crop.

Speaking of gardens, a city friend of mine was saying to me that victory gardens increased understanding of and sympathy for the farmer's problems. There is nothing like experience even on a small scale with the ravages of bugs and diseases and the wrong kind of weather to give one an understanding of what it would mean to contend with all of these problems if one's living depended entirely on farming.

BUCK RAKE CONTEST

IN ALMOST every farm community one or more farmers have gained some new experience this summer with a buck rake. Judging from some of the enthusiastic letters received, most of this experience has been good. One man writes that he got in forty tons of hay with a buck rake all alone, and was able to handle a load in from five to seven minutes. He didn't state the weight of the load each time, but probably it wasn't much over half a ton.

Shortage of help has made it absolutely necessary to find new and easier ways to do the haying. Apparently the buck rake is practical on many farms, but we know there are problems in its use, and while the experience is fresh in your mind we want to get it. So we will pay $5 for the best letter, $3 for the next best, and $1 each for all the other letters we can use stating your actual experience in the use of the buck rake. Tell us about both your success and your difficulties, and how you handled your difficulties. State the conditions under which you worked—nearness of the hay to the barn, the kind of hay, and size of load, etc. Describe any gadget such as power lift, etc., which proved especially successful. Make your letter short, and send it in to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, not later than September 15.

CONQUERED — NIGHTDRESS PROBLEM!

IF I CAN keep my women folks from dressing up any more scarecrows, my nightdress troubles are over. Thanks to the generosity and helpful suggestions of dozens of our readers, I have a good supply! I only wish now that I had suggested the dire need of a whole outfit from hat to shoes!

You may recall that in the last issue I lamented that sad fact that the women folks had stolen one of my two remaining nightdresses with which to dress up a scarecrow, and that being utterly opposed to the newfangled pajamas, I was therefore faced with the difficult problem of getting along with only one well-worn nightdress. I asked for suggestions, and believe me, I got them! They're still pouring in.

The first suggestion came from a lady who sent me an advertisement describing a nightgown, "caressingly close-woven for lasting beauty. Designed with a flattering surplice bodice, the gown is a perfect blend of comfort and attractiveness. Your choice of three dreamy shades—Azure Blue, Dawn Pink or Cloud White."

I wonder what that lady thinks I am!

Another lady sends me a pattern for a nightdress and writes:

"I think a good way to retaliate for the theft of the nightie would be to take a couple of Mrs. Eastman's sheets (they are hard to replace, too). Of course you couldn't get any woman in the vicinity to go back on another woman to the extent of making the garment, but you could easily accomplish the desired result. Just employ the same technique we girls used in making doll's clothes (I mean when we were girls). I enclose a working model. However, frankly, I think it would be a good deal easier to learn to wear pajamas. An old dog can learn new tricks!"

A man reader writes rather despairingly:

"Your plea for another nightdress has given me a feeling of sympathy as well as some chuckles. I cling to the muslin nightdress such as you describe, and a year ago I had three of them. One busted out, another soon showed a long rent in the back, and so I'll have to come down to pajamas."

Then he suggested that I get some bran sacks and make nighties out of them. Well, take your own advice, brother! Take your own advice!

In another letter filled with suggestions a reader writes:

"I finally found a small supply in the basement of a department store, but they were deplorably short. Lo and behold, they are gradually shrinking apparently to reach the proportions of a corset. However, be diligent and courageous in your efforts, and I wish you Godspeed and better luck than I have had. As a more hopeful outlook, always remember the value of the 'gusset' if applied timely."

One young girl whose hobby is sewing offered to make me one.

Two of my readers came through with something besides helpful suggestions — Mr. Fred Jayne of Florida, New York, and Mrs. Fred Van Auken of Brewerton, New York. They actually sent nightdresses. One is a good serviceable one. The other was an heirloom, nearly a hundred years old, a beautiful thing, trimmed with hand embroidered lace, so fine indeed that I shall not wear it but am proud to have it.

All of which proves how much all of us need a little nonsense and fun to lighten the problems and troubles of everyday existence.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

I BELIEVE that the people's greatest need at all times, and especially during these bad war times, is spiritual help. So we have arranged with a country minister who has wide experience and sympathy with farm folks and understanding of their problems to write for us in each issue a little piece that will help us all to lift up our heads and go on with renewed courage. Our parson friend suggests that we call these little pieces "A Parson's Ponderings," and here's the first one:

"MAKE ME MIND ME!"

Stealthily the little girl peeked to see where mother was hiding the chocolates. Afterwards she sneaked in and opened the box. Mother heard her and stood unobserved watching through a crack in the kitchen door. The child chose the most tempting chocolate, took it out of the box, and was just about to bite into it when, to mother's amazement, she suddenly put it back and returned the box to its hiding place! Later when mother asked why she had done this, she replied:

"Gee, Mummy, I wanted it awfully, but you told me I shouldn't have it before dinner. So I made me mind me!"

"I made me mind me!" Those words describe a basic prerequisite for great character—self-discipline, the persistent exercise of the capacity to choose between two possible courses of action, one of which is known to be good or better, the other bad or less good. God has given us freedom to make up our own minds as to what thoughts we shall think, words we shall speak, things we shall do. If our minute-by-minute, hour-by-hour, day-by-day choices are wise, there will develop within us an ever greater power for noble living. But God will not do it for us! He has delegated that responsibility to us. It is up to each one of us to "make me mind me!"

TICKET FOR RETURN

We've nothing stronger,
Which wears any longer,
Or stretches so far
During times of war,
As the ties that bind
A man's heart and mind,
Wherever he may roam,
To his folks back home.

—Mary E. Bronson, Marathon, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AFTER a few words, mostly spoken by the young wife, her husband sprang to his feet.

"You've gone too far!" he exclaimed, angrily. "This is our last quarrel. I'm going right out of your life."

"Oh, Henry, darling, where are you going?" she cried.

"Where I'll never trouble you again," he replied, as he started to open the door. "I'll find a place where wild adventure will wipe out the memories of this moment — perhaps in the jungle — or on the stormy seas—"

As he spoke he opened the door, closed it again, turned sternly to his wife, and said:

It's lucky for you it's raining!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 15. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

5 Day Market Fails for Perishable Vegetables

By Paul Work

A FIVE day market for perishable vegetables is not good. Yet that is what is going on in New York City. One cannot quarrel with the salesmen and porters in seeking some relief from the dog's life that they are forced to live under usual conditions. But taking a two day holiday in the handling of highly perishable commodities is not the way to do it, especially in summer time. Why not shorten the selling period of each day?

The Union (Local 202, Chauffeurs, Drivers, Porters, and Salesmen's Union) wanted the 5-day week, but finally agreed to 6 days. One trade body that deals with the union favored the 5-day market. The National League of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors stands for the 6-day market. City government, representing consumers, wants the 6-day market, as does the Northeast Council of Vegetable and Potato Growers.

But, with a 6-day market agreed to officially, men are missing Friday night and reported sick. Then buyers do not come. Then salesmen and porters do not have to come. Then growers cannot ship. So, no market. Sweet corn goes by, tomatoes rot, lettuce tip-burns, melons get soft. Railroad cars are tied up holding produce. Truck service is disrupted. Total consumption is cut because the big retail buying day, Saturday, is undermined. Over-all costs are increased, prices are disrupted and the market is generally demoralized.

Of course there are alternatives. Ship heavy for Thursday night and Sunday night; result, too much goods at one time. Ship to other markets; result, they are overloaded and demoralized. Process more goods;—that means low contract prices. Sell through country auctions; — that partially by-passes the city which may be a good thing.

Until we can keep vegetables from growing 7 days a week and people from eating 7 days a week we had better have a 6-day market. Let the workers enjoy decent working conditions, but let the market day be shortened. Apparently the only obstacle to this is the matter of getting together.

Packages

Complaints are occasionally reported of roving package dealers who pick up containers that do not measure up to the standards as reconditioned packages, but who then sell them to farmers at reconditioned ceilings. Packages sold as reconditioned should be in thoroughly usable condition without any need of discarding or cobbling.

As a matter of fact, it is not very profitable to handle packages that require recoopering, either on the part of dealers or growers. We may get to the point where this becomes necessary, but thus far enough good packages have gone to waste to make up for the ones that have been recooped.

—A. A.—

STORING SQUASH

Professor Hepler of New Hampshire reports some interesting observations on storing squash. The men at the New Hampshire Station have found that a squash bruised the day it is harvested will heal quickly, but it will heal slowly if it is bruised a week or two after harvesting. The object lesson is that squashes should be moved into storage rapidly the day they are harvested. Then the temperature is kept from 70 to 75 degrees fahrenheit for a week or two and dropped to 45 to 50 degrees fahrenheit. Squash must be kept dry at all times to keep well.

At New Hampshire they have found also that the stem of the squash may be a place of infection, and squash stems should be cut close to the squash when harvesting. It is not a good idea to store squash in the field and cover them with vines, as this makes an ideal breeding place for any diseases that affect squashes in storage.

YOU, YOUR FARM *and the* WAR

G. I. BILL

Every man in the Service will be interested in a new law properly known as "G. I. Bill of Rights". Among the things the bill provides are; (1) provides finances for further education of men discharged from the armed forces; (2) guarantees 50% of loans to veterans for purchase of homes, farms, farm equipment and business property, up to a guarantee of $2,000; (3) provides unemployment allowances to veterans who cannot find jobs; (4) sets up facilities for helping veterans to find jobs.

* * *

WHEAT LOANS

The War Food Administration has boosted loan rates on wheat 7c a bushel above rates early in the spring. The increase is expected to make a national average of about $1.35 a bushel. Prospects indicate a record U. S. wheat crop of better than a billion bushels.

* * *

FARM MACHINERY

A new farm machinery rationing order becomes effective July 20. Changes are few, but corn planters, stationary hay balers, potato graders and milking machines are among tools important in the Northeast which have been removed from ration restrictions. Farm machinery rationing has been annoying, but necessary. In general, the O. P. A. has accepted the suggestions of farmers and machinery manufacturers, and both manufacturers and rationing boards have succeeded in doing a pretty good job in the face of a difficult situation. The outlook for 1945 is for about as much machinery as in 1944.

* * *

COW FEED

A product known as "urea" commonly used in fertilizer will certainly be used in dairy feeds to replace protein. Urea contains no protein, but it does contain nitrogen, which cud-chewing animals can use to manufacture protein in the digestive system.

* * *

HOME CANNING

Home canners who sell less than a specified amount of home canned fruit and vegetables, are exempt from price control. The amount they can sell in this manner ranges from 500 to 1,500 quarts, depending on the product sold.

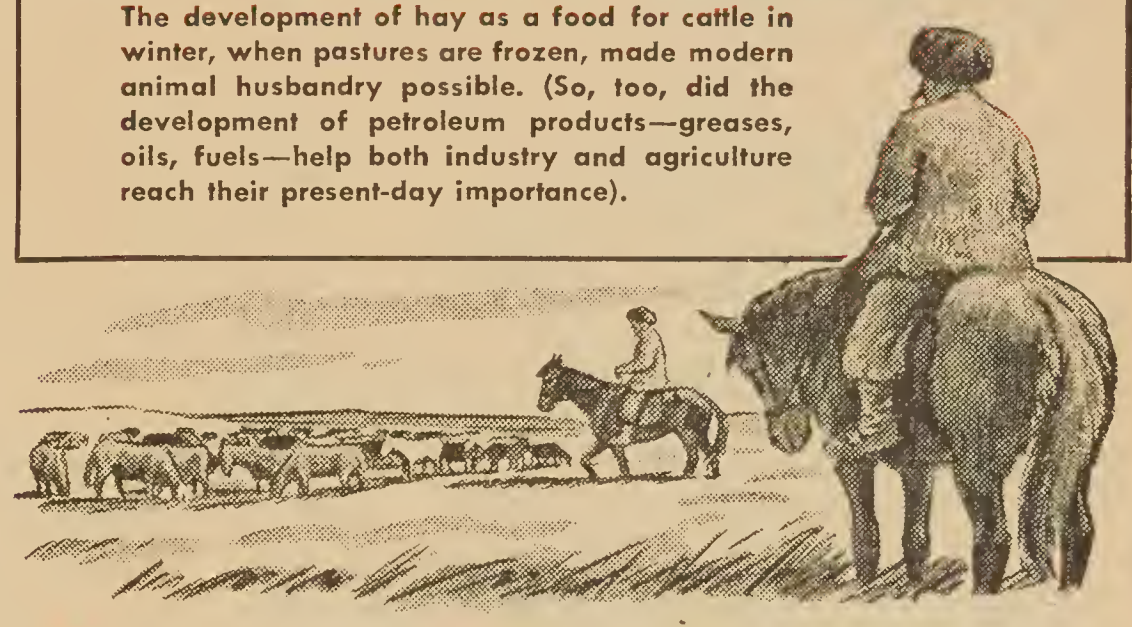
* * *

COOPERATION

A new farm cooperative has been born known as Cooperative P. and C. Family Foods. The President of the Cooperative is Fred Fallon of Constable, New York, and the General Manager will be C. W. Sadd of Ithaca. Sadd has resigned as head of the G. L. F. Marketing Activities, and will be succeeded by Ray Flumerfelt.

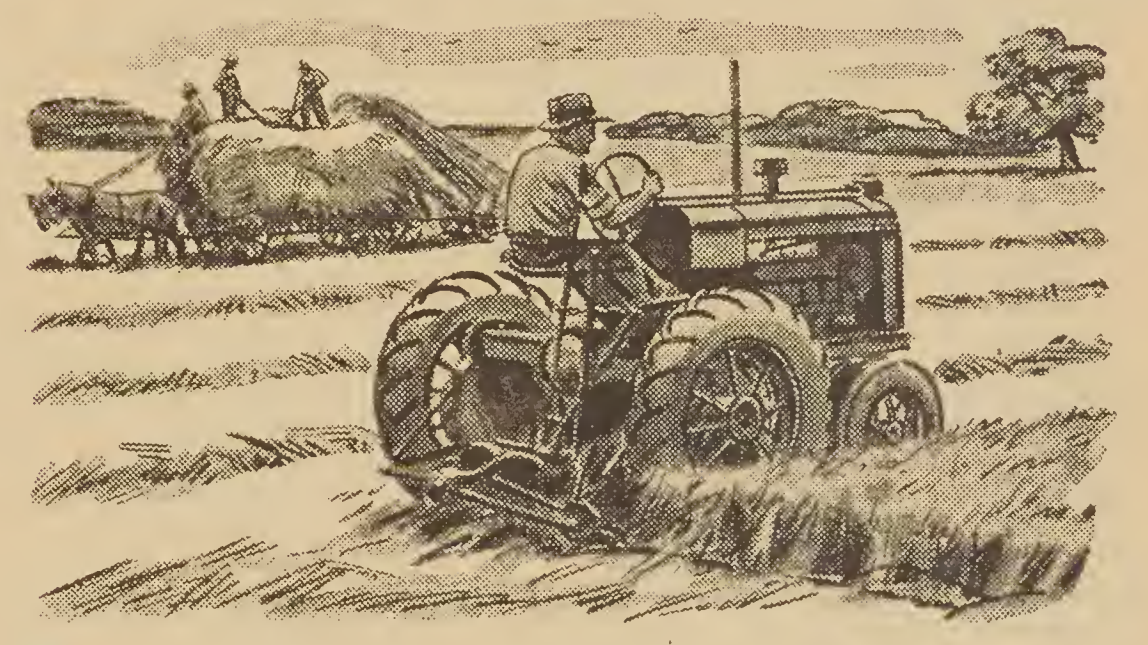
HAY, OIL AND RESEARCH

The development of hay as a food for cattle in winter, when pastures are frozen, made modern animal husbandry possible. (So, too, did the development of petroleum products—greases, oils, fuels—help both industry and agriculture reach their present-day importance).



1. Early man never suspected that grass could be cut and stored, so he followed the "summer line," grazing herds in the south in winter, returning north with spring. (Nor did he realize that "rock-oil" or petroleum, could be turned to man's use.)

2. No one knows who first "cured" hay, cutting it to dry in the sun so that chemical changes might transform it into a dry, easily stored cattle food. (Nor is it known who first burned petroleum, but gradually men found that chemical changes could be caused through refining crude oil thus getting oil for lamps and lubricants for machinery.)



3. Today, hay has been developed through crop research to become one of the most important crops, with special hays and grasses particularly suited to various soils and climates. (That's even more true of petroleum development. For years, more than 1,500 chemists in Esso laboratories have developed special oils, greases and fuels—some for farm equipment, some for automobiles and airplanes.) Today, no matter what Esso product you buy, you benefit from these years of research.

Have you received your copy of the ESSO FARM BOOK? If not see your Esso supplier now for your free copy of this great book! Facts about crops . . . short cuts . . . easy-to-use tables and charts . . . a complete farm diary and record—you'll find them all in this handy, *free* Esso Farm Book!

CARE SAVES WEAR

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now; hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

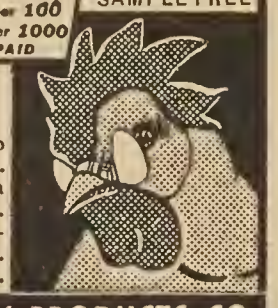
GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

Stop Picking

1944 PERFECTED
HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE

PRICES
$2.95 per 100
$27.50 per 1000
POSTPAID

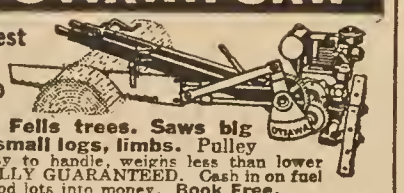
NEW IMPROVED
OPTIKS



Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. *Sample Free.* Dept. L.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
581 Sixth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

NEW OTTAWA SAW
World's Fastest
BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE



Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 831 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Magic Electric Welder
110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

R.I. RED PULLETS
range grown, March hatched, about ready-to-lay, $2.25; April, $1.75; May, $1.35, August delivery. For September delivery, laying, $2.50; about ready-to-lay, $2.25; May, $1.75.
LOVELL GORDON, R.D., ESPERANCE, N. Y.

Ducklings: MAMMOTH PEKINS, WHITE RUNNERS. HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N.Y.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

A PEN FOR CULL HENS ON EVERY FARM

EVERY poultry owner knows that it pays to cull continuously, and not to wait and have one grand clean-out of culls late in the summer. But many people act as though they did not know it. They can see culls every time they feed the hens or gather the eggs, yet they leave them in the flock to keep on eating feed that can bring in no return. Often too the birds that might have been sold for meat fail to maintain their weight when they moult. They grow thin, sometimes they die and become a complete loss. Why do so many people keep on taking these preventable losses?

I believe that one of the reasons is they have not figured out an easy way to take care of the culls after they have been taken out of the flock and before they are sold. As a rule one must have more than one or two birds before it pays to take time to dress them for market, and no buyer wants to bother with less than a crateful of birds. A detention pen is the answer that many poultry keepers have found satisfactory. A place where market birds can be accumulated one or two at a time until there are enough to justify a trip to town or a phone call to the chicken buyer.

An idle brooder house would do, or better still a corner of a cool basement or stable wired off and provided with roosts, feeders and water container.

When there is a place of that sort to which the culled-out birds may be carried at once, it is easy to get into the habit of looking for the quitters and picking them off the roosts, feeders or floor as one goes past. The art of snaring birds with a catching hook is one that must be acquired by practice. It's worth the effort.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

WE HAVE BUILT A NEW DISPOSAL PIT

Our first pit was more or less of a failure. It was disappointing. We put it in the wrong place and it caved in. So now we have a new one that we think will not cave in. It is in a bank of hard clay that water doesn't soften.

The old pit was dug a year ago in coarse gravel. We thought that we wanted good drainage, and we knew that that spot would give it. The water drained through the gravel altogether too well. After the first big rain we found a hole where the side of the pit had loosened and slid into the pit, half filling it. We covered the hole but others appeared later. Eventually we had to abandon the pit.

We dug that pit square and fitted planks eight inches wide as a sort of casing around the inside just below the surface of the ground. The caving in all came below the casing. A pit in such a situation as we had will have to be stoned up like a well, or at least cased several feet down.

Our new pit is deeper, and we hope it is to be a more permanent one. Knowing the quality of the clay in which it is dug I feel certain that even though water should stand in the pit the sides would not soften enough to slip. But the water should drain away, because we rounded the soil over the pit to make a little knoll with the tile chimney sticking out at the summit. The chimney is a ten-inch glazed tile. It has to be large enough in diameter to let a turkey slide down.

The bell end of the tile is down. It merely stands on the submerged double plank cover of the pit. There are no straps or pieces of baling wire to hold it in place. They are not needed because the weight of the soil holds it immovable.

It is almost a pleasure to drop a dead bird down that chimney and to replace the cover. At least there is a feeling of relief in knowing that any chance of spreading disease or unpleasant odors about the neighborhood is pretty slim. It is a great contrast to the guilty feeling with which dead birds are thrown on the manure pile or the spreader.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

TRIES RAISING OWN POULTRY GRAINS

70 acres of oats, 16 of corn, 10 of buckwheat and a few of barley and wheat; this is the answer which R. E. Curtis, proprietor of Oak Ledge Poultry Farm, Colchester, Vermont, is making to the prospective feed shortage. That it is not expected to be a complete answer is of course obvious, but as Mr. Curtis commented to the writer, the harvest from that ought to make a good backlog of feed and — what is fully as important to his purpose—litter. Oak Ledge has one of the state's largest breeder-hatchery plants. Ordinarily it uses ten to eleven hundred bales of wood shavings from lumber mills in the vicinity. Now, however, that supply has dried up. The mills are working, but the Government takes practically all the lumber and takes it rough. Hence, no shavings. To take the place of this Mr. Curtis plans to chop up the straw from his oats and other small grain. That this commonly rated by-product is going to fill a much needed want is putting it mildly.

The whole plan of feed growing here is more or less experimental, prompted by the western grain shortage. If it works out well this year, it will doubtless be expanded, not only by Mr. Curtis but by other poultrymen who are similarly situated with plenty of good grain land. Oak Ledge farm, incidentally, is on the flat lands of the upper Champlain Valley.

Mr. Curtis' plant has an output of about a quarter million chicks per year. The breeding stock is New Hampshire Red and Barred Plymouth Rock to make, of course, the Red Rock cross. About 3500 breeding birds were housed last fall. Eggs from the first hatched 1944 breeders were just beginning to be picked up on the range when I was there in mid-June.—*H. L. Bailey.*

—A. A.—

WANTED — OLD TIME IMPLEMENTS

Last year the Cortland, New York, County Fair put on a most interesting exhibit showing the evolution of the milk industry from the time when most cream was raised in the old small circular pans to the present.

This exhibit attracted such widespread attention that this year the Fair authorities have decided to widen the scope of the exhibit to show the history and development of all phases of agriculture. If you have an old-time farm or household machine or implement and would like to loan it for a worthy purpose, write to Harry B. Tanner, Newberry Building, Cortland, N. Y., immediately, describing the implement. Anything that is borrowed will be carefully protected and returned.

—A. A.—

"Culling chickens for egg production qualities has become in recent years a widespread practice. The feed bill is thereby reduced and this saving, combined with the possibility of slightly better production because of the less crowded conditions, usually results in a higher profit per bird than if the flock had not been culled."—*Cornell Bulletin E-175.*

Baby Chicks

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED
from PROVEN STRAINS
READY TO LAY PULLETS
40,000 Pullets, from four weeks up to Ready-to-lay.
NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT.
Range raised and of high production breeding stock. These early hatched pullets will make money for you.
Baby chicks hatching every week during the summer and fall months.
NEW HAMPSHIRES, WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, AND CROSSES.
Write for prices!
— BEGINNING OUR 25th YEAR —
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Phone 1309-J1, Box H, HUDSON, N. Y.

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males

ELMER H. WENE

U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE
Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant. BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. H-4, Vineland, N. J.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SCRATCH FOR PROFITS

An extra pound of meat, a few extra eggs —that is the easy profit you get from quality chicks. Every Hall chick is an honest chick—comes from honest stock —pays that extra profit.
Write for Hall's Catalog of chick facts—
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.
HALL'S Quality CHICKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY. Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B.
ROCKLAND MASS.

Chicks That Live
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

PULLETS 5500 W. LEGHORNS, 4 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. sired, large type, well grown, priced fair, prompt del. Our 52nd year.
Pine Tree Hatchery & Farm, Stockton, N. J.

ROTA-CAPS Remove Large Roundworms and Intestinal Capillaria Worms

Many preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the bird. So, when treating your flock for large roundworms, you'll welcome this extra value which Rota-Caps provide.

Rotamine, the drug compound found *only* in Rota-Caps, *removes these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition* to large roundworms, without the effect of harsher treatments.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost, preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Rota-Caps now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. If no dealer is near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 50 caps, 75c; 100 caps, $1.35; 200 caps, $2.50. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c.

Flock treatment for large round *and cecal* worms: Dr. Salsbury's *Avi-Ton.*

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S ROTA-CAPS For CHICKENS and TURKEYS

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo, Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B.&W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.

Chester Valley Hanson or Gason Sired	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$2.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	20.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	11.00	16.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	----	9.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 6.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	6.00
Bar., Wh. and Buff Rocks	13.00	20.00	15.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	13.00	20.00	15.00
New Hamps. & Red-Rock Cross	13.00	22.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 23rd year. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

STRAWSER'S Quality Chicks

100% live del. (Postpaid) Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$6.00
U. S. ROP Pedigree-Sired W. Leg.	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

Catalog Free Pullets 95% guar. BWD tested stock Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

SKEFF'S NOTES ON APPLES, PEACHES AND CHERRIES

SIX YEARS ago I sat in the annual meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute at Springfield, Mass., and heard doleful reports to the effect that the organization was about $10,000 in the hole. The other day at Concord, N. H., I heard the directors vote a budget of more than $50,000 for the coming year. To this might be added one other fact, that there is $15,000 tucked away in a reserve fund.

Frank W. Beneway, Ontario, N. Y., master farmer, was re-elected president as the Institute begins its tenth year. "Sometimes only by looking backward can we realize how far we have come," he said in his annual address.

The Institute was organized after the late Thomas E. Cross, Dutchess County, N. Y., grower, advocated that apple growers assess themselves one cent a bushel "to cultivate their markets as good growers cultivate and care for their farms."

Has Influenced Markets

Beneway said there was no question but that the Apple Institute had been able to "influence market trends, stimulate demand and improve our price situation." This was not done, he said, merely by adopting resolutions, "but by going into the market places seeking cooperation—and what is equally important, offering it."

Two other highlights in the annual reports indicated the usefulness of the Institute. One was that when a year ago the most important question facing apple growers was prospective price control, the Institute did an excellent job in helping to work out prices that proved satisfactory to growers. It followed through on prices for both fresh fruit and apples for processing in a manner which attracted widely favorable comment.

As another project it undertook to "do something" about the large percentage of low-grade McIntosh apples which normally find their way to market and compete with better quality fruit. It assembled the latest information from state colleges, experiment stations and growers on how to reduce the production of low-grade fruit. Looking toward a possible outlet for remaining off-grade apples, this fall it will sponsor conversion of several carloads of fruit into a new type apple juice which a committee sampled and pronounced definitely superior.

Thomas H. O'Neill, Institute manager, outlined a program for the new year which will include employment of additional dealer-service men and, for the first time, two women demonstrators in the New York and Boston metropolitan markets. The women are expected to work with large hotels, restaurant chains, etc.

Peach Ceilings Please

Effective work by organized peach growers is credited with ceilings that promise to give growers a fair break this year. Growers had asked that there be no ceilings on account of the highly perishable nature of the crop. When OPA and WFA said there had to be ceilings, the growers' next move was to urge that they be high enough to cover mounting costs and to recompense partially for last year's losses due to winter-killing. When the Peach Advisory Committee was called to Washington in May a freeze was sweeping the South and next day reports were that 10 million bushels had been wiped out. Adjournment was taken for one month to better estimate the crop nearer harvest time.

The f. o. b. ceiling is $3.66 per standard bushel. A wholesale mark-up of 2 3-10 and a retail mark-up of four cents per pound brings the retail ceiling for peaches marketed after Aug. 15 to about 14½ cents per pound. Figuring 47 pounds to the bushel, wholesale ceiling price would be $3.66, plus freight costs, plus $1.08 mark-up. Presumably this would be the top price which a grower could get for fruit he delivered direct to a retail store, a government buying agency or institution. In the case of berries, farmers were allowed to add the retail mark-up to roadside and farm sales direct to consumers, and presumably they may do so with peaches.

Apple Order Pending

Current information is that the apple price order will not be ready for some time. Reports indicate that the new apple order will follow the lines of the peach order, and this will be good news to growers—provided the ceiling is high enough.

Cherry Freezers Limited

With the sour cherry harvest under way in New York there is a last-minute confusion due to delayed rulings. Some time ago WFA announced a floor price of 7 3-4 cents per pound to growers, but failed to list ceilings at which processors might sell the processed cherries. State and national cherry growers' organizations had contended for a floor of 8 1-2 cents. Most processors have been buying cherries on the 7 3-4 cents basis, subject to increase if OPA allows a selling price to warrant a higher price to growers. There are reports that some growers have sold cherries at from 8 to 10 cents, and that some processors have quit buying until they know "where they are at."

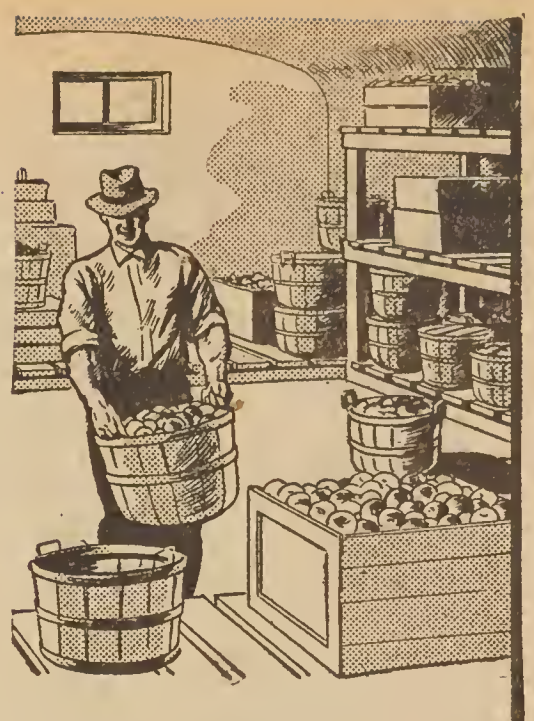
In the meantime another complication was the WFA order limiting the pack of frozen cherries to 60 per cent of 1942. This was done at the request of the Quartermaster's Corps, which said that last year it was able to obtain only 1,400 tons against requirements of 5,200 tons. This year all canned cherries are to go to the military services, and frozen cherries to the civilian consumers. The army claims it was able to obtain only 37 per cent of New York's cherries last year because high prices paid by freezers diverted the crop from the canners. Plans had been made in a number of places to freeze more than the permissible 60 per cent. It is intimated that where loss or waste of the crop is imminent, exceptions may be made to the rule.

"Sleeping" Spuds Keep!

From Erie County come reports about storing potatoes which may have considerable bearing on future marketing. Quite accidentally it has been indicated that potatoes in storage may respond in a like manner to apples held in a modified atmosphere storage.

Last year growers packed some potatoes in new heavy type 50-pound bags. These containers were used because of danger of ring rot infection from old containers, and also to provide a special package that might appeal to consumers. Recently some of the growers in cleaning out old-stock potatoes found they had some that had been held since last fall in these bags. The spuds were hard and firm, whereas potatoes stored in bulk in bins were found to be soft, sprouted and shriveled.

It is assumed that the fairly tight packages reduced the oxygen content until the spuds became "drowsy," that normal life processes were halted or slowed down, and the spuds came out of the packages in about the same condition they went in. Cyril F. Crowe, county agent, makes no claims other than to believe a series of tests is in order to see if results will repeat themselves.



Fresh vegetables all winter long—with a

CONCRETE STORAGE CELLAR

It's a big convenience and economy to have a concrete storage cellar on your farm. You can enjoy *your own* fresh fruits and vegetables all winter and add to the nation's larder.

A concrete storage cellar is long lasting—simple and economical to build. Easy to ventilate and regulate temperature. Ask us for free plans to build cellars and farm buildings.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Paste "check list" on postal and mail for free literature.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K8a-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

☐ Storage Cellars ☐ Granaries ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Barn Floors ☐ Milk Houses ☐ Milk Cooling Tanks ☐ Watering Troughs ☐ Soil Saving Dams ☐ Poultry Houses ☐ Foundations ☐ Home Improvements ☐ Concrete Making.

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

200 ACRES: BUILDINGS
Highly productive; about 100 acres for crops, pasture and woodlot, several springs and creek, wire fencing; 5 rooms, barn 35x90, other buildings; village 3 miles; $3350.00, terms; pg. 30 Big Free Catalog—Bargains many States.
STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Choose a feed that has what eggs take

It's just plain horse sense. If it's eggs you want, you've got to provide a ration that has what eggs take. Other factors influence the final result (such as breeding, health, etc.) but the first and foremost factor in egg production is feed.

Purina Research Assures You...

PURINA LAYING CHOWS HAVE WHAT EGGS TAKE

When you feed Purina Layena as your complete ration, or feed Purina Lay Chow with grain, according to directions, you *know* you are giving your birds a ration that *has* what eggs take.

Purina Research assures you of that fact. Purina Mills was among the first feed manufacturers to establish a privately owned Research Laboratory and Research Farm to test, prove and double-check their formulas, and to increase their fund of knowledge about poultry nutrition. They have long been recognized as leaders in this field — and plans are now under way to further expand their research facilities.

The present output of Purina Layena and Purina Lay Chow is subject to wartime restrictions. It is advisable to see your Purina dealer and make arrangements well ahead.

Ask for them by name . . .

PURINA LAYENA

Complete ration in mash and pellet form

PURINA LAY CHOW

Laying mash to feed with scratch grain

At the Store with the Checkerboard Sign

EFFECTIVE
EASY
ECONOMICAL
SAFE
SHOCKLESS
TREATMENT FOR LARGE ROUNDWORMS

- *Not all flocks have worms, but large roundworms are more common than most people suspect. If your pullets have them, they are bound to reduce egg production and increase your cost per dozen.*
- *Use Purina Chek-R-Ton, 6 lbs. per 100 birds. Mix it with the amount of mash they will consume in 7 days. Tests prove it gets 93.6% of large roundworms. The last week on range is ideal time to worm pullets.*

STRONG TIMBER

A FINE workman at our Wiley, Colorado, plant sent me this story:

"An American traveler in Italy stood watching a lumberman who, as the logs floated down a swift mountain stream, jabbed his hook in an occasional log and drew it carefully aside.

" 'Why do you pick out those few?' the traveler asked. 'They all look alike.'

" 'But they are not alike, seignior,' the man replied. 'The logs I let pass have grown on the side of a mountain, where they have been protected all their lives. Their grain is coarse. They are good only for lumber. But those logs, seignior, the logs I have pulled aside, grew on the top of the mountain. From the time they were sprouts and saplings they were lashed and buffeted by the winds, and so THEY GREW STRONG WITH FINE GRAIN. We save them for choice work; they are not lumber, seignior.' "

■ ■ ■

"THEY Grew Strong With Fine Grain"—from meeting the elements—from facing out to life.

Let's think what it will be like when the last shell has exploded. Let's imagine how it will seem after the final shot is fired. Our boys are being trained on mountain tops; lashed and buffeted and tested in ways which those of us at home will never know. They will return strong men.

. . . and we must be worthy of them; toughened up by keeping things moving for them; keen-edged in trying to keep pace in planning so they'll come back to professions, to trades, to offices, to farms which will let them step forward into the new future with constructive use of their STRONG, FINE GRAIN.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

The Question Box

RASPBERRIES

My red raspberries, which were set out two years ago, have spread until there is practically no room between the rows. How much of this new growth should I cut out, and how much should I leave for next year's crop?

You will get better berries and they will be easier to pick if you narrow these rows down pretty drastically, even to the point of leaving a single cane about every 5 inches apart. The new growth of red raspberries that you leave is not usually pruned in summer. The old canes which bear this year's crop are cut out, and then the new canes can be headed back next spring after you see how much winter killing has occurred.

—A. A.—

WINTER BARLEY

What is the proper date for sowing winter barley?

At Cornell University they found the least winter killing where the barley was sown between September 10 and 25. The yield of winter barley depends quite definitely on the way in which it lives over the winter.

—A. A.—

DIGESTING WHOLE GRAIN

To what extent will dairy cows digest whole oats or whole corn?

It has been quite definitely established that any whole grains that cows swallow without chewing are not digested. Young heifers will chew oats quite thoroughly, therefore digest them well. As they get older they are more inclined to swallow a considerable proportion—perhaps 10%—whole. Some of these grains may get tangled up in the cud and be re-chewed, but there is a considerable loss.

When it comes to corn silage containing ears, it is stated that the kernels get pretty well chewed except those that become separated from the cob in the process of cutting the corn into the silage.

—A. A.—

STRAWBERRIES

How many runners should I leave on each strawberry plant?

Different people might give you different answers, but it is certain that allowing plants to set too thickly will cut down both on the amount and quality of the crop. We suggest that you allow six new plants to set and take off all additional runners. When growth starts next spring, you may feel that it is very thin, but where plants have room each will develop a vigorous growth of leaves and fruit.

—A. A.—

BLOAT

What causes bloat in cattle? Sometimes the cows seem to have no difficulty, whereas at other times they bloat when conditions seem less favorable.

One theory which seems reasonable is that bloating occurs where an animal eats large amounts of grass or clover which, because it is young, is low in fiber. That may explain why there is less trouble when cows are fed hay before they are turned out on lush pasture. Cows seem to be troubled with bloat most where they fill up on green clover and then drink a large amount of water. There seems to be less trouble where cows have ready access to water so that they can drink small amounts frequently.

THE 1944 FRUIT CROP

(*Continued from Page* 1)

commercial growers. All agencies concerned with mobilizing labor may be expected to explore thoroughly the situation and to do their utmost to meet the emergency during harvest. The use of prisoners of war wherever feasible may help to relieve the situation in some localities. At best, however, the proportion of inexperienced help will be very high. This will place a premium on efficient management and careful supervision on the part of the individual grower. Simple instruction as to the details of how to do the various jobs will pay big dividends. Provision for suitable living quarters and good working conditions will go a long way toward keeping the workers satisfied. Above all, patience and kindly consideration during the stress of harvest will be well rewarded.

Containers

The container situation for fruits will undoubtedly be tight. Those who do not have their supply of packages on hand will find it increasingly difficult to locate enough crates and baskets, whether used or new. Container manufacturers have been short-handed and many are considerably behind schedule. The difficulty will be somewhat relieved where a large proportion of the crop will go to nearby processing plants.

Storage

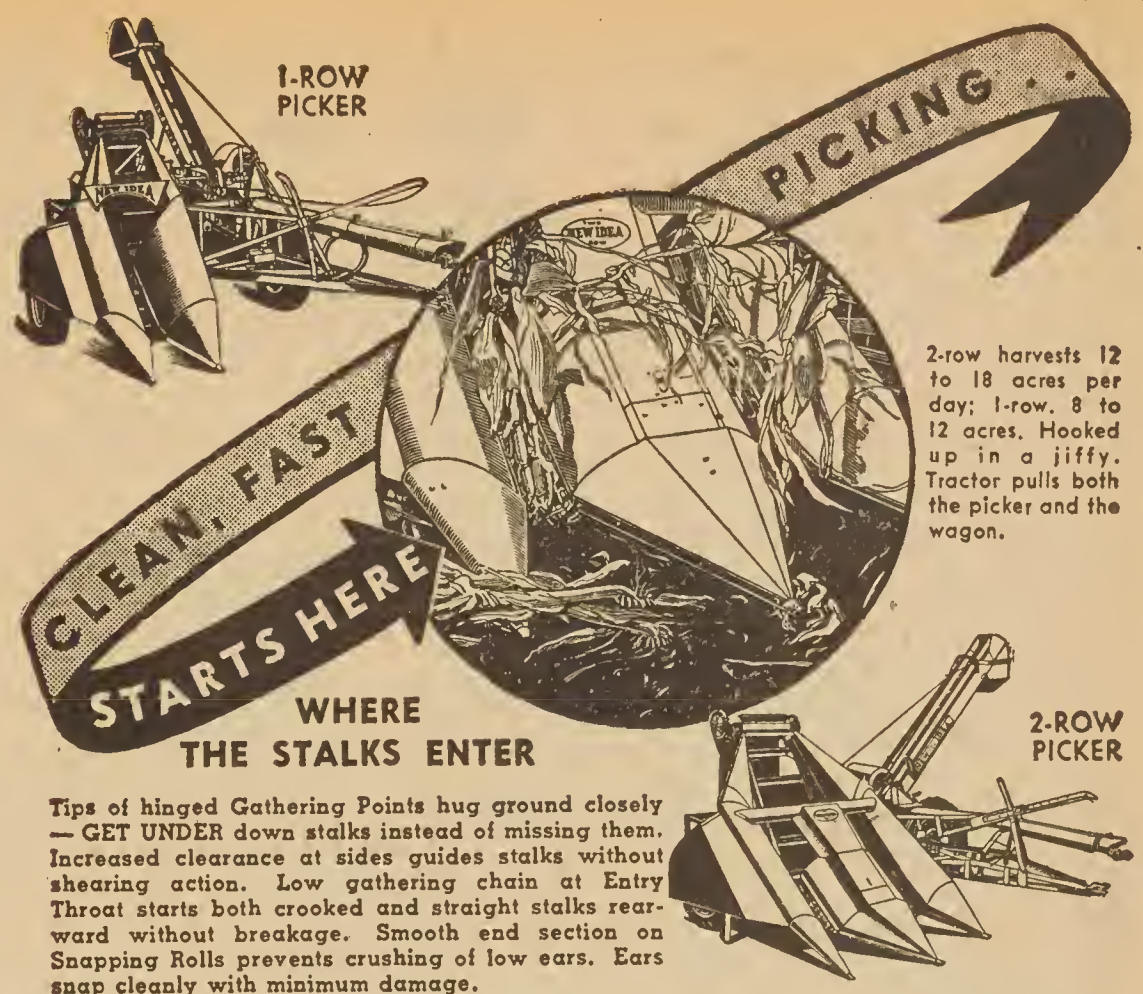
Cold storage facilities will be utilized to the limit and there probably will not be enough space to accommodate fully all growers. Much information is now available as to the storage requirements for products destined for the fresh fruit market. Every precaution needs to be taken to avoid careless handling and exposure of the harvested fruit to the sun. Off-grade fruit, or fruits that cannot be put in storage soon after harvesting, should be diverted to the processing plants. This will avoid overtaxing the fresh fruit marketing channels. Growers who have farm cold storages or even good common storages are especially fortunate this year.

Prices

Prices will probably remain at relatively high levels in spite of the greater production. Harvesting and handling costs will also be at high levels. Small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, and early peaches have found a ready market at prices that mean reasonably satisfactory returns to the growers. War-time regulations governing quotas and ceiling prices under which most fruits will have to move into consumption will undoubtedly cause some misunderstanding, inconvenience, and dissatisfaction among growers, handlers, and processors. This is to be expected in view of the complex nature of the problem and the stress of abnormal economic conditions that prevail during war time.

Some restrictions and regulations may be inevitable when the country is engaged in an all-out war effort. The growers in general will do their part to see that the regulations accomplish their real purpose of insuring an adequate food supply for our armed forces and for the civilian population.

Fruit growers and farmers in general, working as individuals and in groups, have always found a way to meet difficulties and emergencies, and we may be confident that they will do everything humanly possible to gather and conserve an abundant harvest.



2-row harvests 12 to 18 acres per day; 1-row, 8 to 12 acres. Hooked up in a jiffy. Tractor pulls both the picker and the wagon.

Tips of hinged Gathering Points hug ground closely — GET UNDER down stalks instead of missing them. Increased clearance at sides guides stalks without shearing action. Low gathering chain at Entry Throat starts both crooked and straight stalks rearward without breakage. Smooth end section on Snapping Rolls prevents crushing of low ears. Ears snap cleanly with minimum damage.

NEW IDEA CORN PICKERS

Users everywhere testify to the remarkable corn saving ability of NEW IDEA Pickers. These machines *deliver* more of the crop because they guide the stalks more certainly, snap the ears more surely, retain them more securely and husk them more thoroughly. Even nubbins are delivered on the wagon. And in addition to notably cleaner picking and husking, NEW IDEA gives both speedy operation and easier control. A NEW IDEA Picker, working with any two plow tractor, enables you to face the harvest with assurance that the corn will soon be safely cribbed, regardless of labor shortage or delays due to weather. That's why many a NEW IDEA Picker can be so cheerfully shared with neighbors.

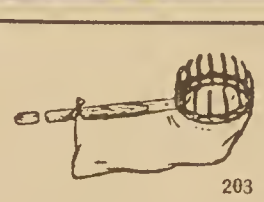
Your NEW IDEA dealer will do his best to help you secure the use of a picker if you need one. Be sure to see him soon.

NEW IDEA INVENTION LEADERSHIP Est. 1899 QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT

NEW IDEA Inc., Coldwater, Ohio

WONG BARLEY
The Outstanding New Winter Variety $2.75 Per BU.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
38 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N. Y.

New Wong Winter Barley
A new hardy winter barley from China. Wong is noted for stiff straw and heavy yields.
CORNELL 595 AND YORKWIN WINTER WHEAT have increased yields wherever grown. Write today for descriptive folder and prices on New York Certified Seed.
ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box A, HALL, N. Y.



FRUIT PICKER
Gets fruits hard to reach without climbing trees or slippery ladders. Saves time. $1.25.
SCHAEFER MFG. CO.
203 E. Berry, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Northern Selected, State Inspected, Catskill, Dunlap, Dorsett, Premier, Beaver, 100, $2.45; 250, $4.80; 500, $9.25. Latham, Chief, Sodus, raspberry plants, 10, $1.10; 25, $2.25; 100, $8.00, postpaid. BRULE VALLEY NURSERIES, BRULE, WISCONSIN. **STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

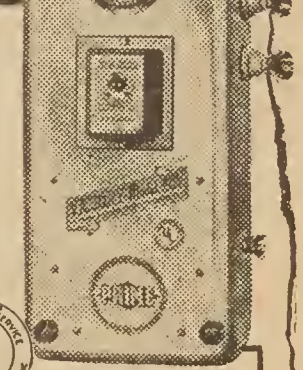
POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Set in August, Sept. or Oct. will bear next Spring. Send for free descriptive price list of leading varieties.
PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, Millbury, Mass.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

For safe, successful electric fence
. . . backed by the No. 1 name in the industry
DEPEND on PRIME Controllers

Take a well-built, well-insulated fence, add a dependable Prime Controller, and you have an electric fence you know is going to do its job. Prime has led the field in supplying quality high-line and battery controllers for thousands of farmers in the past ten years. See your Prime dealer. F-4

THE PRIME MFG. CO.
1669 S. First Street, Milwaukee 4, Wis.
FREE BOOKLET "How to Build and Maintain Your Electric Fence." Write for your copy.



Prime High-line Model, approved for safety by Underwriters' Laboratories.

• Elmer the Bulhorg, strong as a bull, big as a horse, slippery as a hog.

© 1944 The Prime Mfg. Co.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

REGISTERED BULL CALVES
ACCREDITED HERD
KORNDYKE, RAG APPLE-POSCH STOCK.
Two months to two years. Also 4 year bull —Canadian—record butterfat dam and fair prize winner, milk records of all dams available. $45.00 and up.
MISS A. B. CARY
BOSTON HILL FARMS, Boston, N. Y. (Erie Co.)

25 Holsteins—first calf heifers which are well-grown and nicely marked. Will freshen during the next three months.
E. A. NOBLE
SENECA CASTLE, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULLS: 1 mo. to service age. Sire—Foremost Peacemaker, 61 A. R. Daughters & Antietam Bright Lad—son of Langwater Vagabond and Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 lbs. fat AA Dams high records closely related Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., & Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS Smithville Flats, N. Y.

VALOR-FOREMOST BULL CALVES
from dams on A.R.H.T. Also heifer calves from profitable grades. T.B. accredited—vaccinated—certified. Prices reasonable. Write Farm Manager.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

Guernsey Bull Calf, born April 7, 1944
sired by a grandson of Foremost Prediction. Dam's record 13394 lbs. M, 721 lbs. F. Sire's dam produced 15488 lbs. M, 731.3 lbs. F. Also serviceable age bull of similar breeding. Pedigree and price sent on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

GUERNSEY
REGISTERED Guernsey cows for sale. Sired by Caumset Ranger 250777.
OTTO W. POST
SCIPIO CENTER, NEW YORK.

JERSEY

40 JERSEYS 40
The MAINE JERSEY CATTLE CLUB invites you to its state sale at Skowhegan Fair, AUGUST 16. Your chance to improve your herd or get started right. Cows, heifers, or calves of high quality at your own price.
Send for catalog to
CLYDE RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*,
WATERVILLE, MAINE

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE BULL: Born October 25, 1943 Sire: A son of VISTA GRANDE KING whose daughters average 452 lbs. fat. Dam: Last record 10213 lbs. milk, 424 lbs. fat. Price $100.00 at farm.
ROBERT HILDYARD Hillcrest Farm, Ferndale, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS — Well-bred Bulls.
ALL AGES. INFORMATION ON REQUEST.
WM. W. LAWRENCE, Hunter, N. Y.
PHONE — HUNTER 3916.

SERVICE BULL—Doreen's CB Blankus Avard. Sire is a son of Doreen's Swiss College Boy of Lee's Hill, out of a daughter of Nevard of Bowerhome; dam is a daughter of the great Blankus Baronet of Walhalla. For price and pedigree, write
Charles Fox, Clyde, R.F.D. 1, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE—
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS, ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,
BOCALDOS AND MIXERS.
C. E. Townsend, Ludlowville, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Aberdeen-Angus: For Sale, small herd, 10 cows, 3 heifers, top young bull. All registered Bangs and T. B. Accredited. Blood lines Glencarnock, Briarcliff, Balindallock close up to—Revelerica, Blackcap Revolution, Quality Marshall, etc.
Arthur H. Paine, M. D.
SUITE 810 Medical Arts Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS.
BEST OF BREEDING. LOWEST PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
M. H. Vanderhoof, Wellsboro, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1035.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,
BRED SOWS, AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
M. BEACH STOVER, RD. 3, Trumansburg, N. Y.

OFFERING TOP CANADIAN
ADVANCED REGISTRY YORKSHIRES
of the right type; sure breeders. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.
A. L. EAMAN, Lunenburg, Ontario, Canada.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Registered Hampshire and Dorset Rams and Ewes. 20 high grade Hampshire ewes and lambs, 25 Dorset-Merino ewes bred for fall lambs.
M. C. WHITNEY, Susquehanna, Pa.

EWES AND LAMBS FOR SALE
BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
WM. MOORE, Petersburg, Pa., R.D.

REGISTERED KARAKUL
YEARLING RAMS FOR SALE
Excellent stock for pure breds or cross breeding. Can supply a limited number of ewes.
E. L. GRANT, MEDINA, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS—light and dark wolf gray. Born June 6th. Can be shipped now. Intelligent Pure Bred Cosalta Strain.
$30.00 EACH.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y. R.D. 3, Phone 138F12.

STOCK DOG PUPS
OLD FASHIONED BLACK AND BROWN
Bred for Work
WELLINGTON KLIPPLE
64 ELM STREET ILION, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE — AIREDALE PUPS
ELIGIBLE TO A. K. C. REGISTRY.
MALES $20.00 — FEMALES $15.00.
FARM RAISED.
NORMAN TREBLE, ALBION, N. Y.

PUPPIES
COLLIE — SHEPHERD — COCKER SPANIEL
ST. BERNARD.
Edna Gladstone, 12R2 Andes, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE, 300 Acres.
Fine spring water at house and barn. Good buildings, fine grass and wood lots. Will keep from 50 cows. Two miles from Andes village, one-half mile from stone road.
Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, ANDES, N. Y. DELAWARE COUNTY

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
*A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

MAPES NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES and our famous RED-ROCK CROSSES.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED: CORN HARVESTER—late model. Please state make, when bought, present condition and price asked. F. O. B. your freight depot. Write Box 2,
JAY, New York (Essex County)

Case Stationary Hay Baler For Sale,
COMMERCIAL SIZE.
MR. ERNST SCHMIDT
R.D. 1, PINE BUSH, N. Y. PINE BUSH 4278

For Sale: Cypress Stave Silo 16′ x 30′.
PAPEC SILAGE CUTTER, SIZE 17 IN.
TEN TWENTY McCORMICK DEERING TRACTOR ON STEEL WITH PLOWS.
Triangle Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP
Grade A Pure Maple Syrup $3.75 per Gal.; Sugar Cakes 80c per lb.; 5 lb. cartons soft sugar $3.00. Prepaid. 3rd zone.
R. W. STEVENS
MONTGOMERY CENTER, VERMONT.

EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED
POULTRYMAN to take full charge of five thousand layers. Must be able to handle same with good assistant. Near Oneonta, N. Y. Salary, $125.00 month, with modern house, light and fuel. APPLY BOX 514—BF c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED
Full time job open September 1st at Cooperative Artificial Breeding Association for good stockman requiring light but steady work. Job includes care of 14 bulls and odd jobs about headquarters. Hours seven to five. Wages: married man $100.00 per month and house, single man $125.00 per month, with excellent possibilities for advancement. Give full details and references.
N. J. Cooperative Artificial Breeding Assn., Clinton, New Jersey.

HELP WANTED
POULTRYMAN, for incubators. Must prove his ability. Also a good man for broilers. Near Norwich, N. Y. Good Wages. Modern house and privileges.
APPLY BOX 514—F.
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Single or Married Men
ON FIRST CLASS PROFITABLE DAIRY FARM. BEST WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS.
WRITE FARM MANAGER,
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

SEEDS

SEED WHEAT: HYBRID 595, a new white wheat as good or better than Yorkwin, with exceptionally stiff straw to stand up for combining. Write for further information on this new variety. JERRY A. SMITH & SONS, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y. PHONE — POPLAR RIDGE 3610.

CERTIFIED CORNELL No. 595
A new white variety, superior to Yorkwin in stiffness of straw and more resistant to loose smut.
CERTIFIED WONG WINTER BARLEY
The outstanding new variety.
Send for prices.
Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

Aug. 9	Lancaster County Annual Ayrshire Auction, Lancaster, Penna.
Aug. 15	New Hampshire Guernsey Sale, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 16	Holstein Bull Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Aug. 16	Maine Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Skowhegan, Maine.
Aug. 17	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Skowhegan, Me.
Aug. 19	H. E. Rudman Ayrshire Sale, Brockport, N. Y.
Aug. 23	Ardrossan Farms Ayrshire Auction, Ithan, Pennsylvania.
Aug. 31	Third Annual Jefferson-Clarion County Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sales, Brookville, Pa.
Sept. 1	Third Annual Butler-Lawrence County Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sale, Butler, Pa.
Sept. 1	Hereford Dispersal, O'Hagan Stock Farms, Voorheesville, Albany County, N. Y.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 12	Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 3	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon, Vt.
Oct. 7	New York Ayrshire Production Sale, Cobleskill, New York.

NEW MARKETING ORDER FOR NEW YORK

(*Continued from Page* 3)

to say about how the Order has been made up, nor will they have on how it should be administered. It is undemocratic to the nth degree. It is fortunate, however, that the present Administrator, C. J. Blanford, is a thoroughly efficient and just officer.

4. At first thought it might appear that the increase in the butterfat differential is an advantage to dairymen who produce high-test milk. It may, however, be a disadvantage if dealers cannot charge enough more for this milk at retail to offset the increased cost. It may lose some fluid markets for milk with a high test.

Farmers will do well to consider carefully in which direction they want to go when the war is over. Do you want to continue the present absolute powers of government over you and your business, or do you want to take the necessary steps to restore control of your business to your cooperatives and to yourselves at war's end?

—A. A.—

"ANIMAL GOSSIP" CONTEST WINNERS

Radio Station WEAF conducted an "Animal Gossip" contest from April 1 to May 15. The contestants wrote a 300 word entry on the topic, "How to Keep Livestock or Poultry Healthy on our Farm."

The winners in the Senior contest were: First prize, $100 Mrs. Fred C. Ernest, R.F.D. No. 1, Clearspring, Maryland; Second prize, $75.00 — Mr. Orison S. Cook, Milford, Connecticut; Third prize, $50.00—Mr. Paul R. Guldin, Yellow House, Pennsylvania. The winners of the Junior contest were: First prize, $100.00 — Beverly Joyce Carr, College Highway, Southwick, Massachusetts; Second prize, $75.00—Donald J. Outhouse, R.F.D. No. 4, Canandaigua, New York; Third prize, $50.00—Donald Martin, Perry, New York. In addition there were thirty-five $5.00 prizes in each division.

Relieve SORE SHOULDERS
Keep horse at work

The best way to keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-up" is to attend to them right away with Absorbine.

A standby for over 50 years, Absorbine is used by many leading veterinarians to help prevent congestive troubles from becoming permanent afflictions. By speeding blood flow to injury it helps carry off congestion. Absorbine rubbed on swelling usually relieves soreness in a few hours!

Absorbine costs only $2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. When Absorbine works to clear up injury, as it has on many others, you'll agree Absorbine is worth many times its cost. At all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

100 Reg. HOLSTEIN BULLS
At Auction — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16
starting at 11:00 A M. in sale auditorium,
EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

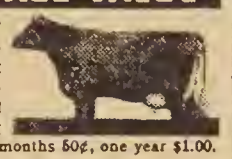
These bulls are of all ages, from good Holstein herds of New York State. Many are from dams with 400 lb. and 500 lb. and even up to over 900 lb. of fat. All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test.

You will buy a well bred bull meeting your requirements in this sale at a bargain price. Bring your friends and neighbors and share with them this buying opportunity.

The Sales Manager can be reached by telephone at Earlville the day before the sale in case you wish to 'phone and instruct him to buy a bull for you which he will gladly do.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE



Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

16-Year Old Sets Record

They never say die — 16 year old Holstein makes 620.6 lbs. butterfat. Aged Holsteins make profits in many herds. This breed not only produces heavily; cows produce for EXTRA years. Free literature. Write Box 1026,
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

MAINE GUERNSEY SALE
SKOWHEGAN FAIR GROUNDS
AUGUST 17, 1944
FEATURING COWS IN MILK AND BRED HEIFERS.
SELECTED BULL CALVES.
Catalogue write
Mrs. E. M. Hillman,
784 BROADWAY, BANGOR, MAINE

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS
The entire HAROLD E. RUDMAN herd, BROCKPORT, N. Y., will sell SATURDAY, AUG. 19 at 1:00 P. M. Offering includes 16 cows, 7 bred heifers, 4 yearlings, 1 bull. All are calfhood vaccinated. Herd T.B. Accr'd. All T.B. and blood tested within 30 days before sale date. This herd will please you. Farm machinery also sells. For catalog write AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 85, BRANDON, VT.

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW
Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price. FREE Book & Price List
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D831 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS
KING OF RABBITS
Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS
50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.
O. J. WARD & SON,
Candor, N. Y. Phone 3H or 3Y

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE HOG liquidation is over and the hogs are gone. Trucked hogs are already $1.00 to $2.00 a hundred higher. Hams and pork loins are almost unavailable in the city. Really good cattle are practically a thing of the past. Black markets are handling nearly all of the better grades of beef. Legitimate packers simply cannot handle them without tremendous losses. Unusually heavy runs of grass and range cattle this fall are now predicted by everyone. Unless something is done by Washington about the cattle rules, directives, and rationing the cattle and beef situation will be as chaotic as hogs were this past winter and lambs were last fall. All during the shortest lamb season of the year, ration points were taken off. Now that spring lambs are coming again in numbers, points have been put back on, and so it goes.

It looks now as if there is going to be FEED of all kinds this year in most of our Northern Tier states. Some states, such as Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Indiana and Ohio, are experiencing a drought now that could approach disastrous proportions. Nevertheless, the wheat crop is in and a big one. The corn yield is estimated to be almost up to last year. So at the present time, with such a great reduction in livestock numbers, a feed or grain shortage is not in the picture for this winter, in my opinion. It also looks as if the government will hold up grain prices and the Northeast will pay through the nose.

WOOL is now the black sheep of the sheep and lamb industry. What will become of the more than two-year supply now in government hands is anyone's guess. Of course, the demand for wool following the war will be great everywhere, but who knows whether it will be great enough? I had the good fortune the other day to see "fur coats" made from wool pelts. They were positively beautiful and in nearly every fur shade and length. No one could possibly guess they had ever been wool skins, soft, straight "hair".

* * *

Growing **peas for canners** in Western New York has always been a hazardous occupation. This year with the war, and with food such a necessity, hundreds of acres of good peas are rotting in the fields because the canners cannot get help to process them. Ceiling prices, and therefore prices they can pay labor, are of course in the picture. It is saddening to see such waste and such loss. Some day some group or individual will get these growers together, as the sugar beet growers of Michigan were forced to get together, and then through their own organization create power enough to handle such devastating situations. The pea-ensilage from these canneries is excellent winter livestock feed. That is my excuse for mentioning this here.

Some young men have taken me over the coals on my enthusiasm for **horses**. For example, Dean Keyes' boys of Rush, N. Y., speak of "lack of efficiency, too slow, no time, etc." Well, boys, here is an actual experience of mine this year. I couldn't find another young man or even a middle-aged man anywhere that I could hire. I was finally able to get two men, one 72 years old who had to walk with a cane, and one 74 years old with heart trouble, both fine old men and both ex-farmers. Neither would or could drive a tractor, so gave one of them a team of horses and I wish you could see the efficient, clean, exacting job he did with all of our cultivating. The other with another team has done all of our mowing.

Dependable Help for Dairymen of Today

To get the most out of every pound of the *kind* of feed you can buy these days:

And, therefore, to get the most out of your stock in *production* and *health*—FEED

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Leading dairymen who feed it know it pays. Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name .....

Address.....

Hoof Rot, Thrush-Canker, Calk Wounds

APPLY Dr. Naylor's LINITE —a thorough treatment for stubborn conditions. Antiseptic poultice liniment—easy to apply, prompt in action. For horses and cows. Per bottle, $1.00.
At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.
Dr. Naylor's LINITE

SEND FOR BOOKLET TODAY
Make More Money with CORRIEDALE SHEEP
Hardy • Thick Loined • Prolific
Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
Heavy Shearing • Easy Keeping
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N
10th and Sheridan
Laramie, Wyo.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE
far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. We repair all makes of electric fencers. DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS
ALSO FALL COWS
Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Warnerville, N. Y.
★ Registered Herefords
★ Registered Corriedales
Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

COMPLETE HEREFORD DISPERSAL SALE --- 100 Registered POLLED AND HORNED Herefords
Friday, September 1, 1944
PUBLICAN DOMINO — PRINCE DOMINO — BEAU ASTER BREEDING
APPROVED HERD — SHIP INTO ANY STATE
75 FEMALES -- 25 BULLS
ALSO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS — GILTS — BOARS — ROLLER BREEDING
50% of the Hereford females will have calves by side by day of sale, balance will be heavy in calf. This offering affords you an opportunity to buy some real choice Hereford cattle and Hampshire hogs. They are the kind every breeder wants and will be an asset to any herd. This is a complete sell out — nothing reserved. Write for catalogue.
O'Hagan's Stock Farms
VOORHEESVILLE, ALBANY CO., NEW YORK.
U. S. State Highway—Route 85

GOOD HOMEMADE Pickles

★ ★ ★

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

THERE will be fewer commercial pickles on the market this year, so it is more necessary than ever that homemade pickles should be of the best possible quality. Three important factors enter into producing this quality:

1. **Absolutely garden fresh** cucumbers (not even a few hours of sitting around!).
2. **Pickle solution of the right strength** as to acidity, saltness or sweetness.
3. **Cleanliness** throughout the processing.

The best pickle is made by the longer or "fermented" process. This is known as "salt stock". It has to be freshened before using, but it forms the basis for many varieties of pickles, such as mustard, mixed, sweet, etc.

FERMENTED PICKLES

Into a four gallon stone crock pack the washed cucumbers and cover with a 10% brine which is made of 22½ ounces of salt dissolved in water and made up to 6 quarts. Cover with a cheesecloth and a round board or plate which fits down into the crock; weight to keep cucumbers below the surface. On the following day add 1 pound and 3 ounces of salt. At the end of each week for five weeks add ¼ pound of salt on the cover; this prevents salt from sinking to the bottom. Keep scum removed. When fermenting is complete (from 4 to 6 weeks), seal with melted paraffin until pickles are ready to use.

To Freshen Salt Stock

Soak salt pickles in 3 to 5 changes of water but do not remove all the salt. Then cover the pickles with a weak pickle solution — half water and half pickle solution. Let stand in weak pickle solution for 24 hours; remove and put in full strength solution in crock. 24 hours later they may be packed moderately tight into jars and covered with a full strength solution.

PICKLE SOLUTION

6 quarts vinegar
3 pounds sugar
6 ounces mixed whole spices

Bring vinegar to boil, dissolve sugar in it; add spices tied in a cloth bag, simmer 5 minutes and allow to stand overnight with the spices. Vary the spices and sugar to taste; an excess of sugar will shrivel the pickle. This amount is for ¼ bushel of cucumbers.

MIXED PICKLE

Cauliflower and beans may be fermented in the same way as the cucumbers. However, to freshen these two they must be boiled in 1 or 2 changes of fresh water to make them tender; then they are combined with cucumbers sliced or cut in chunks in proportions desired. If onions are used they must be peeled and added after the other vegetables are freshened.

DILL PICKLES

Standard proportions for dill brine are as follows:

2 cups salt
1 pint vinegar
4 tablespoons sugar
2 gallons water
½ ounce mixed spices

This quantity will make enough brine for about 12 pounds of green tomatoes *or* about 3 gallons of medium-sized cucumbers. Use only freshly picked green tomatoes of uniform size. Place a layer of fresh or dried dill and mixed spices at the bottom of the crock or jars. Fill containers with washed whole green tomatoes and a second layer of dill and spices on the top. Cover with brine at least 2 inches over the top of the tomatoes. Hold them down with a clean heavy board or plate and a weight on top (no metal, of course). Keep scum removed from the surface of the brine.

In about 2 weeks the tomatoes should be crisp, spicy and well-flavored with dill, a clear dark green throughout with no white spots. A temperature of 75° to 80° is most favorable for the process.

Slice the tomatoes and pack in sterilized jars. Add ½ cup fresh cider vinegar to each and fill the jar with the dill brine which has been strained, boiled and cooled. Use only glass-top jars for pickles. Seal and store in a cool, dry place.

Cucumbers for dilling should be about 5 inches long. Wash and wipe them; put a thick layer of grape leaves into a crock or jar, over this a layer of dill and the spices. Pack the cucumbers into the crock to within 3 inches of the top, then another layer of dill and grape leaves; cover with the standard dill pickling solution. Weight them down as directed for dill tomatoes and let cure for 3 to 4 weeks. At the end of this time the plate may be removed, washed and replaced with the weight in the crock. Seal with hot paraffin; or put pickles into glass-top jars and seal as directed for the tomatoes.

QUICK PICKLES

Bread and Butter Pickles

2 quarts thinly sliced medium cucumbers
2 quarts water
½ cup salt
2 cups vinegar
4 cups water

Dissolve the salt in 2 quarts water, pour over sliced cucumbers and let stand 2 to 4 hours; drain thoroughly. Mix vinegar and 4 cups water; pour over drained cucumbers; simmer for 4 to 8 minutes or until slices look clear. Drain and discard liquid. Mix the following pickle solution and simmer for 10 minutes:

PICKLE SOLUTION

2 cups vinegar
1 cup water
1 cup granulated sugar
1½ cups brown sugar
½ teaspoon celery salt
½ teaspoon mustard
½ teaspoon tumeric

After simmering the solution for ten minutes pour over the drained cucumbers and let stand for one day. Drain off the pickle solution and heat almost to boiling. Pack the cucumbers into clean ½ pint jars to form a moderately tight pack. Fill the jars with the hot pickle solution. Partially seal and process in hot water bath for 3 to 5 minutes. Remove from bath and complete seal.

VARIATIONS: Other vegetables may be added for flavor or bulk; in this case either reduce the quantity of cucumbers or increase the amount of pickle solution.

MUSTARD PICKLES

1 quart cucumbers sliced
1 quart green tomatoes sliced
1 quart onions
1 large cauliflower divided
4 green peppers cut fine
1 pint salt
4 quarts water

Make a brine of the salt and water; let the prepared vegetables stand in the brine for about 24 hours; cook in brine until tender, then drain well.

MUSTARD DRESSING

1 cup flour
6 tablespoons mustard
1 cup sugar
Vinegar to make 2 quarts
1 teaspoon tumeric powder

Mix the flour, mustard and tumeric with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste. Add sugar and vinegar to make 2 quarts in all. Boil mixture until it thickens and is smooth, stirring constantly. Add vegetables, heat through and seal. Cabbage may be substituted for the green tomatoes.

CORN RELISH

9 medium-sized ears of corn
1 small cabbage, chopped
2 medium white onions, chopped
3 red peppers, seeded and chopped
2 green peppers, seeded and chopped
1 quart vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon salt
1½ tablespoons mustard
1 teaspoon tumeric powder

Plunge corn in boiling water for two minutes, dip into cool water, remove at once; cut kernels from cob. Mix together vinegar, sugar and spices, add all the vegetables. Boil until vegetables are tender. Pour into clean sterile hot jars and seal.

Homemade pickles can be just as good as bought ones if made with care. Vegetables must be fresh and crisp, and vinegar and spices of best quality. And don't forget to taste the pickling solution to make minor adjustments of seasonings!

—Photo Courtesy Ball Brothers.

BOLSTER YOUR WARDROBE

Give first aid to your own and the family's wardrobe by making these useful items now:

No. **3838.** This will make a fine basic two-piece suit to help you welcome those chilly autumn days next month. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36, 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3641.** A lovely slip and pantie set, trimmed with borders of luxurious lace, makes a gift any woman will cherish. Sizes 10 to 48. Size 36, 2¼ yards 35-inch or 39-inch fabric for slip, 1⅝ yards 2-inch lace, 1¾ yards narrow lace.

No. **3783.** She will love getting off to school in this pretty, easy to-get-into, button-up dress. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric, 2½ yards braid.

No. **3774.** You will feel as carefree as the wind in this simple-to-make, easily donned apron. Sizes, Small, Medium, Large. Medium, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric, 4¼ yards edging.

No. **3858.** This versatile pattern is an unbelievable find in these days when childrens' underwear is so hard to get. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 2, slip 1 yard 35-inch fabric, 3 yards edging; under-waist and panties, 1 yard 35-inch fabric, ¾ yards edging.

No. **3821.** This gay frock with its paper-crisp ruffle trim will lift your early morning morale sky-high. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric, 2¼ yards ruffling.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our Summer Fashion Book boasts of more than 175 designs in a grand variety of sizes and in styles to fit every occasion. Twenty-four beautifully illustrated pages at only 12c a copy, *or* send 25c for the book *and* a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

WARTIME PIE CRUST

SAVE TIME and fats and get variety instead of having two-crust pies all the time. Put wedges, squares, or strips of baked wartime piecrust on lightly sweetened stewed berries or fruits instead of the regular crust. Time is saved by mixing up flour, fat and salt enough for several "pies"; then add moisture and bake as needed. Place the baked pastry on warm fruit just before serving. Blueberries, blackberries, stewed fresh peaches or other fruits or berries lend themselves to this treatment.

5 tablespoons fat (may be commercial kinds or home-rendered poultry or meat fat)
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
2½ to 4 tablespoons water

Work the fat into sifted flour and salt with finger tips or a fork until mixture is granular. Sprinkle some of the water over the surface, combining each dampened part into a dough. Add more water sparingly until mixture is a stiff dough. Divide the dough in half to make two crusts and roll on a lightly floured board.

If you make the pastry with oil, mix the oil with the 2½ tablespoons of water, then combine it with the flour. Roll out as directed above.

If you are using a rendered beef fat or other hard fat, cut it thoroughly into the flour, and warm the water before you add it, to soften the fat. Use 6 tablespoons of a hard fat in the above recipe.

NOTED HOME BUREAU LEADER RETIRES

The retirement on July 1st of Dr. Ruby Green Smith as state leader of Home Demonstration Agents in New York State marks the end of twenty-six years of distinguished service by Dr. Smith to the women of her state. Few women in this country have had more influence upon the organization and growth of the Home Bureaus. From the time she came into the Extension Service in 1918, Dr. Smith encouraged and guided the movement, and under her leadership it has brought practical help and inspiration to many thousands of New York State homemakers.

Succeeding Dr. Smith as state leader is Miss Frances Scudder, whose fine record of achievement makes her well fitted to take over the leadership of the state's Home Bureau work. Miss Scudder is a graduate of the New York State College of Home Economics and taught there before becoming a Home Demonstration Agent in Oswego County, and later in Syracuse City. More recently, she has been an assistant state leader, and from last September until this June she served as executive director of emergency home demonstration work in New York City.

—A. A.—

NORMAN LYMAN WINS MINIWANCA SCHOLARSHIP

In the May 6 issue of *American Agriculturist* we announced a scholarship to attend a two-weeks training school at Camp Miniwanca. Norman Lyman of White River Junction, Vermont, is the winner of this scholarship. The alternate is George Perry of North Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Norman is nineteen, lives on a 280-acre farm, and is one of a family of six children. He has had plenty of opportunity to gain farm experience, as the farm has 75 head of cattle and an apple orchard of 150 trees. He has also taken advantage of many opportunities for community service. For ten years he has been a 4-H Club member, and is now assisting his brother who is the Club leader.

Norman Lyman

At school he was awarded a medal at graduation, given to the boy who made the most progress during his four years in high school. He won first place in the County War Bond Speaking Contest put on by the Farm Bureau, and the fourth in the State.

Norman belongs to West Hartford Grange, has been Assistant Steward, and is an active member of his church Youth Fellowship Council.

The dates of the leadership training school are August 14-27. During those two weeks Norman will have the opportunity to participate in a well-rounded program which will enable him to take an even more active and effective part in the community affairs in his home town.

—A. A.—

Honey Krisp Ice Cream

3 cups popped rice cereal
3 tablespoons butter
⅓ cup brown sugar
½ cup chopped toasted nut meats
1⅓ cups evaporated milk
2 eggs
⅓ cup honey
¼ teaspoon almond flavoring or 1 tsp. vanilla

Crush cereal. Melt butter in heavy frying pan, add cereal, sugar and nutmeats. Mix well. Cook, stirring constantly, until sugar melts and caramelizes slightly. Cool and crumble mixture.

Chill milk until *very* cold. Whip until stiff. Beat eggs with honey; add flavoring and fold into whipped milk. Pour into refrigerator trays and freeze partially. Mix ¾ of crumb mixture with partially frozen ice cream. Pack in refrigerator trays or in paper cups. Sprinkle remaining crumb mixture on top. Freeze. Yield: 2 quarts.

V-DAY, and YOUR NEW RADIO

And what a delight it will be to have the set you want—farm set, table model, portable or combination—when it carries this magic name!

WARWICK MANUFACTURING CORP.
4640 W. Harrison Street, Chicago 44, Illinois

YOU CAN'T BEAT this to relieve TORTURE of ATHLETE'S FOOT

So Many Druggists Say!

If you suffer from itching, burning soreness from cracked, scaly skin between toes—just feel how the first applications of medicated *liquid* Zemo relieve distress. Then Zemo, on contact, actually kills the germs that most commonly cause and spread Athlete's Foot.

Use Zemo freely—soon your discomfort should disappear. Zemo is a Doctor's formula backed by 35 years' success. The first trial convinces. All drugstores.

NOTE: *For real stubborn cases buy Extra Strength* ZEMO

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

YOUR HOME IN NIAGARA FALLS

Within two blocks of all transportation, a block from scenic Niagara. All outside rooms. Home of the Indian room Cocktail Lounge.

Write for Folder and Rates.

HOTEL NIAGARA

Langford H. Vanderslice, Mgr.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IF YOU ARE planning on buying or building a device to freeze food and store it at zero when such equipment becomes available, you will be interested in the following excerpts from three letters, one written by a man who has had experience with a converted ice cream storage box, another by a very good farmer who has built his own freezer; and *a third by one of the largest manufacturers of home refrigerators and farm freezers and zero storage boxes in the country.*

Unsatisfactory Experience

"Somewhat more than a year ago, I purchased a large freezer formerly used in a dairy, and it has caused me considerable annoyance ever since I have owned it. It is necessary to check it daily. Fortunately, I have arranged to sell it to the party from whom it was purchased as soon as a locker freezer is completed. I feel that I would much prefer to let someone else look after the servicing."

"Home-built" Problems

"Re your article on freezing units in the last *Agriculturist,* I very much agree with you. *Frills are receiving more attention than fundamentals.* We built our own 'walk-in' with a cabinet in the rear. Deep freeze 15 cubic feet, holding box 55 cubic feet including coils. While it is a bit hard to reach into the far corner, a kid's little garden rake does the trick. I think there is far less cold lost with this type than with side doors. Our biggest problem with a homemade affair is to find a technical bulletin, circular, etc., which can give us some of the ABCs of refrigeration engineering, answer such questions as these:

(1) Number of feet of coil required.
(2) Plates *vs.* coils in deep freeze.
(3) Size of compressor.
(4) Best refrigerant—freon, methyl, etc.
(5) Number of pounds of freon required and how it is estimated, i.e., on capacity of box, length of coils, etc."

Manufacturer Issues Warning

"I have just received the July 15 issue of the *American Agriculturist,* in which you comment on Boyden Sparke's recently published book, *Zero Storage in Your Home*—and then add additional thoughts as to the problems that will have to be faced by future farmer customers in selecting the type of equipment that's worth while.

"Ed, I just cannot resist writing 'Bravo!'. Don't know when I have seen anything containing as much truth as relates to farm freezers as you put in those few paragraphs of your editorial. I would like to see more and more articles giving such advice as you have given because I am convinced that a great many farmer customers are going to spend hard-earned money on farm freezers right after the war, and they will not get their money's worth out of them—not only for the reasons you have given, but also because they will not be backed up by reputable manufacturers and dealer organizations who will be in a position to give good advice 2, 3, 4, and 5 years after the farmer buys them—which after all is mighty important. There is nothing worse that a farmer can do than buy a piece of mechanical equipment, which is a major investment of $250.00 and up, and then in 2 or 3 years find he has 'an orphan'—and I am convinced that is exactly what's going to happen."

* * *

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

From as far points as Santa Rosa, California, and Clinton, Massachusetts, I have been receiving clippings of the following item:

"HEIFER GOES TO TOWN. Ithaca, N. Y. (INS)—Spring brought the urge of the wanderlust to a yearling heifer owned by H. E. Babcock, chairman of the New York State Emergency Food Commission and of the Cornell Board of Trustees. The animal wandered three miles into Ithaca after it had broken through a fence. Frightened by school children, it ran through the business section of the city and was corralled ten blocks beyond."

I also the other day received a bill for the damages the above described heifer did while on her tour of the city.

Except for the fact that it was not my heifer which made the trip, but another fellow's, both the story which went clear across the United States and the bill for damages were based on truth. In this case no harm was done. I got a little free advertising and the fellow whose heifer it was, cheerfully paid the bill for the damage she did.

Possibly Not Guilty

Such an experience on the other hand tends to shake my confidence in accepting all I read and hear as true, and it certainly slows me up in passing judgment on others. Take for example our mules, Jack and Sandy. Did they or did they not kill the Angus-Brahman calf? Maybe it just died of natural causes, or its mother may have killed it and all they did was walk around it. Nevertheless, on what I reported, the readers of this page have apparently judged Jack and Sandy guilty.

From Cornell Professor Emeritus Glenn Herrick, I got the following letter:

"Your experience with the calf of your Brahman cow reminds me of an incident that happened to me while we were living in Mississippi. We had a small black mare, the pet of the family, which, in a moment of aberration of mind, I bred to a stallion rather notable for the quality of his progeny. My neighbor and I had a common pasture lot back of our homes in which we often turned our two horses where they could run and roll on the ground to their heart's content. One Sunday after dinner, near the end of the period of gestation of the little mare, I turned her into the lot. The night before, my neighbor had come home from his farm with a pair of mules which he also had turned into the lot that Sunday morning.

"While I was reading my paper in the afternoon, those fiendish mules had chased and hounded the little mare until she had cast her colt which the mules had immediately stamped upon and killed on the spot. It was a beautiful colt, chestnut in color, and marked almost exactly like its sire.

"The memory of what that little mare must have suffered will be with me until the end of time. Strangely enough, she did not seem to be injured in any way or even to be off her feed at any time.

"I am convinced that mules are regular fiends toward other stock, especially if the stock is small or weak. The only companion for a mule is another mule."

Benefit of the Doubt

The other night as I pulled the harness off Jack and Sandy after another one of the hundreds of honest days' work they have done for me, and let them into the pasture to have the roll every sensible mule wants before he even eats his supper, I said to them, "Old fellows, I'm going to give you the benefit of the doubt. Maybe you didn't kill the little calf after all."

* * *

TOO LITTLE

Not too late, but certainly too little, is the story of our alfalfa and brome grass pasture this summer. Around Ithaca we are very dry.

About the first of July, the blue grass and the wild white clover quit in my own pastures. By July 10, the ladino clover was through. The only grasses to keep growing were brome, which cattle love; orchard, which they don't like; and in wet spots reed canary, which they also love. The only legumes which have been growing since July 10 on our pastures are alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil.

In a way, after two wet years I am glad to have experience with a dry one. It convinces me more than ever that almost anyone can grow grass in May and June but that it's going to take a lot of study and planning and real management to have good pastures during a hot July and August.

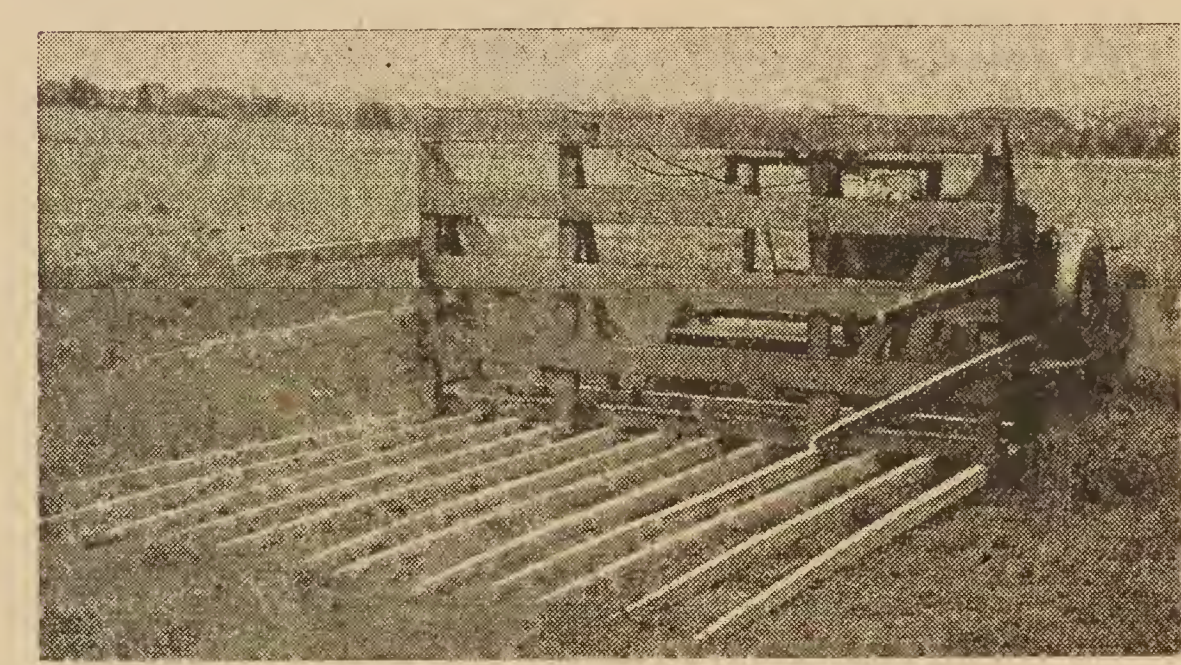
For our farms, based on this summer's observations, we now place the combination of alfalfa and brome at the top of the list, with brome and trefoil next, though we still have to succeed with trefoil on any large scale; and for wet spots, reed canary. What we particularly like about reed canary is that even if it gets shoulder high during May and June, cattle will eat it right down to the ground when they need it.

Since the hot dry weather hit us in July, I know of dairies which have dropped from 10 cans to 6 cans of milk, or a 40 per cent drop in production due to hot weather, flies, and most of all, lack of adequate succulent pasturage.

* * *

STEERS ON FEED

The steer calves we brought up early last fall and wintered without any grain did marvelously well in May and June. Rather than let them stand still or go back in condition, we have started grain feeding them. We hope by early September to begin topping them out for market. Meanwhile if you don't believe that it hurts to buy grain for 100 head of steers, just try it.



DURING the winter we got out ash lumber for three buckrakes. One of them, built by the Owego G.L.F. Farm Shop, is shown here. Mounted on the chassis of a 1939 Packard sedan, it provides a very satisfactory means for moving dry hay from the field to the barn.

It is not heavy enough to handle green hay. We had a rake built of much heavier material than this one to mount on our Stewart truck with the idea of using it for both green and dry hay. We did not try it out, however, because we became convinced that our truck was not fast enough in reverse to operate a buckrake satisfactorily.

We now think we will pass the buckrake up for the present. It is no faster than our tip truck and a rubber-tired heavy duty hayloader in getting hay to the barn, and *when permanently built into its power unit* it ties up too much money in a piece of equipment which has but a single use. In contrast, our tip (dump) truck can be used every day throughout the year for a wide variety of jobs.

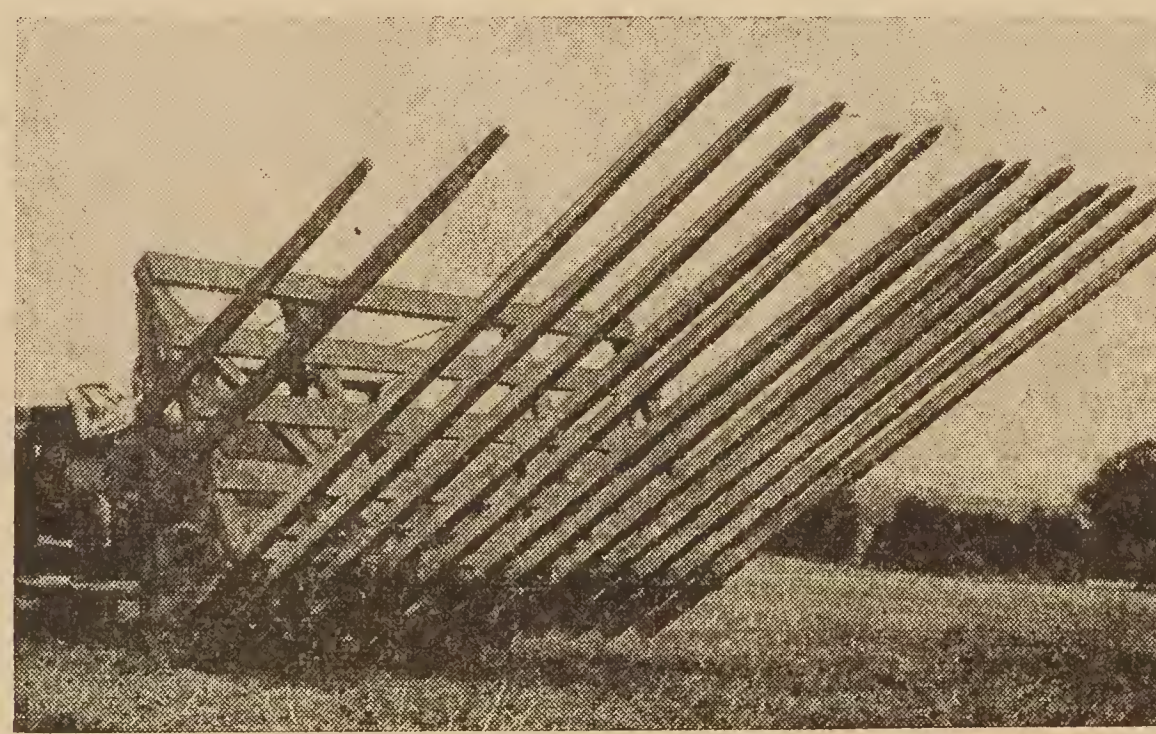
What now interests us in the way of hay-making equipment is:

(1) A CHEAP BLOWER through which dry or green *long* hay can be fed and blown to any part of a barn. *I expect that such a machine will be on the market by next season.*

(2) A TIP TRUCK or trailer, or a buckrake, for transporting the hay from the field to the barn.

(3) A HAYLOADER designed to run at a speed up to ten miles per hour and lay its own load. *There is such a loader in existence.*

With such equipment, a man and a boy will be able to handle all the hay required on the average good-sized dairy farm and do it in a minimum of time and with a minimum of backache and sweating. If flue drying proves practical, the above equipment will be ideal to take advantage of it.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

ASK US!

A CONSIDERABLE number of letters received by the Service Bureau start out, "Your agent was here the other day and suggested I write you." The assumption is that our subscriber would not have written if our agent had not suggested it, which leads us to conclude that many subscribers have problems on which we could help if they would write and ask for that help. We make no claim that we can settle every problem, but we are successful in a surprising number of cases, and are anxious and willing to serve our readers without cost to them.

If you need information and do not know where to get it, if you have had an unsatisfactory dealing with a commercial concern, or if you have shipped farm products and have not received your pay, tell us about it and we will do our best to help. The Service Bureau does not collect personal accounts such as money loaned. It does not enter into disputes or neighborhood disagreements and does not attempt to collect bad accounts for stores or gas stations. If you have a problem, write us, and if we cannot help you we will tell you so frankly. If it is a case we can handle, we will do our best to get results for you.

American Agriculturist is owned by its readers, and the common stock is owned by American Agriculturist Foundation. The profits, after expenses are paid are used, as determined by the Directors, in the interests of agriculture.

—A. A.—

TWO YEARS!

The following news item recently appeared in a Binghamton, New York paper:

"President Roosevelt has signed a bill to pay $600 to Byron Ennis of Newark Valley, New York, for damages to his automobile when it was struck by an army jeep near Lyons in 1942."

The item is short, but there is a long story back of it. Nearly two years ago, Mr. Ennis' car was hit by an army jeep. After a considerable amount of correspondence with army officials at Washington, they refused to settle claiming the evidence showed Mr. Ennis was driving in the middle of the road. We pointed out that this was a rather narrow, secondary road, and normally anyone would be driving in the center of the road until he saw a car approaching, but without results.

We told this story to Congressman Sterling Cole of Bath, New York. We spent considerable time in collecting evidence and convinced him it was a just claim. As a result, he introduced a bill in Congress to reimburse Mr. Ennis for damages done. The bill was finally passed, and signed by the President.

It took two years and a lot of work both by the Service Bureau and Congressman Cole. However, it is not the first time the Service Bureau has worked two years on a claim. It is our policy to stick to a claim so long as there is any hope it can be satisfactorily settled. This service is available without cost to any American Agriculturist subscriber.

—A. A.—

HOME ELECTRIC PLANTS

Scattered around New York State are a few farm electric light plants owned by farmers who have been able to secure high line service. A farmer who cannot get high line, and who could use a used home electric plant might locate one by writing to Kenneth Bullock of the Emergency Food Commission, State Office Building, Albany, New York. If any farmer has a home electric plant he is not using, Mr. Bullock would be glad to have the information, and might be able to find a buyer for it.

—A. A.—

REFUND

"I received the check. Previous to that, I had written four letters without any results. If there is any charge, let me know."

The Service Bureau never makes a charge for any help it can give to a subscriber. This matter concerns an order for nursery stock made last December. The shipment was promised this spring, but in some way, was overlooked. When it was called to their attention, the company said their records indicated shipment had been made, but inasmuch as it was too late to make a duplicate shipment, they sent a refund check for the amount of the order.

—A. A.—

PASTURING BULLS

"Can you tell me what the law is in New Hampshire regarding turning out a bull?"

Quoting from the statutes: **"Bull at large.** An owner or keeper of a bull more than six months old, who wilfully or negligently permits such bull to run at large, out of the enclosure of such owner or keeper, shall be fined not more than ten nor less than five dollars, to the use of the town in which the offense was committed, and shall also be liable to a party injured for the damage done by such bull while running at large." The Commissioner's interpretation is that it is not unlawful to turn a bull out to pasture, and that a pasture is generally considered to be an enclosure as specified above.

—A. A.—

ADDRESS NEEDED

We have a letter inquiring about Eastman's Chestnuts signed by Emil Piazzo. Unfortunately, there is no address on the letter. If Mr. Piazzo will send us his address, we will be glad to give him the information.

—A. A.—

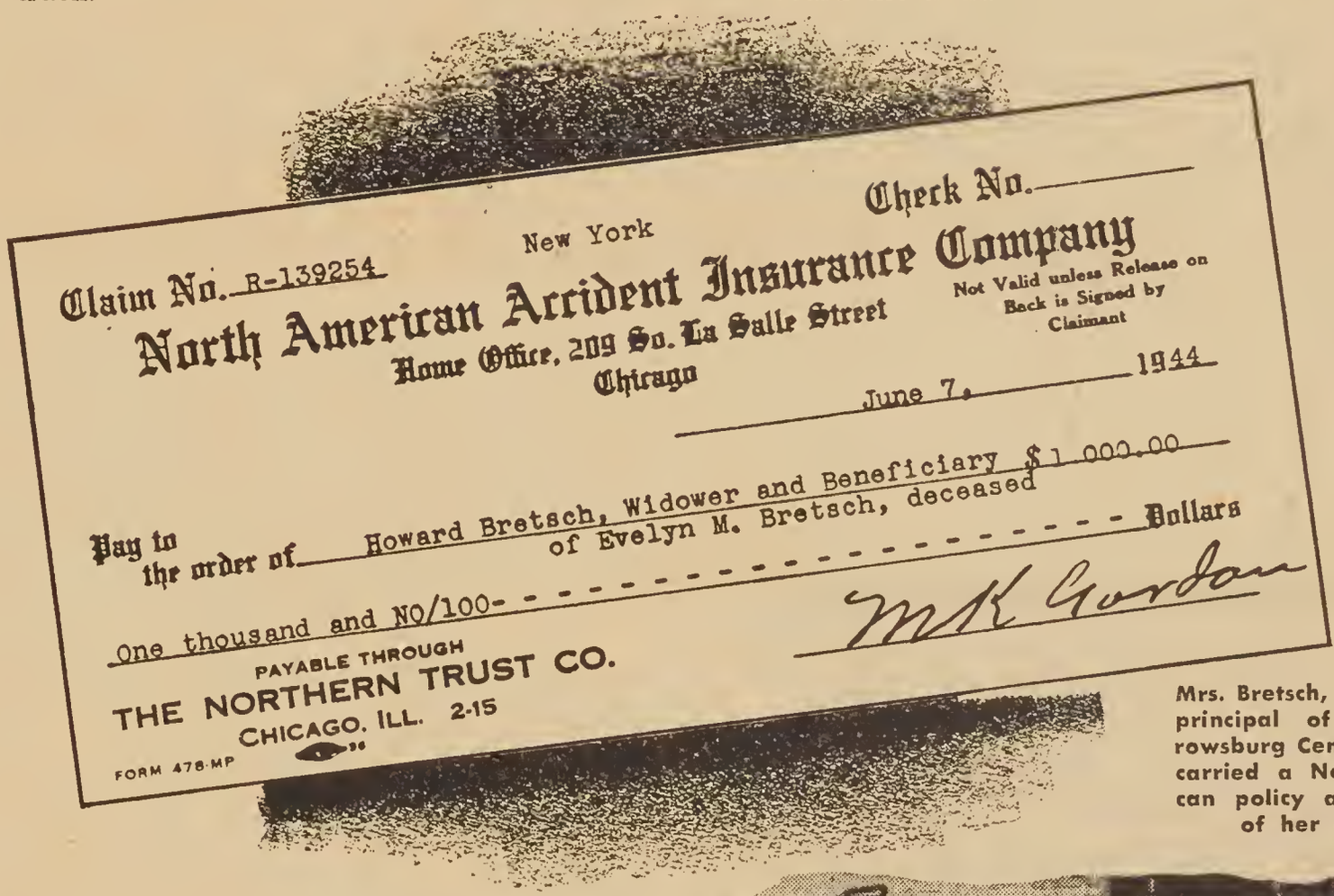
YOU'RE WELCOME!

"We received a twenty-dollar check from the company. We positively know we would never have gotten anything without your help, since we had tried many times. Please accept our sincere thanks!"

ONE KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED IN ACCIDENT AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. WHEN TROOP TRAIN STRIKES TRUCK

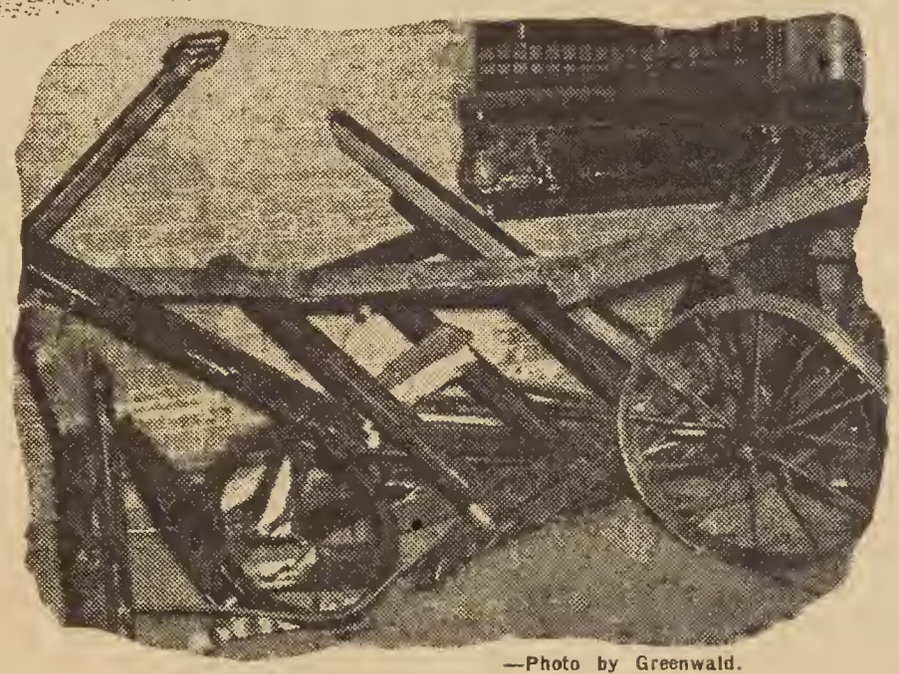
As reported in the Middletown Times-Herald, a heavy laden and fast moving troop train plowed into a baggage truck at the Erie station, bringing death to one woman and injuring 8 others who had gathered about the steps of a passenger train halted on an adjoining track.

It is alleged that the watch of the engineer of the troop train was out of order and he was unaware that a passenger train was standing at the station. It is reported that the engineer's first intimation of danger came as he rounded a curve where he could see passengers waiting to board the train.


Claim No. R-139254
New York
Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
June 7, 1944
Pay to the order of Howard Bretsch, Widower and Beneficiary of Evelyn M. Bretsch, deceased $1,000.00
One thousand and NO/100- Dollars
M K Gordon
PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15
FORM 478-MP

Mrs. Bretsch, wife of the principal of the Narrowsburg Central School, carried a North American policy at the time of her death.

The engine crashed into the baggage truck and the flying wreckage (shown assembled in the picture at the right) struck down passengers, killing one and injuring eight.


—Photo by Greenwald.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY
INDEPENDENCE
EQUALITY
SECURITY
Through Self Help . . .

These Are the Postwar Aims of the Dairymen's League for All Dairy Farmers in the Milkshed

FOR 25 years, The Dairymen's League has fought to free dairy farmers from economic injustice . . . from dealer dictatorship . . . from becoming wards of a domineering state . . . or poor relations of the organized force of wealth, business and industry.

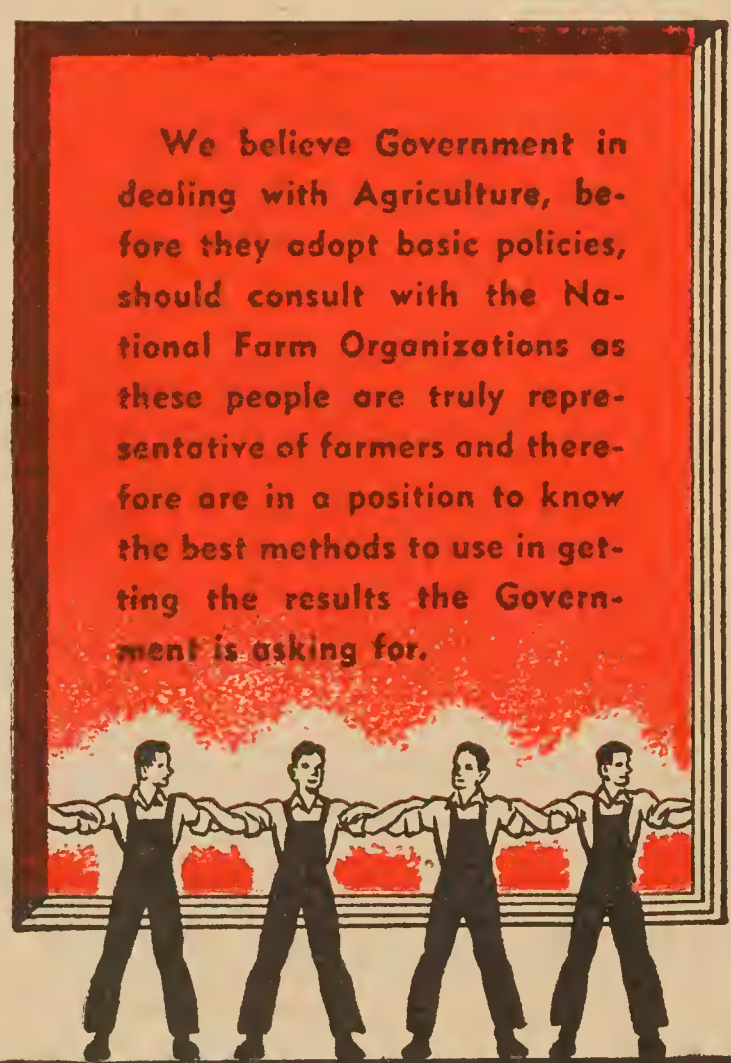
The League has demanded economic opportunity for all dairy farmers . . . independence of thought and action for all dairy farmers . . . equality of return for equal hours of labor on the farm and in the shop . . . and security against disastrous price fluctuations whether caused by normal swings in supply and demand, or by artificial rigging of the market by dealers, speculators, social theorists or political adventurers.

League Efforts Have Been Voluntary and Unselfish

In all of its efforts, the League has sought its ends solely through free collective action by voluntary and independent cooperators. It has sought no selfish advantage for its own membership. It has asked nothing that it has not been eager and willing to share with non-member dairy farmers. In fact it has rarely taken action on any matter affecting the interests of the entire milkshed without first consulting with the leaders of other farm organizations.

The League has done this, not entirely out of friendship, sympathy and a neighborly spirit, but because of a deep conviction that all dairy farmers must sink or swim together. We dairy farmers must submerge our little differences in the face of a greater danger. We must present a common front to our common enemies. We must unite our productive, economic and political power if we want to secure a favorable hearing in the market place, and in the legislative halls of state and nation.

Experience before and during the war has proved time and again that such united action produces results. It will produce results in the postwar world. And then, if ever, we dairy farmers must rely upon self help to guarantee us the blessings of opportunity, independence, equality and security. Let's all resolve now to fight shoulder to shoulder—one for all and all for one—so that we may lose none of the ground we have gained during the last 25 years.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH AUGUST 19, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S PANTS

By BEN FIELD

PA WASN'T so very used to driving, so he came around the corner of our house about forty miles an hour and there stood Robinson Crusoe right in the middle of the drive. Pa tooted the horn and Robinson Crusoe let out a squawk and flopped straight up instead of jumping sideways like he should of, and Pa bumped him with the radiator. I picked him up and said:

"Gosh, Pa! I bet you killed Robinson Crusoe!"

"Looks like I did," said Pa, taking Robinson Crusoe and looking him over. "Yep! He's dead as a dish rag. You better take him into the house and tell your Ma to cook him. We got to hurry to the station with this milk."

Ma was all upset. She had raised Robinson Crusoe from an egg and he was her pet Shanghai. She stood in the door and scolded Pa good. All Pa said was that it was lucky we didn't break a lamp.

WHEN we got back, Ma was madder than ever. She had started to dry-pick Robinson Crusoe so the feathers would be good for pillows, and she had him all picked but his wing-feathers and his tail when he came to life and got away from her and broke a lot of dishes on the kitchen table and crashed through the kitchen window and knocked off two of Ma's best geraniums. Ma was so mad her face was red, but Pa just laughed and said, "Where is he?"

"He's out there with the hens," said Ma, "and you better catch him and shut him up somewhere until he has time to grow some more feathers."

Then Ma said, "You get yourself around here and put that windowpane in! I never had such a mess."

When we got to the barn we saw Robinson Crusoe strutting around with the hens, and he looked funny without any feathers. Pa says, "I guess he is all right. We can catch him after he goes to roost—if we want." But that night Uncle George and Aunt Ann came visiting, so we all forgot Robinson Crusoe, and the next day he crowed and acted good, so Pa said:

"I can't see any use of shutting him up. He'll have a month or two to get toughened up before real cold weather sets in."

But Ma worried for fear a real cold night might come and freeze Robinson Crusoe to death. Almost every night she looked at the thermometer before she went to bed, but Pa told he could see that Robinson Crusoe was getting a few pin-feathers and that he thought there was nothing to worry about.

ONE NIGHT the wind was blowing quite hard, and after supper Ma said to Pa: "Go out and bring me Robinson Crusoe."

"What for?" asked Pa.

"I knit him a pair of pants," said Ma.

Pa grins and goes out with the lantern and brings in the rooster. Ma had made the pants from some red yarn she had boughten to make herself a sweater, but after she got it home she thought it was too bright a red for a woman of her age to wear. Pa held Robinson Crusoe while Ma and me put the pants on him. He kicked a lot but we finally got them on over his feet and pulled them up good and tied them over his back, so they wouldn't slip off.

Pa kept laughing all the time and made Ma disgusted by saying how good Robinson Crusoe would look in turkey red, and what a hit he probably would make with the hens. Pa took him back and put him on the roost with the hens while I held the lantern, and the next morning Pa came running into my room and woke me up.

"Get the gun!" he says. "There is something wrong out to the barn."

I could hear the hens cackling and the turkeys and guineas making an awful racket, and when we got out to the barn the hens were flying every which way and some of them were up on the ridge poles of the horse barn. The turkey gobbler was trying to hide his hen-turkeys under the horse rake, and the sheep were huddled together and the cows were all scared so that their tails stood up.

PA COCKED the gun and tip-toed up to the gate. "It must be a fox or a mad dog," he said.

Then we both saw Robinson Crusoe. He was standing in the middle of the barnyard, and it was his red pants that had scared everything. He stood there looking first one way, then the other, and wondering what was going on.

"Hold this gun," said Pa. "I'll catch him and lock him up."

Pa got some corn and scattered it on the ground and called, "Chick-chick-chick!"

But Robinson Crusoe didn't seem to be hungry and all he did was to pick up a kernel and start clucking at the hens. That made the hens cackle all the louder, so Pa makes a grab for him and he flopped out of Pa's way and almost bumped into Old Susie, our lead cow, and she lets out a big bawl and backs away, and just then Cicero, our big tom cat, came trotting around the corner of the shed and he almost ran into Robinson Crusoe

(Continued on Page 16)

AUG. 19 — The G.L.F. Patron — 1944

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

What's happened to Chicken Feed?

War has made changes in chicken and turkey feeding, and has taught some surprising lessons.

The Changes

- Cod liver oil became very scarce as soon as the United States actually got into the fighting.
- The demands of our military plus lend-lease cut milk supplies for animal feeds.
- Great increases in the hog and chicken population created a shortage of animal protein.
- Heavy feeding demand together with less flour milling created a shortage of wheat bran and middlings.
- Tremendous hog population plus low OPA ceilings on corn stopped the flow of this grain to feeding areas outside of the Midwest.

The Compensations

Feed men, together with nutrition scientists, have met every emergency thus far without lowering feed quality enough to affect farm results.

Animal sterols containing Vitamin D have taken the place of cod liver oil.

Crushed whole wheat took up the slack on bran and midds.

Soybean oil meal has replaced some of the animal proteins.

Dried brewers' yeast and riboflavin supplements have brought back the B vitamins which were lost by reduced milk supplies.

Vitamin A feeding oils came to the rescue, as corn with its supply of this vitamin was lost.

Barley and milo have been rushed in as total supplies of corn, wheat and oats began to dwindle.

The Net Result

Records from all parts of the country clearly point to one thing: *Results have been as good or better on the war feeds as in normal times.*

Egg production per hen has set new records each year. Growth of chickens and turkeys has been at least normal. Hatchability records are at new highs.

G.L.F. Feeds

Following the general pattern of all feed changes, G.L.F. chicken and turkey mash formulas have been changed 12 times since Pearl Harbor.

In every case the change has been made as gradually as conditions would permit. Nutritional values never dropped below requirements.

The Lessons

1. We've learned how to handle vitamin needs of chickens in several ways instead of depending entirely on one.

2. Crushed whole wheat has proved to be a boost to the value of a poultry ration.

3. We now know how to nourish chickens without corn.

4. Results in thousands of flocks indicate that 12 formula changes in two and one-half years had no bad effect on chickens or turkeys.

5. The cooperative method of purchasing feed has proved as effective for poultrymen in wartimes as it had been during 20 years of peace.

Bulletin Board

QUALITY EGGS NEEDED Confusion and irregularity have marked the egg market recently. While finest quality eggs are selling at or near ceiling prices, lower grades continue to be in excess of demand.

"This situation has been brought about by two factors," according to Ken McGraw of the G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service. "The first and most important is that jobbers, wholesalers, and small independent users have turned to the over-abundant supplies of storage stocks. The second, and of most concern to the poultrymen in G.L.F. territory, is the extremely hot, dry weather of the last few weeks which has resulted in sharply reduced egg quality. This in turn has increased undergrade stocks.

"High quality," said McGraw, "is becoming such an important factor in profitable egg marketing that now, more than ever before, poultrymen should use exceptional care in handling their eggs. Unless good quality is received from nearby producers, buyers will turn to another source which can offer them what they want."

* * *

PATRONAGE REFUND A cash patronage refund for the period ending June 30, 1944, authorized at a recent meeting of the G.L.F. Board of Directors, has been announced by the Management Committee of G.L.F.

The refunds on feed will cover the six months period January-June 1944, while refunds on other commodities will be for the full year July 1943-June 1944. A refund payment has already been made to users of dairy and poultry feeds for the six months period July-December 1943.

Patronage refund rates on G.L.F. formula feeds for the six months period ending June 30 will be:

$2.60 per ton on dairy and stock feeds
$3.20 per ton on poultry mashes

Rates on other commodities for the full year ending June 30:

$1.20 per ton on mixed fertilizer
4% on the dollar value of field seed
5% on mixed dusts
3% on farm supplies

This refund represents the amount of money remaining from the year's business, after all costs have been paid, dividends on stock declared, and necessary legal reserves set aside. In accordance with cooperative practice, it is returned to the farmers who use G.L.F. service, each man's refund being in proportion to his use.

* * *

TRUCK TIRE FAMINE? A warning that only by the exercise of every possible precaution in the care of tires can truck operators hope to keep their vehicles on the road has been sounded by an OPA official. In a letter to G.L.F. the official said: "The tire outlook has become increasingly serious. Our quotas have been materially reduced in sizes from 6.00 to 7.50, and most drastically reduced in sizes from 8.25 up.

"It is our belief that before the end of August probably 25% of the trucks will be off the road through lack of tires.

"It behooves every single operator of a truck, whether he be a farmer, a merchant, common carrier or other type of truckman, to see that his tires are properly inflated, that the truck is underloaded and that the speed does not exceed 35 miles per hour and preferably far less than 35.

"Tires must be recapped while still in a condition for recapping and such other precautions as vulcanizing cuts, bruises and so forth must be accomplished before the tire is destroyed."

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

MILK PRICES

Farmers who ship their milk to metropolitan New York will average approximately $3.68 cwt., according to an estimate made by Administrator Blanford. The price is made up of $3.23 plus the subsidy. Butterfat and other differentials will, of course, affect the price that an individual farmer gets.

* * *

POTATO CEILINGS RAISED

Announcement has been made that ceiling prices on potatoes for the month of August have been increased 90c cwt. for a number of states including New England, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. The fact that the announcement is for August only does not, of course, mean that prices may not be changed for September if the situation warrants it. The increase was granted as a result of dry weather which has cut the crop seriously.

With the increase, the following are ceiling prices per cwt. on U. S. No. 1 potatoes for August: Maine, $3.30; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, $3.75; Connecticut, New Jersey and Long Island, $3.65; Pennsylvania, $3.60; upstate New York, $3.55.

Where producer delivers potatoes to a retailer, he can add 60c per hundred. On sales direct to consumers he can add $1.00 per hundred up to 800 pounds.

* * *

TURKEYS FOR SERVICE MEN

Men in the armed forces will eat turkey on Thanksgiving and Christmas, but last year's order, setting aside all turkeys until the needs of the armed services were filled, has been modified. The order does not affect the Northeast except for the State of Delaware, nine counties in Maryland and three counties in West Virginia. There was some dissatisfaction in the Northeast last year because of the difficulty of making sales to authorized buyers.

* * *

CROP PROSPECTS

Here's a bird's-eye view of U. S. crop conditions:

Total crop production is expected to be about the same as last year, although the average is about 2% larger.

The CORN crop is expected to be below last year, with 2,980,000,000 bushels; last year 3,076,000,000, and the ten-year average 2,369,000,000.

The estimated total WHEAT crop is 1,128,000,000 bushels; last year it was 836,000,000, and the ten-year average is 760,000,000.

POTATO acreage is about 9% below last year. The expected crop is 400,000,000 bushels.

The COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROP acreage is up 20% above 1943.

KRAUT CABBAGE acreage is 20,000 (5000 more than last year), about the same as the ten-year average.

The APPLE crop is expected to be about 122,000,000 bushels, 37% more than last year, but about the same as the ten-year average.

MILK production for the first six months of 1944 is slightly above last year.

For the first six months of 1944, U. S. EGG production was 7% higher than last year. Farm flocks have been culled heavily, and it is estimated that 19% fewer chicks were raised this year.

HOG production in 1944 will be lower than last year. The spring pig crop is 24% below last year, and the total crop for the year is estimated as down 30% below last year, 16% below 1942, but larger than any other year.

* * *

MILKWEED

The War Food Administration is hoping that 1,150,000 lbs. of milkweed floss will be collected by boys and girls this fall. It is used in life jackets as a substitute for Kapok which is no longer available. See your county 4-H Club agent for full details. Bags will be supplied to youngsters, and they will be paid 20c a bag. It is not much, but every youngster who takes part should get a lot of satisfaction.

When a tractor tire "GUMS UP" its pull goes down

IT'S easy to see why some tractor tires grip and pull far better than others. If the tread has pockets that "gum up" with mud, any tire will slip and spin — especially in soft spots.

So take a look at this great Goodyear Sure-Grip — and you'll see why it lets you get more work from your tractor, in less time, with less fuel.

Those big, wide-based lug bars are strong enough to stand alone, making an O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R, *self-cleaning* tread—*without mud traps.* Notice, too, that those bars are even-spaced for smooth rolling — and smooth pulling.

We tested Sure-Grips as well as other makes of tires on our own Goodyear Farms. In every day farm work they proved they're the hardest working tractor tires built today.

Remember, tractor tires have to last you a long, long time. So you want the best you can get — *self-cleaning* Goodyear Sure-Grips.

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

THE SEASONS HAVE ROLLED AGAIN

YESTERDAY all was hurry and bustle on our farm. It was threshing time, but instead of the now old-fashioned way of threshing at the barn, a combine was rolling across our oat field, harvesting and threshing the grain in one operation. The noise of it could be heard across the whole neighborhood while the newly threshed oats and straw were hustled into the barn.

Then the combine went away, the happy grandchildren went home, and son Don, who had been helping, went on a business trip. At evening, in contrast to the busy day, silence hung over the hay and harvest fields, broken only by the first chirpings of the fall insects. Summer was on its way out and there was a feeling of another fall in the air.

At this time of the year to me—and I think to most of you—there comes a lonesome feeling. For almost ever since I can remember, in our family the late summer or early fall has been a "going away time." When the children were little, they started to school for the first time, and then later to college, never to come home to stay for any length of time again. As I looked across the farm fields last evening, I thought of your boys and mine, millions of them, so long gone away, scattered to the far parts of the world amid violent scenes so different from our old farms. Then I was cheered by the hope and the fair promise that before another August rolls around, probably long before, the sadness of the going away time will be forgotten in the joy of their coming home again.

RAPID AIRPLANE FREIGHT SERVICE

WAYNE University, in Detroit, Michigan, cooperating with the A & P Food Stores and United Air Lines, is experimenting to establish a pattern for post-war airplane transportation of foods. In the first shipment of fruits and vegetables by airplane from the West Coast to Detroit were plums, strawberries, nectarines, apricots, figs and tomatoes, which arrived in Detroit as good as they were when they were picked.

Something for us who live near these big markets to think about is what this new rapid air transport development which will come after the war will do to our own business. While our competition from other sections will undoubtedly increase, we will still have the advantage of lower freight rates, but this additional competition will make it more necessary than ever for us to produce high quality food.

SHOULD BE CONTINUED

MOST consumers have accepted without complaint the every-other-day delivery of milk. This wartime plan of milk delivery has cut down the cost of labor, gasoline, tires, and equipment, reducing the cost of delivering milk. The whole milk industry should resist efforts which come through competition, demands of consumers, or otherwise, to go back to every-day delivery of milk after the war.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A CERTAIN man planted a garden and then left it to grow as best it could. Another man planted a garden and took good care of it—watering it when dry, cultivating it regularly, weeding it when necessary, spraying and dusting, staking and bushing, pruning and thinning—doing everything he knew to help the plants grow.

As the weeks rolled by, the first man's garden was so full of weeds and insects that it produced but little, and what there was nobody wanted. But the garden of the man who worked hard produced abundantly, and the ripe, healthy fruits and vegetables from his garden were lovely to the sight and delicious to the taste!

One of the continuing and dependable miracles around us is the fact that "the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." Yes, but in His wisdom, the Creator has so ordered this world that the good earth responds most bountifully to those who make a careful study of the laws of nature and make the greatest effort to cooperate with them.

What is true of growing a garden is also true of growing a character. Those who cooperate with the laws of the mind as ordained by God, putting forth a great and continued effort, soon discover that the universe responds with a bountiful harvest of faith, hope, and love!

MILK AT CENT A QUART

THE OTHER day Brother Albert and I were going over some old farm account books kept for many years by our brother G. D. Eastman (George Duff). These records start back in the nineties, and nearly every day for about forty years there is at least a one-sentence record of some happening on the farm for that day. For example:

March 23, 1898. Bought of Chas. Richardson 80 lbs. beef at 4c a lb.

March 28, 1898. Bought of Chas. Richardson 100 lbs. pork at 5c a lb.

June 15, 1898. Sold to the Creamery 600 lbs. milk at 42c a hundred.

Etc. etc.

Note that the milk brought only about a cent a quart. As a matter of fact, oldtimers will remember that milk always brought starvation prices until the Dairymen's League won the milk strike in 1916.

It would make little difference whether prices were low or high if ALL prices were on the same level. A hundred pounds of milk or a bushel of wheat of high quality are worth just as much in real value no matter what the price is. But our "dishonest dollar" varies so much that the price level is always changing, and with price changes there are always prices of some commodities that are out of line. Farm products are slow to go up in price, and the first to come down. The price level now is very high again. Some time after the war it will go crashing down again, causing all kinds of trouble.

Some time we are going to be smart enough to stabilize the dollar and thereby prevent great variations in the price level. That will do more than anything else to prevent both wild inflation and disastrous deflation with the resulting hard times.

FARM AND GARDEN COMMENTS

LAST night after supper, feeling a little down in the mouth, I got to thinking about farmers' problems. The combine had just left the place after harvesting my oats. They were a poor crop. I had what might have been a good many bushels of beautiful squash well started on the vines, and in spite of everything I could do the squash bugs were destroying the vines. Incidentally, I dusted those vines thoroughly, and later several of us tried to pick off the hundreds of bugs and kill them. The bugs got fat on the poison dust (possibly because it was difficult to get it under the leaves where the bugs work); and as for picking them off by hand, you might as well try to sweep back the sea.

We always raise bushels of tomatoes for our own two families and to give away. This year the dry weather has started a dry rot on the blossom side. It looks now as if there would be no tomatoes. Many market and home gardeners are having the same trouble.

We are finding the corn ear worm in about every third ear of sweet corn. Last year there was plenty of corn borer also on our place. This year I have 7 acres of as fine corn for grain as I have seen. Now I am watching it carefully to see if the ear worm or corn borer gets into it. Unless some practical remedies are found for these pests, King Corn may be on the way out.

On top of everything else, this is the worst drought I have seen in many years, and although I have a fine naturally wet pasture and a large field of second-growth clover, I still have had to feed our young stock hay and increase their grain ration.

But away with the troubles! On the good side is the fact that we had an average of 2 tons of high quality hay to the acre; the new seeding where the oats were is a fine stand; and if nothing happens I will have enough corn for both livestock and poultry for all winter. The hens are laying to beat the band and egg prices are going up. And while the dry weather is not good for crops, it has been a pleasant summer in which to live, and after all that's Life—a mixture of good and bad, with enough good always to make it worth while if we teach ourselves to see it.

SHOULD START NOW

THE American Dairy Association does well to emphasize the need of advertising dairy products now in order to help move the big surplus that is sure to develop sometime after the war when the demand falls off. It takes a long time to educate a great mass of consumers, many of whom are now eating oleo, and it will be too late to begin to advertise and educate them after the surplus is here.

I WILL COLLECT!

LAST spring, Edward H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture in Vermont, wrote me that millepedes always destroyed his garden peas, and that they got fat on the poisons he fed them. Ed offered to give me a dinner if I would solve his trouble. Some of my Cornell friends told me that it was not millepedes that killed Ed's peas, but that the seeds rotted in the ground and then the millepedes cleaned them up. So we told Ed to treat his seed with spergon.

Now I have a most enthusiastic letter from Ed stating that he picked 2½ bushels of peas from the same length rows where few or none had grown before. The first time I see Ed I am going to harvest a dinner which will cost him more than his peas are worth!

GOODBY, COOTIES!

ONE OF the most important discoveries resulting from the war is an almost magical insecticide called dichloro-diphenyl trichloroethane—"D.D.T." for short. D.D.T. is death on the cooties which have annoyed soldiers in every other war and on almost all of the other insects which spread disease, annoy animals and destroy plant life.

Every soldier in foreign service carries a little can of D.D.T. He sprinkles some of this on his underwear. Results, no lice! All of the D.D.T. now being manufactured is used for war purposes, but as soon as the war is over it is expected that it will work wonders on every farm. It can be used to kill flies in the kitchen and dairy barn, mites and lice on hen roosts and nests, and its use may possibly be extended to control insects which destroy farm and garden crops.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A SMALL boy carrying a basket got on a train the other morning. As usual in these war times, the car was crowded, and the boy had to stand up. A man who was occupying a seat with his bag beside him put the bag on the floor, placed the boy's basket on the rack above his head, and then invited the boy to sit down beside him.

Presently the man felt something trickling down on his head from the basket overhead.

"My boy," he said, "your pickles are leaking."

"Them ain't pickles, mister," answered the boy. "Them's puppies!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Volume 141. No. 16. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Growing Winter Wheat

By George Serviss

NEW YORK farmers have just finished harvesting a bumper crop of wheat. Not only was the acreage considerably above average, but the estimated yield per acre prior to harvest of 25 bushels to the acre was also high. Fortunately, too, the total United States crop is large. This wheat is badly needed for both human food and livestock feed.

Another big crop of wheat will be needed in 1945. The wheat areas of the Northeast should at least maintain the 1944 acreage. There is little likelihood of there being any surplus of grain in 1945 and every pound will be needed for bread or feed. Winter wheat, where adapted, yields substantially more nutrients to the acre than spring-sown grains.

In New York State, the average yield per acre is between 22 and 23 bushels. On soil reasonably well adapted to wheat with due attention to seed, time of planting, and fertilization, a farmer should be able to plan on 30 bushels to the acre. Yields of 40 bushels and over are not uncommon. High acre yields, providing they are obtained by economical practices, are more profitable than low acre yields. When wheat is worth $1.75 a bushel a farmer can obviously afford to spend more for fertilizer and other things necessary to insure a good crop than when wheat is worth only $0.75 a bushel.

Time of Planting

The time winter wheat is sown frequently has a great effect on the yield. The usual recommendation is to sow wheat in the ten-day period following the Hessian fly free date. In areas in which considerable wheat is grown sowing much before the fly free date is risking heavy fly damage and in any area sowing more than ten days later than that date increases the possibility of winter injury.

The Hessian fly free date is not the same for all parts of the Northeast. Frequently it is not the same for an entire township if marked differences in elevation occur within it. At one of the Cornell University Experimental Fields at Ithaca, New York, September 15 is the fly free date and anytime between then and September 25 is satisfactory for sowing wheat. However, about six miles away is another experimental field where the elevation is about 1000 feet higher. There the fly free date is September 5, and it is not safe to wait ten days before sowing the wheat. This is not considered good wheat land, but satisfactory crops are produced when wheat is sown on time. On the hill lands of southern New York at elevations above 1200 feet it is probably better to sow wheat a few days before the Hessian fly free date than a week afterwards. This is not recommended though in intensive wheat areas where the climate and soils are well adapted for wheat. The Hessian fly free date for a given locality can be obtained from the local county agricultural agent.

Seedbed Preparation

Where land is plowed for wheat it is advisable to do the plowing a few weeks in advance of sowing. Land plowed a month in advance of sowing will nearly always produce a larger crop than land plowed within a week of sowing. Frequently the preceding crop is harvested within the week that wheat should be planted. This makes early plowing impossible. In these cases where the condition of the soil is favorable for the use of a disk there is little to be gained by plowing.

Seed

Good seed pays dividends. Seed of unknown origin or of an unadapted variety is a gamble. The most serious weeds in wheat fields are cockle and chess. All grain used for seed should be thoroughly cleaned. It is always good business to treat the seed for the control of smut with one of the organic mercury dusts.

Fertilization

Present grain prices justify the use of mixed fertilizers containing nitrogen except where manure is applied or where the land was in legume sod. New York recommendations follow; those of other states may be somewhat different.

On land not manured and not immediately following a legume crop: use

(*Continued on Page* 6)

• Army vehicles, like this ambitious jeep, are constantly taking chances with tremendous overloads.

They get away with it, too . . . but only because they're designed to handle abnormal loads when conditions make it necessary.

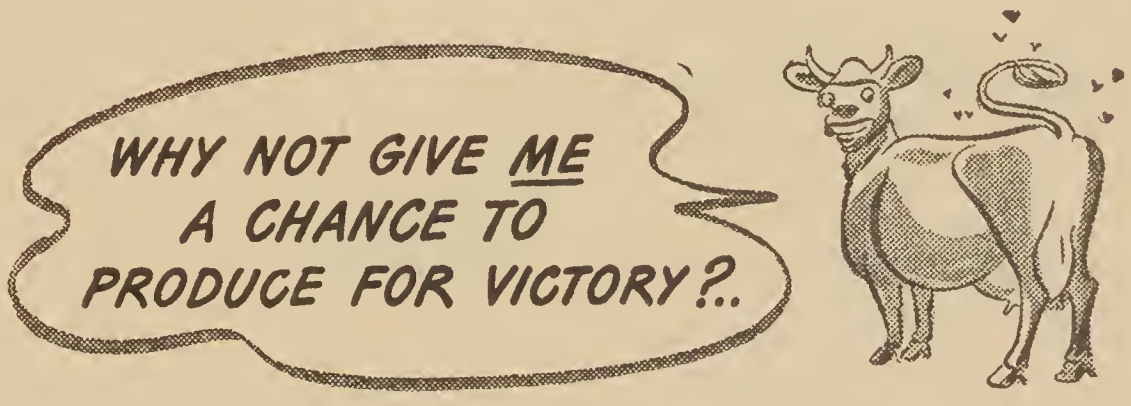
Possibly your tractor can handle occasional overloads, but consistent overloading causes it to overheat . . . to bog down in efficiency . . . to wear out more quickly. And with you working to keep food production up, you'll want to make your tractor last the length of the war, at least!

So, for down-to-earth help in taking care of your tractor, send for the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. This manual offers a complete discussion of farm tractor and machinery ills . . . together with first-hand dope on prevention and repair.

GULF

Any farmer asking for this Guide will get one FREE OF CHARGE as Gulf's part in helping to keep War Equipment Fit and Fighting for Freedom. For your copy, write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Give make and model of tractor you own or operate.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM!



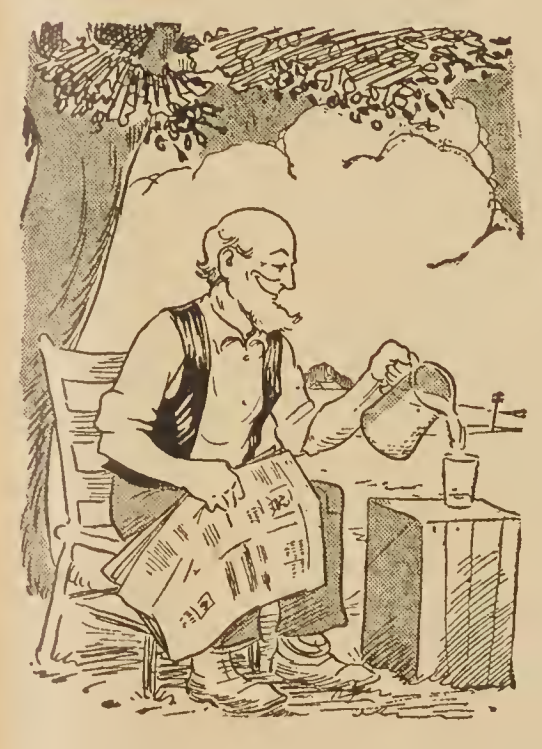
Cows can't be expected to do their best if they are constantly annoyed by buzzing, biting, bloodsucking insects.

Gulf Livestock Spray kills flies, mosquitoes, gnats, and many other insects by contact. It also repels many stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and buffalo gnats. Thus, Gulf Livestock Spray helps keep your cows quiet at milking time, makes milking easier, and provides much needed relief from insect annoyance when your cows are out in pasture. This all adds up to a simple, economical way to avoid loss of much milk production in "fly time!"

Try Gulf Livestock Spray on your herd. It's readily available at feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf stations. Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money back! Follow simple directions on container.

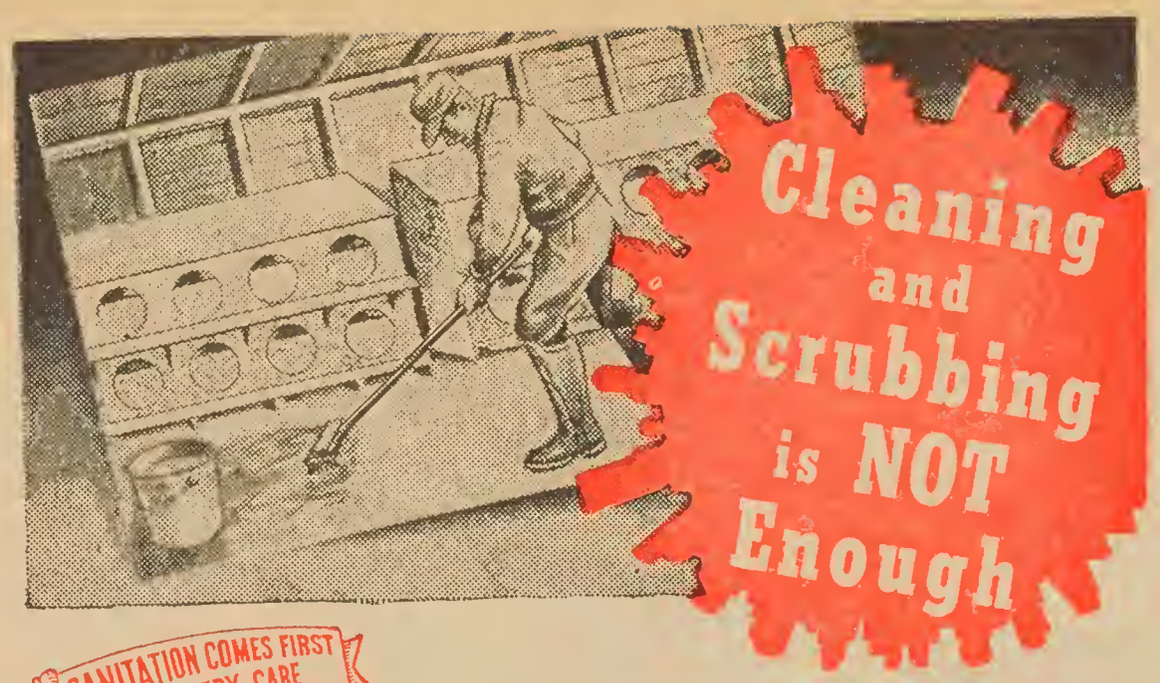
GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK . . . DON'T WASTE A DROP

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE CITY boys across the sea are gettin' strange idees, by gee; to keep them fattened up enough we're sending lots of powdered stuff, to make the best use of our ships, we load 'em up for all their trips with maybe half a million kegs of powdered milk and powdered eggs. Somewhere across those army cooks, forgettin' how a real egg looks, just add some water here and there, and in a jiffy they prepare a mess of tasty chicken fruit and send the boys on out to shoot. The boys who never were so hot at pickin' eggs that's good or not, are so far gone they start to yell if their eggs come inside a shell.

Now if I had to cook a meal, I reckon there would be appeal to milk from out a paper box, though that is not quite orthodox, and maybe if I had to make my fav'rite kind of choc'late cake I'd like to pour eggs from a sack instead of having them to crack. But here Mirandy runs the range and I don't see no sense to change, so I insist we ought to stick to liquid milk that's creamy thick, and get our eggs fresh from the nest, they're so much simpler to digest. Besides, I think that it's foul play to make a hen work hard and lay an egg that's covered up so tight, then change its form, that just ain't right; there ain't no milk that I would crave, except from spigots nature gave.



SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY CARE

DISINFECT laying houses with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

Clean up all litter, refuse and dirt, sweep down the walls, scrape floors and scrub thoroughly. But, even clean *looking* laying houses may still contain germs. So, to help protect your layers, *also disinfect.* Soak both house and equipment thoroughly with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San.

Though not intended for use against spore bearing organisms, on proper contact Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs including cholera, typhoid, pullorum, streptococci, fowl pox and laryngo. Yet disinfecting with Par-O-San *will not harm* the birds or equipment when used as directed.

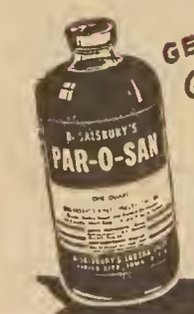
Make Your Program Thorough

Outside the house, provide clean ground and equipment. Remove droppings frequently and keep laying houses clean. Use Par-O-San as needed. It is *stainless,* and has a *pleasant odor.* Won't cause "disinfecting headaches," or make clothes "smell." *Economical,* too; used diluted, in *either* oil or water. So, don't delay. Protect your layers with thorough sanitation. Get a bottle of *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Par-O-San, now.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

Back up sanitation! Put Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal on roosts to kill lice. For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

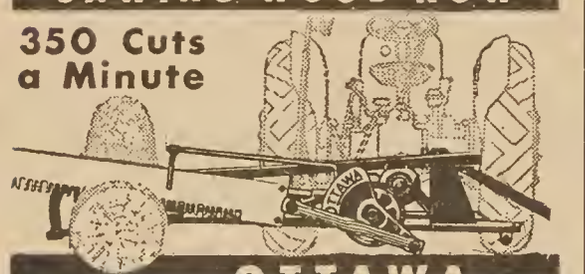
DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service



GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S PAR-O-SAN
DEPENDABLE *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute



OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D2031 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

WONG BARLEY

The Outstanding New Winter Variety $2.75 Per BU.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
38 Spencer St., Rochester 6, N. Y.

New Wong Winter Barley

A new hardy winter barley from China. Wong is noted for stiff straw and heavy yields.

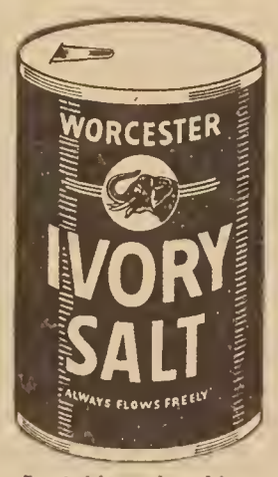
CORNELL 595 AND YORKWIN WINTER WHEAT have increased yields wherever grown. Write today for descriptive folder and prices on New York Certified Seed.

ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box A, HALL, N. Y.

How much salt for a cow?

A dairy cow needs ¾ of an ounce of salt for each thousand pounds of weight per day... and ⅓ ounce additional for each ten pounds of milk it yields. Next time ask for Worcester Salt and salt licks. Plain, iodized, or sulphurized.

FREE—WHILE THEY LAST! Hundreds of interesting, helpful items like this are contained in The Practical Farmers' Salt Book, a 64-page book full of valuable farm tables, record sheets, information. Drop a card to Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth St., New York, 13, N. Y., for your free copy!



For table and cooking

Potatoes on Steuben County, N. Y., Hills

By H. L. Cosline

I SPENT the second day of August visiting a couple of Steuben County, N. Y., potato farms. A lot of other folks did the same thing, as County Agent Bill Stempfle had arranged a Steuben County potato tour for that day. There was a pretty general agreement that potatoes in the area had never looked better than they do this year.

If in the spring you had 2900 bushels of potatoes, would you sell them or would you plant them? Ed McGunnigal, who has a farm in the Little Maine area of Steuben County, planted them on 222 acres. Mr. McGunnigal estimates that on his farm he will have 80,000 bushels. Don't forget that there are plenty of costs to be paid before the crop is sold, and plenty of risks, too. Last year, for example, a hail storm pretty near ruined the crop!

The barn on the place, originally built for a dairy, has been remodeled to hold about 32,000 bushels, so a little arithmetic shows that a few potatoes will have to be sold before cold weather. When he really gets to digging, Ed figures that he will have to dig 2000 bushels a day.

Certified Seed

The other farm visited was the Schuler farm, managed by Hubert Murphy, where we saw 160 acres of potatoes for certified seed. Ninety-five acres are in Katahdins, 60 in Chippewas and 5 in Cobblers. One of the chief items of interest on the place was a 3000-foot diversion ditch constructed along the brow of a hill to control erosion. The potato rows are on the contour, and in addition to preventing the loss of soil, the water is held for the use of the crop.

Mr. Murphy put on a little demonstration of hilling potatoes, showing both the right and wrong way. The right way, Mr. Murphy thinks, is to build a wide ridge. Just enough dirt is thrown toward the potatoes to cover grass and weeds. Then he moved the shovels on the tractor cultivator closer together. This built a high, narrow ridge, and it was obvious to those of us who watched that considerably more damage had been done to roots than where the ridge was lower and wider.

On this farm a 10-row spray rig was putting on Bordeaux mixture. Mr. Murphy has sprayed four times, and says he wishes he could have put on six applications. The Bordeaux is put on under high pressure, large disks are used, and the speed of the tractor is kept down so that approximately 150 gallons of Bordeaux are put on per acre.

Controlling Insects

We ate lunch on the McGunnigal lawn, and then listened to several talks. Prof. Leiby of Cornell discussed insects. He pointed out that on fields where potatoes were up in time to furnish a home for flea beetles, another brood of the insect is due soon. Rotenone is the best insecticide for flea beetles, but it is scarce, and the best available deterrent seems to be a 10-10-100 Bordeaux. There are some leaf hoppers in potato fields now. The best insecticide for this bug is pyrethrum, but that is scarce too, and again the 10-10-100 Bordeaux will help. The third troublesome insect is the aphid, and he can be controlled by putting one pint of nicotine sulphate in 100 gallons of Bordeaux.

Prof. Earl Hardenburg reminisced a bit, saying that he had been visiting Steuben County potato fields for 32 years. He expressed the opinion that, should potato prices go lower in coming years, Steuben County growers could survive better than growers in areas farther from the market. It is his opinion that growers in the Steuben area are doing an excellent job of growing potatoes, and that the increased acreage that has been grown in recent years will be continued.

Prices After the War

Prof. V. B. Hart discussed some of the possible problems that will face all of us after the war. He can see no reason why the general price level will not drop in time, but does not expect that this will occur as soon as fighting stops. He pointed out that farmers can prepare themselves for this probability by reducing their debts and by building up a cash reserve in the form of war bonds.

As usual, County Agent Bill Stempfle had planned the day in fine shape. There was an excellent attendance, and those who were present saw and heard a number of things that they can use to make more money on their own farms.

—A. A.—

GROWING WINTER WHEAT

(*Continued from Page* 5)

250 pounds of 4-12-4 or 4-12-8. Use double these amounts if accompanied by a grass or legume seeding intended to be left down two or more years.

On manured land use 300 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent. Increase this to 500 pounds if two or more years of hay are to follow.

Where winter grain follows a legume sod, use 300 pounds of superphosphate or a similar amount of 0-20-20 or 0-16-16. If two or more years of hay are to follow, increase these amounts to 500 pounds. The high-potash formulas are recommended only for the lighter types of soil.

Manure applied as a top-dressing at the rate of 5 or 6 loads per acre during the fall or winter pays well on wheat. It also favors the establishment of new seedings. Top-dressing in early spring with a nitrogen fertilizer may be profitable on fields where the plants have come through in a weakened condition as evidenced by a yellowing of the leaves. An application of 50 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate or 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate will usually be beneficial. Sometimes a spring application of nitrogen fertilizer is harmful to new seedings and for this reason should be made lightly and with care.

Varieties

New York: Yorkwin and Cornell 595. Two soft white wheats are recommended and one red-kernelled variety, Nured, which is not satisfactory for milling and consequently should be grown for feeding purposes only.

Pennsylvania has been recommending Nittany (Pa. 44), Forward, Leap's Prolific (for Southeastern Penn.), Purkoff (for Northern Penn.), Thorne and Yorkwin.

Recommendations for other areas may be secured from county agricultural agents.

—A. A.—

Work at chore time on the poultry farm can be sped up if feed storage bins are conveniently located. Storage bins on the top floor of a multi-store house can deliver the feed to pens below by means of chutes.

A SPRAYER shows the way to end tractor worries—

THE way a sprayer saves a crop is by taking care of pests *before* they can do damage. It's the ounce of prevention that beats a cure all hollow.

Why not let the same simple horse sense save your tractor from the damage of WEAR? Don't let wear happen, and it can't bring breakdowns that could cost you a crop. Especially today, with repair parts hard to get, and the few available tractor mechanics overloaded with work.

Get started using Veedol Tractor Oil. Learn why thousands of hustling farmers swear by Veedol Tractor Oil's ability to fight wear, reduce engine heat, keep tractors fit and rolling through the longest, toughest hours of punishment you can dish out.

Maybe *this* will give you an idea about Veedol: ordinary tractor oils are usually changed every 60 or 70 hours. Veedol Tractor Oil is good for *twice* as long—and gives unfailing protection every second of the time!

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

New York Tulsa

100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains

32 ounces of Prevention

KEEPING a few more cows, cutting chore time a third or more, getting more milk from each cow are advantages which often result through the expert help of Jamesway men.

Working with over 50,000 farmers each year, Jamesway acquires a lot of time and labor-saving ideas which you may profit by through your local Jamesway man without cost or obligation to you.

Save Miles of Walking

Simple changes in the barn often save hundreds of miles of walking a year — several miles each day. Modern stalls and stanchions of proper size save space, keep cows cleaner, cut chore time.

Individual drinking cups step up milk production, as much as 5 to 10 per cent. Proper ventilation keeps animals more comfortable. A litter carrier cuts down on chore time and lightens work — enables a boy to do the work of a man.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Talk over the arrangement of your barn with your Jamesway dealer. Get his ideas. In spite of a general shortage of equipment, he may have on hand or can get for you some of the Jamesway equipment you want.

Get his ideas, too, about handling your poultry to save space, to save feed, to cut poultry production costs. He has ideas, too, that will speed your meat animals to market faster, with less feed, and at greater profit. Write for special folders of Jamesway barn, poultry, and hog equipment.

JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG-844
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN
ELMIRA, N. Y. • OAKLAND, CALIF.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

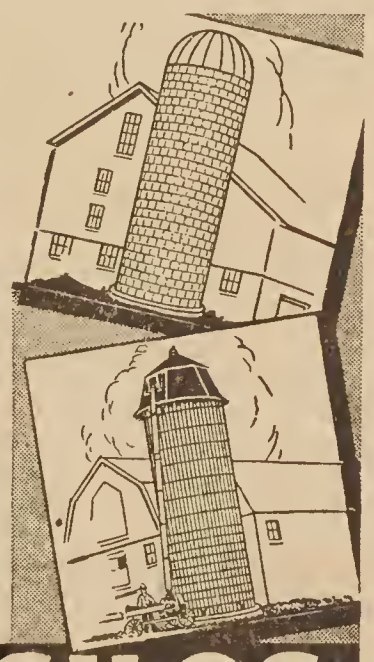
OTTAWA LOG SAW

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 831 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

What are your SILO NEEDS?



As you know, the demand for Craine silos exceeds the supply. To make the best possible use of critical materials, we are supplying silos in the following order: First—Those most urgently needed. Second—Those most necessary. Third—Those most desirable.

So, if you need a new silo, write to Craine for information. Remember, Craine experience covers all popular types, and our service man can help you. Just drop us a postal card.

CRAINE, INC. • 824 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

CRAINE better built SILOS

SOME "COW TALK"

THE Tioga-Spencer Dairy Herd Improvement Association held its annual meeting at Owego, New York, the other night. It is only about thirty miles from Ithaca, and as Prof. Crandall of the State College was attending the meeting, I begged a ride. I wanted to meet some old friends and make some new ones, and to listen to a little down-to-earth cow talk from men who know their business. As we drove down the valley, hay was going into the barn on a number of farms. Seldom have crops looked better at this time of year than they do now.

At the meeting Prof. Crandall reported that, for the year 1943-44, the average production of cows in the Association was 9717 lbs. of milk and 366.8 lbs. of fat. This Association has been operating since 1929, and the members present were very anxious to continue the Association.

GIRLS CARRY ON

The Association is one of approximately 90 similar groups in New York State. If sufficient testers could be hired, the number of associations would be nearer 130. Some twenty-three women are now working for D. H. I. A. groups in the State, and are doing a good job, but there is opportunity for more who are interested in the work and are able to get the training.

The value which members of the Association put on their records is shown by their determination to keep the Association going. There are some excellent herds in the Association. The top herd had an average production this year of 13,601 lbs. of milk and 479.5 lbs. of fat, while the lowest herd, in terms of butterfat production, averaged 7124 lbs. of milk and 247 lbs. of fat. This latter herd, though it is at the bottom of the list for this Association for the past year, has a production away above the State average. The average for all the herds in the Association was at least 50% better than the State average.

Perhaps, when Dairy Herd Improvement Associations were first started, the point that was emphasized most by members was the getting of production figures on which to cull the herd, but as time went on more and more emphasis has been put on the value of these figures in building a breeding program to improve the herd. More stress has been laid on lifetime production, production figures are used for proving herd sires, and more attention is given to feeding the cows according to individual production. When testers become more plentiful, it seems probable that associations that have been forced to discontinue will start again, and that new ones will be organized.

BETTER SUMMER FEEDING

Prof. Crandall discussed a number of charts showing the relationship between freshening dates and milk production, using in some cases Association records and in other cases the records of individual herds. He pointed out that, especially in spring-freshening herds, the drop in production in July and August is usually faster than would be expected on the basis of the natural rate of shrinkage as the cows of the herd progress in their lactation period. He concludes that in general dairymen do a better job of providing adequate feed for the cows when the cows are in the barn, and that the yearly production of most herds would be improved by more adequate feeding during hot summer months.

PASTURING MEADOWS

Before and after the meeting, there was a general discussion of cow problems. The suggestion was made by County Agent Blanchard that in some cases dairymen could turn cows into a meadow where they did not expect to cut the hay until late, about two weeks earlier than they would normally turn them out to permanent pasture. This would cut down on the amount of grain fed at that time, and would hold back the meadow so that the late-cut hay would be of better quality. It was generally agreed that this might work out in meadows that were dry enough so that there would be no injury to the meadow.

Some of the men reported considerable difficulty in mowing Ladino clover, and George Pringle reported that he had turned his cows into such a meadow because he could not cut it. Dairymen have been advised to include 1 lb. of Ladino per acre in meadow mixtures. The theory is that other clovers will predominate the first year, and that timothy will come on the second year to afford some support to the Ladino. Apparently it does not always work out that way. There is no question but that a heavy stand of clover in which Ladino predominates is difficult to cut. Some of the men observed that their Ladino was so thick that it would not dry out even in hot weather, and that in some cases mold had de-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Here are red and white twin heifer calves born to a Holstein cow. Their owner, George Schaefer of R.D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y., says they were born on Invasion Day. The chance of a cow producing twins are pretty small, but it would take a mathematician to figure out the chances that a Holstein would give birth to red and white twin heifers. Occasionally a Holstein has a red calf, but this is pretty rare.

Two gallons of water that's always cool and refreshing—in a canvas bag that weighs only 10 ounces, and can be folded to pocket size when not in use . . . Oddly enough, the sun's heat keeps the water cool. It works on a simple, every-day principle. Slow evaporation of the moisture in the specially-prepared canvas keeps the temperature down, and provides you with refreshing water to drink when you're away from the house, working out in the hot sun.

YOU GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

1. WATER ALWAYS COOL —even in 100° sunshine
2. WATER ALWAYS CLEAN —no dust or dirt gets in
3. QUICK AND EASY TO FILL —has removable top
4. EASY TO TAKE WITH YOU —rope loop for hanging —easy-grip handle for carrying
5. LIGHT—CONVENIENT —folds to pocket size when not in use
6. NOTHING TO BREAK —or get out of order

The WPB considers water bags essential to agriculture . . . Get yours from your favorite store.

Water Bags are proved—used in the West for 50 years.

2-Gallon Size only $1

19

H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO.
ST. LOUIS 4, MO.

SPEAKING of PATIENCE

When trespassers commit nuisances, patience is out of the question. You are ready to go into action. But before you do,

POST YOUR FARM

with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather and meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100

Price WITH Name and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

veloped. They all agreed that Ladino made excellent pasture.

CLOSE GRAZING

The question of close grazing was brought up. A dairyman reported that a Ladino pasture grazed very closely on his farm last fall seemed better than ever this summer. Another man observed that it seemed to do no harm to graze Ladino pretty closely if the cows were taken off the pasture to give it a rest, but that continued close grazing seemed to reduce the stand.

The statement was made that there would be a considerable acreage of hay in Tioga County that would not be harvested this summer. The reason of course is the shortage of help. County Agent Blanchard said that reports from New England, New Jersey and southeastern New York indicated that dry weather has cut the hay crop, and that dairymen in those areas would be in the market for some hay. One man said that he had bought some excellent standing hay for $8 an acre, and another said that he had bought some for $3. This brought forth the comment that standing hay that was worth $8 an acre the first of July might be worth no more than $5 two weeks later.

HUMIDITY AND HEAT

Someone asked Prof. Crandall whether or not there were any actual figures to indicate the effect of high temperature on butterfat production. He replied that one experiment station had checked rather carefully on this and had concluded that both high temperature and high humidity tend to depress the butterfat test. As far as pasture conditions are concerned, there is not much that can be done about them, but Prof. Crandall expressed the opinion that the effect of high humidity on the test could be emphasized more as one reason for good barn ventilation during the winter.—*H. L. C.*

—A. A.—

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MASSENA PLANT WINS "A" AWARD

ON AUGUST 7 there was an impressive ceremony at the Dairymen's League milk plant, Massena, New York. For outstanding achievement in the production of milk products for government use, Major James Watt presented the War Food Administration's Achievement "A" Award. Major Watt told plant employees and Dairymen's League representatives that "the products of your efforts are fully as important as the making of specific implements of war."

League treasurer Leon Chapin of North Bangor was master of ceremonies. He pointed out that the League had been preparing for war long before Pearl Harbor. Back on their farms, League members developed their herds to increase milk production, and League officials spent money to prepare plants for the emergency they saw coming.

The War Food Administration was represented by Glenn Wight, a former member of the staff of the Canton State School of Agriculture. He stated that the "A" Award was made by the government in recognition of the plant's past performance, and with faith in their continued loyalty.

The award was accepted by President Sexauer of Auburn. He declared that the success of the Massena plant in making milk products for war orders was possible because League families worked long hours to produce the milk. The Dairymen's League, he said, differs from industrial organizations because it is a true cooperative enterprise made up of nearly 30,000 dairy farmers and their families. Harold Smythe, manager of the Massena plant, said a word on behalf of the employees, all of whom received "A" Award pins.

GOOD BUILDINGS *Increase* FARM INCOME

Often in planning farm improvements we are apt to regard buildings as an expense and try to make the least we can get do the job. On the other hand, when we think of seed, livestock, tractors and implements, we think of them as investments—as something that is going to increase the yield and the farm income—and we buy the best we can get.

But when we take a second look at buildings we realize that it is seldom possible to farm at a profit without them. And when we examine the purpose of buildings—and the jobs they have to do, we are forced to conclude that inadequate buildings reduce farm income, while good buildings increase farm profits.

Buildings affect poultry income—good brooder houses help promote sanitation, save young chicks, assure strong, vigorous growth, produce more and better pullets. By preventing losses, good brooder houses protect your investment in chicks and feed. Good laying houses provide better conditions for larger egg production, and thus increase cash income.

Buildings affect pork profits—good hog houses that make sanitation easy, save more pigs per litter and produce healthier pigs, make it possible to handle sows more efficiently with less labor, and to wean pigs at the right time. When designed to provide summer shade, good buildings keep the heat of the sun away from the pigs, thus keeping them in good condition for more profitable marketing.

Dairy barns and milk houses, feeding sheds and machine shelters, silos, corn cribs, granaries, every type of crop storage, every kind of building, all affect farm profits. When they're inadequate, losses are bound to occur. When properly designed to do the job they increase cash income.

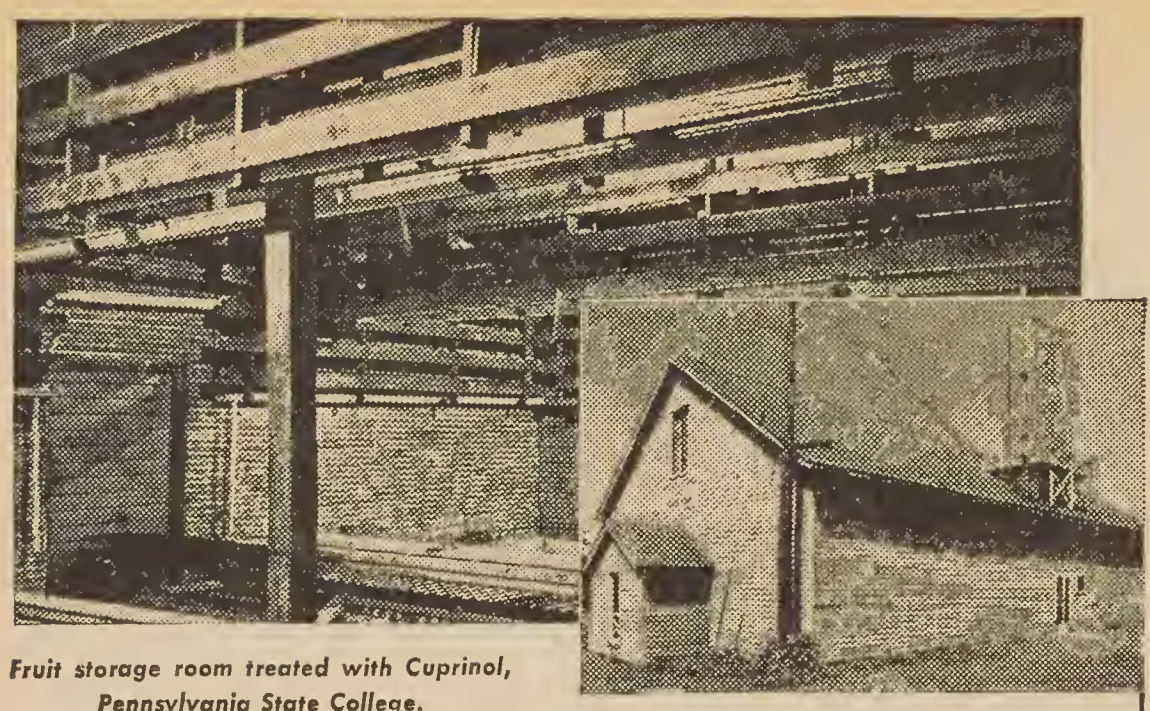
BUILD FOR INCREASED INCOME

Your 4-Square lumber dealer is in a position to help you get good buildings specially designed to do the job you want done. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains 120 designs, including blue prints and material lists, for every size and type of building and equipment—all engineered by Weyerhaeuser in cooperation with agricultural authorities.

Remember this—lumber is the best and most economical material for farm construction. Plan to build with 4-Square lumber. Talk to your 4-Square dealer about your future building needs.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

4-SQUARE LUMBER



Fruit storage room treated with Cuprinol, Pennsylvania State College.

CUPRINOL

Stops Mildew in Fruit Storage

The rooms of the Apple Storage Building at Pennsylvania State College were treated during the Summer of 1943 with Cuprinol.

Filled with fruit last Fall, there has been no evidence of mildew in these rooms since the Cuprinol treatment. Consequently no mildew removal is now necessary, no white washing or painting called for.

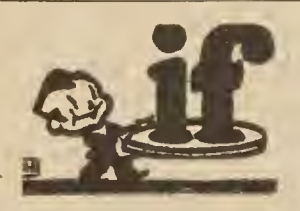
You, too, can prevent mildew in storage rooms by Cuprinol treatment of all wood walls, ceilings and floors. Easily applied by brush or spray, and the Cuprinol treated wood which eliminates mildew has no harmful effect of the stored fruit.

Try one room this year for your own satisfaction. Next year you will treat them all with Cuprinol. Sold through Farm Supply Stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEZER PAPER
LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

FRUIT PICKER
Gets fruits hard to reach without climbing trees or slippery ladders. Saves time. $1.25.
SCHAEFER MFG. CO.
203 E. Berry, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Control PEACH BORERS the safe way

● Para-Scalecide has a 12-year record of safety and effectiveness for peach borer control that is unequalled by any other method. It has been used on millions of peach trees—young and old—without a single report of injury. Para-Scalecide is not only safe—it actually has a healing effect. And it requires far less labor and time than the old crystal method.

Dilute Para-Scalecide 1 to 7 parts of water. Pour or spray against the base of the tree. Promptly throw a few shovelfuls of earth against the base to hold the fumes. No further attention is necessary.

Apply in the early Fall, before cold weather sets in, or in late Spring. One gallon treats 40 to 50 full-grown trees.

Order Para-Scalecide NOW and be ready IN TIME for safe, simple, sure control of peach borers. Your dealer has Para-Scalecide, or will get it for you.

B. G. PRATT CO.,
21 E. MERCER ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

The Dipper Method with
PARA-SCALECIDE
is Safe, Simple, Sure

Manufacturers of Scalecide, Para-Scalecide, Spray Catalizer, Spra-Cream, Summer Spra-Cream, D-X

A "Honey" of a Business

By Elwyn A. Nellis

A SEVEN in a game of dice, if it comes up on the first throw, is called a natural. More than 30 years ago S. S. Stratton of Newark Valley, N. Y., threw a natural and has been playing "a honey of a game" ever since. Only Mr. Stratton is not shooting dice.

Back in 1910 Mr. Stratton called on a friend in Union Center. His friend was in a bad way—mentally and physically. His face and hands were covered with bumps and his eyes swelled almost to the closing point. He had just had an encounter with a swarm of bees—in fact, several swarms of bees. Mr. Stratton's friend had previously decided to go into the bee business. He had purchased seven hives and had had them only a few weeks when the bees swarmed. Just about the time his friend had been stung to capacity and his temper had been stretched beyond the breaking point, Mr. Stratton appeared on the scene.

A few moments later the Newark Valley farmer was on his way home, minus $7 but with seven hives or skips of bees in his wagon. Today Mr. Stratton has 650 skips in 21 apiaries throughout the southern part of New York State. He is now one of biggest producers of honey in the state. He averages 30 tons of honey a year and on several occasions has harvested as much as 45 tons. One year, an exceptionally good one, he harvested 56 tons of honey.

Don't think that all Mr. Stratton's life, since the bees came to live with him, has been milk and honey. Far from it. His first season, the bees netted him several hundred dollars. The next season, since he had done so well, he enlarged his holdings. Many of the bees he purchased, however, were diseased and by the end of the season he had little or no honey and only 10 skips.

During the first years of his venture, Mr. Stratton, a hunter and a woodsman as well as a farmer, watched for bee trees. Whenever he found one he brought the bees home with him. By this method he built up his apiary to 20 or 30 hives of colonies.

There being insufficient flowers in the vicinity of his home to take care of additional bees, Mr. Stratton began to rent small pieces of land on other farms and to establish other apiaries. Today his 21 apiaries keep him more than busy. His son, Ward Stratton, who is also state bee inspector for the southern part of New York State, assists him.

At 72, Mr. Stratton looks back over the years of a business he started when he was 4 years old—and his only regret is that he didn't start sooner. Mr. Stratton didn't get "stung" when he purchased those seven skips of bees 30 years ago for $7. Literally speaking, he has been stung very little since then. The expert has discovered that bees, for the most part, are easy to get along with. There are exceptions, he admits, as with a colony his son once brought home and with which no one could even be on friendly terms.

He didn't get stung. S. S. Stratton of Newark Valley, N. Y., started in the bee business more than 30 years ago with seven hives. He now has more than 650 hives and averages 30 tons of honey a year. He is here removing a frame of buckwheat honey from a hive. He seldom gets stung.

In the years he has been keeping bees, Mr. Stratton has had almost every known species, including some from the far corners of the earth. He likes the Italian bees best and maintains it is libelous to call them temperamental.

Mr. Stratton was one of the first advocates of strained honey. When he was first starting in business most people liked their honey in the comb. Mr. Stratton peddled his strained honey from door to door as no storekeeper would handle the product.

During World War I he really got his start. Binghamton was then noted for its cigar manufacturing plants. Sugar was hard to obtain and Mr. Stratton sold honey to cigar manufacturers for use in their business. He recalls that he sold his first load to one manufacturer for $500.

This is the second war Mr. Stratton has gone through but now he finds his strained honey more in demand by individuals than in 1918. Sugar rationing holds no fears for the elderly bee keeper for, after more than 30 years in the business, he said, he is still his own best customer.

"Watch the hands! They TELL the story!"

3 engine enemies you can defeat...

Wear, rust, and sticking...

all adding up to increased destruction of your engine cylinders.

You can defeat these enemies by having PORUS-KROME applied to your cylinder walls. It multiplies cylinder life 4 to 20 times, ring life 3 to 5 times, and reduces the risk of scoring or scuffing.

PORUS-KROME is hard chromium, applied to cylinder walls by the patented process discovered by Hendrik van der Horst. It has tiny pockets in the surface which hold lubricating oil and feed it back as needed. And chrome's resistance to corrosion is well known.

While the process is new to most U. S. civilian engines, thousands upon thousands of engines have been treated with PORUS-KROME for use in the armies and navies of the United Nations. Here, where severe usage and constant operation make reliability all important, PORUS-KROME has proved its value.

You, too, can have this greater engine reliability. *Plan now to* specify PORUS-KROME in every engine you buy.

VAN DER HORST

PORUS - KROME

Good for the Life of your Engines

VAN DER HORST CORPORATION OF AMERICA • OLEAN, NEW YORK • CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

AN AFFILIATE OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS Remove Large Roundworms and also Intestinal Capillaria Worms

Individual Treatment for CHICKENS and TURKEYS

MANY preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the birds. So, when treating your poultry flock for large roundworms, you will welcome this *extra* value which Rota-Caps provide.

Rotamine, the drug compound found *only* in Rota-Caps, *removes these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition* to the large roundworms. Yet, Rotamine's action hasn't the effect of harsher treatments—another extra value.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost. Surveys show Rota-Caps preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, for the *extra value* treatment that *your* birds deserve, use *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Rota-Caps.

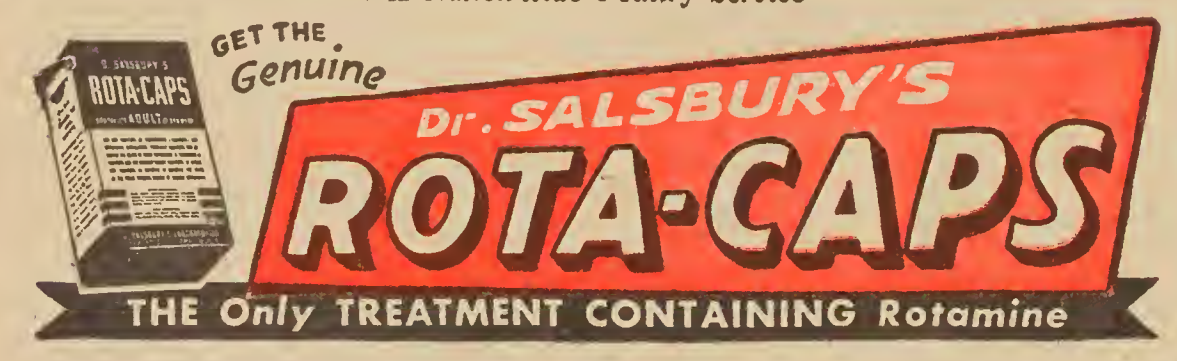
MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

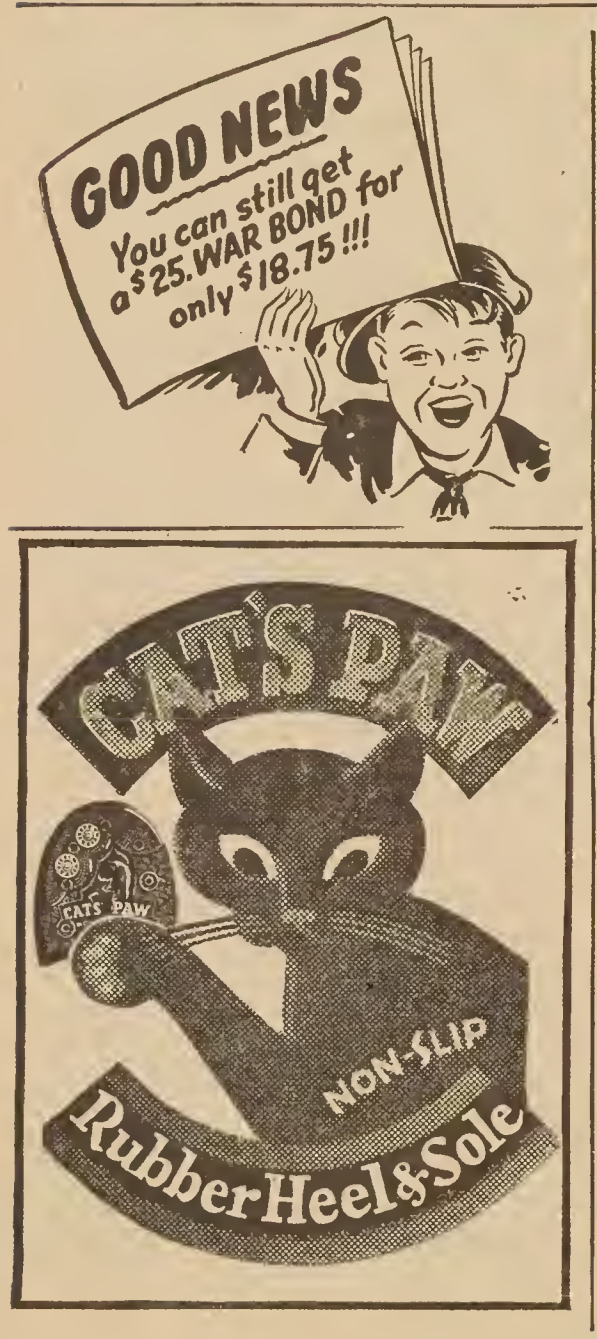
For helpful flock management advice and genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Look for this emblem. If no dealer is near you, order direct.

ROTA-CAPS LOW PRICES		Adult Size	
Pullet Size		50 caps....	$ .75
50 caps....	$ .50	100 caps....	1.35
100 caps....	.90	200 caps....	2.50
		500 caps....	5.00

If you prefer a *flock* treatment, use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton. Contains phenothiazine. Removes *both* large round and cecal worms. Is easily mixed in wet or dry mash. Easy on the birds.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service





POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Set in August. Sept. or Oct. will bear next Spring. Send for free descriptive price list of leading varieties. PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, Millbury, Mass.

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Treating "Blue Comb" or "Pullet Disease"

By John C. Huttar

LELAND BENNETT, who looks after 5000 hens, said to me the other day, "There's one thing you can say for the chicken business, Johnny,—there's never a dull moment."

That's about right, isn't it?

Now, take the apparently simple job of raising a bunch of pullets.

J. C. HUTTAR

You start by worrying over B.W.D. and epidemic tremors. If these diseases don't appear in the first three weeks, coccidiosis, worms and paralysis are the next hurdles. At the same time foxes, weasels, rats, and skunks try to keep life interesting for you. Do you then get a good night's sleep? No—you still have the intestinal coccidiosis and more worms to get by before the pullets comb up and sing.

Ah! but now, all is well—and, "Isn't that a nice looking bunch of pullets to put into the laying house?"

And right at this point a new villain appears on the scene. Some call him "Blue Comb"; others "Pullet Disease" and still others "X Disease".

The Cause

Although it is believed by some who have made a study of this disease that a virus causes it, no one really knows. (A virus is an organism which is smaller than a germ and can't be seen, even with a microscope. Although it can't be seen, it's presence can be proven.)

A few years ago it was commonly believed that the feeding of new wheat was the cause. This has been pretty well disproven, however.

How It Strikes

WHEN—Blue Comb usually strikes in the late summer or early fall during a spell of hot, muggy weather. You can't depend on this 100%, however. On rare occasions it has been known to strike in cool weather and sometimes in early summer, late fall or even early winter. But by far the largest number of cases are reported in hot weather and "in season".

WHICH—The reason some folks call it "Pullet Disease" is because it occurs most commonly among pullets which are just starting to lay. But, again, you can't depend on this every time. I've seen it in yearlings and I guess it has even been found in two-year olds, 'though I've never seen it.

From the 100 or more outbreaks which I have seen, I would say that the danger age is between the time the bird starts to comb up until the first frost.

HOW—I don't know just what Blue Comb does to a bird and I don't know anyone who does, but there are certain signs and symptoms.

Blue Comb is like coccidiosis and some other diseases where quick recognition and quick corrective action pay good dividends. The first sign can only be seen if you're watching the flock closely. As pullets near maturity, it is well to watch their combs, heads and actions.

First, a few combs will change from a pink or rose-red to a blood red. Within a day some of the birds will stand around humped up and looking very sick. Feed consumption drops quickly—more combs turn dark red—some become blue—more birds mope around—some birds die—egg production drops fast, and more birds go through these stages. Some heads turn almost black and the skin turns blue before they die.

That's about the way the disease progresses if nothing is done about it. Mortality may run as high as 50 or 60% of the flock.

What to Do?

There are at least two treatments which have been tried and found effective in farm outbreaks of Blue Comb, and a third has been used successfully in the laboratory by Drs. Jungherr and Scott of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

I'm giving all three treatments here because I've seen the first two work in many cases, and I have a lot of respect for Drs. Jungherr and Scott.

TREATMENT No. 1

When the very first symptoms are seen, flush the birds by putting one pint of molasses in each gallon of drinking water for a day.

The same day feed a crumbly wet mash which is made up of 40 pounds of bran, 40 pounds of ground oats and 20 pounds of molasses mixed with water. Feed this 3 or 4 times a day for 3 or 4 days. Feed a little less scratch grain during these 3 or 4 days, but leave the dry mash before them as usual. The wet mash may be put right on the dry mash. When the birds pick up in their dry feed consumption, you can be pretty sure that the trouble is about over.

TREATMENT No. 2

Scratch grain should be fed sparingly. A crumbly wet mash, consisting of 40 parts molasses and 60 parts regular mash, should be fed for 3 hours every other day for a week. All feed should be taken away from the birds for two hours before the wet mash is offered.

TREATMENT No. 3 (Jungherr-Scott)

Feed dry mash and scratch grains as usual but the mash should contain 1½% muriate of potash. This mash should be fed for one week.

Use only one of these treatments and not all three!

Odds and Ends

This is Blue Comb season. It's a bad disease and is most likely to hit the pullets that are just starting to lay. In spite of anything you do, it's apt to knock egg production to practically nothing. But if you catch it early and use one of the above treatments, you should keep mortality very low. If you save the birds they'll probably make up the eggs they lost during the rest of their laying year.

While the disease is present be careful not to scare or agitate the birds. This is not a good time to change caretakers as the birds are apt to run and fly from a newcomer in the house. Move slowly around the birds.

Some poultrymen give the molasses flush, used in Treatment No. 1, about the time the pullets lay their first egg and repeat it once a month until cool weather sets in. They feel this to be a good preventative. I don't see how it can do the birds any harm and so I favor it.

Here's hoping your chickens don't get Blue Comb.

Baby Chicks

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED
from PROVEN STRAINS
READY TO LAY PULLETS

40,000 Pullets, from four weeks up to Ready-to-lay.
NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT.
Range raised and of high production breeding stock. These early hatched pullets will make money for you.
Baby chicks hatching every week during the summer and fall months.
NEW HAMPSHIRES, WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, AND CROSSES.
Write for prices!
— BEGINNING OUR 25th YEAR —
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Phone 1309-J1, Box H, HUDSON, N. Y.

REDUCED Summer PRICES
WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, PULLETS
DAY-OLD or Started-Also Sexed Males
ELMER H. WENE
U.S. New Jersey APPROVED
1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity
Hatches Every Week Year Around
CATALOG FREE
FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Insured thru first 14-Day Danger Period — any loss replaced FULLY without charge. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300-Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. Jersey plant, BLOODTESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. Write for FREE LITERATURE, BARGAIN SUMMER PRICES.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. H-4, Vineland, N. J.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.00
Black or White Minoreas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS
95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1944 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pits. Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$11.00	$21.00	$4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	4.00
White Rox	14.00	17.00	13.00
Barred Rocks	13.00	17.00	13.00
Red-Rock Cross	14.00	17.00	13.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	19.00	13.00

Heavy Mixed Non-Sexed $11.00-100; Heavy Mixed, no sex guar., $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOLMAN'S WHITE Plymouth ROCKS
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st
Baby Chicks $15.00 per 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

KERR CHICKS LIVE
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Question Box

SAVING SEED

What is the situation on vegetable seeds for next year? Is it good practice for the home gardener to try to save his own seed?

It appears that there will be at least as much vegetable seed next year as this, and perhaps a little more. There may, of course, be a shortage of certain varieties of some vegetables.

It is easier to save some kinds of seed than others. The seed of lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, vine crops and sweet corn can be saved, and it is not too difficult to save seeds of tomatoes, peppers and eggplants. Crops such as onions, parsnips, beets and carrots are biennials and do not make seed until the second year, but you will get some seed on onions where they are grown from sets. You should not save seed from crossed varieties of sweet corn; in fact, if you grow several varieties of open-pollinated corn, you are likely to get some crossing, and there is also likely to be some crossing between certain kinds of vine crops. All in all, it is probably more practical for the home gardener to buy seed rather than to save it.

—A. A.—

CANE BORER

I have noticed that quite a few of my raspberry canes are dead at the tip. Can you tell me what is wrong and what to do for it?

This sounds very much like the raspberry cane borer. I would suggest that you cut the canes off below the spot where they are dead and burn them. The adult lays eggs in the cane, and then they hatch and start boring.

—A. A.—

BALING HAY

How soon can hay be baled after it is put in the barn?

We have asked several good farmers for their opinion on this question. First they agreed that you could not put down a hard and fast rule, because the condition of the hay varies when it is put in the barn. They generally agreed, however, that it should not be baled for at least a month.

—A. A.—

MORE ABOUT BATS

In our July 1 issue we printed an inquiry from "J. F. N." who wanted to know how to get rid of bats in the attic of his home. We have received two experience letters which follow:

"Watch at dusk along the eaves for places where the bats enter and leave, and if these are repaired along with any other small entrances such as loose clapboards, etc., the bats cannot enter. For those trapped in the attic, attach long two-pronged cooking fork to pole (if roof is high) and stab each one. They do not die easily and further finishing may be necessary. If this is done during the day when they are asleep, it can be done in several trips. Take a flashlight along, put on an old hat, and don't let the flying bats disturb you.

"A window or two might help for, as you know, bats like dark places. I realize that bats serve a useful purpose by destroying many insects as they fly through the air at dusk, but when they enter your home with bugs similar to bed bugs and leave a lasting smell, I think it is time to declare war. I did with good results."—*Mrs. H. O., N. J.*

"Take a tin pan and some heavy iron spoon or something to hammer on the pan. Go around in the attic between the rafters, if possible, and drum hard on the pan. I think after trying it a few times the bats will leave. This costs nothing to try!"—*H. F. B., Conn.*

There is a U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin on this subject which unfortunately is out of print, "Eliminating Bats from Buildings." This bulletin suggests two possibilities. The first is to plug every place where the bats gain entrance. This has to be done late in the evening after the bats have left the house. It is stated that a bat can squeeze through a space ⅜ of an inch wide. Most openings could be closed during the day, and the rest of them after dark. The bulletin also suggests the use of a tarred hemp fiber such as is used for caulking ships for stopping up cracks. The other method suggested is the use of naphthalene flakes as a repellent. From 2 to 5 pounds is the average needed for an attic. These are dusted around the bat roost. The bats will not return as long as the odor remains, but they may come back after several weeks.

—A. A.—

LYE

What is the proportion of lye and water to make a 2% lye solution?

A 13 ounce can of lye and 4½ gallons of water is the right proportion.

—A. A.—

STORING EGGS

Have you any information about using dry ice to store eggs at home?

Dry ice is solidified carbon dioxide gas. You can keep eggs in 2-quart jars. Put two pieces of dry ice about the size of walnuts into each jar. Then fill the jar with eggs. When the dry ice stops fuming and the jar is filled with a white vapor, screw the top on tight and set it in a cool place. In this way you are storing your eggs in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Be careful about handling dry ice, because it can give you a bad burn.

—A. A.—

COLOR OF "REDS"

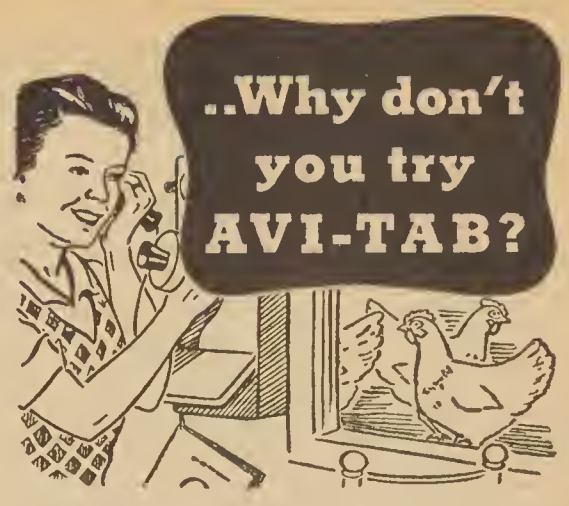
Will you please give me some information? Are purebred New Hampshire hens light red or dark red in color?—Mrs. M. L., New Hampshire.

The standard color for New Hampshires, as described in the Standard of Perfection, should be a medium chestnut red except on the neck where the main part of the feather is a medium chestnut red but each feather is edged with a brilliant chestnut red and the lower neck feathers tipped with black.

In contrast to this, the standard color for Rhode Island Reds is described as a brilliant red on the head, rich red with slight ticking of black on the neck, and rich red in all other sections.

I believe that this description of *rich red* would be what you refer to as *dark red* and that the *chestnut red* would be considered a *lighter red.* Therefore, the official color for purebred New Hampshires is definitely a lighter red color than that of the standard Rhode Island Reds.

As a matter of fact, a great many breeders of New Hampshires have paid very little attention to the color of their birds, and it is not uncommon to find New Hampshires that are actually as dark as many Rhode Island Reds. Similarly, some of the best laying strains of Rhode Island Reds have been selected without much attention to their color, and so there are a great many light-colored Rhode Island Reds which could easily pass—so far as color is concerned — for New Hampshires.—*L. E. Weaver.*



Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now; hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

Baby Chicks

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

STRAWSER'S Quality Chicks
100% live del. (Postpaid)

Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't)	As Hatched 100	Pits. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$6.00
U.S. ROP Pedigree-Sired W. Leg.	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	14.00	8.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr.	11.00	15.00	9.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	8.00	14.00	7.00

Catalog Free. Pullets 95% guar. BWD tested stock.
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS 5500 W. LEGHORNS, 4 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. sired, large type, well grown, priced fair, prompt del. Our 52nd year.
Pine Tree Hatchery & Farm, Stockton, N. J.

R.I. RED PULLETS
range grown, March hatched, about ready-to-lay, $2.25; April, $1.75; May, $1.35, August delivery. For September delivery, laying, $2.50; about ready-to-lay, $2.25; May, $1.75.
LOVELL GORDON, R.D., ESPERANCE, N. Y.

THE POST CARD HABIT

Have you noticed in recent issues of American Agriculturist how many interesting and informative booklets are offered by advertisers? It only takes a minute to drop a post card requesting a copy of such booklets. In them, you will find many bits of information that can save you money. The same is true of catalogues. They keep you informed of new varieties of fruits and vegetables, and in the case of baby chicks, will help you make a careful comparison of quality and prices.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

For Sale: Registered Holstein Bull;
ALSO A NOVEMBER BULL CALF AND A FEW FALL COWS. BEST OF BREEDING.
B. C. NEWTON, SALAMANCA, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULLS: 1 mo. to service age. Sire—Foremost Peacemaker, 61 A. R. Daughters & Antietam Bright Lad—son of Langwater Vagabond and Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 lbs. fat AA Dams high records closely related Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., & Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS Smithville Flats, N. Y.

VALOR-FOREMOST BULL CALVES
from dams on A.R.H.T. Also heifer calves from profitable grades. T.B. accredited—vaccinated—certified. Prices reasonable. Write Farm Manager.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

Guernsey Bull Calf, born April 7, 1944
sired by a grandson of Foremost Prediction. Dam's record 13394 lbs. M, 721 lbs. F. Sire's dam produced 15488 lbs. M, 731.3 lbs. F. Also serviceable age bull of similar breeding. Pedigree and price sent on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Guernsey — Proven Sire,
Four Years Old. Exceedingly Gentle.
Send for photo.
JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS — Well-bred Bulls.
ALL AGES. INFORMATION ON REQUEST.
WM. W. LAWRENCE, Hunter, N. Y.
PHONE — HUNTER 3916.

SERVICE BULL—Doreen's CB Blankus Avard. Siro is a son of Doreen's Swiss College Boy of Lee's Hill, out of a daughter of Nevard of Bowerhome; dam is a daughter of the great Blankus Baronet of Walhalla. For price and pedigree, write
Charles Fox, Clyde, R.F.D. 1, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Four 3-year registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS cows, 2 with calves at side, 2 due soon, and 1 yearling bull sired by a bull that was 1st at Iowa, Ind., Kan., Mo., and New York State Fairs.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Aberdeen Angus Bulls.
1 sired by General 54th of Lonjac, 15 months old.
2 fine young bulls sired by Eventuation of Cremona 10th, dropped in May and June 1943.
All from Harry D. Fox Herd. Contact
C. R. ANDREWS, PENN YAN, NEW YORK.

Aberdeen-Angus—Registered, For Sale.
4 YEARLING BULLS.
W. A. HAWLEY & SON
WARSAW, NEW YORK

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE —
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS, ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Purebred Yearling Angus Bull.
1 PUREBRED BELGIAN COLT — 1 YEAR.
5 POLAND CHINA SOWS.
1 FIVE-GAITED SADDLE HORSE, VERY GOOD.
P. G. FRANKLIN, LIVERPOOL, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS.
BEST OF BREEDING. LOWEST PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
M. H. Vanderhoof, Wellsboro, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

OFFERING TOP CANADIAN
ADVANCED REGISTRY YORKSHIRES
of the right type; sure breeders. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.
A. L. EAMAN, Lunenburg, Ontario, Canada.

PUREBRED DUROC-JERSEYS
FOR SALE—TWO SOW PIGS, AND ONE BOAR PIG. EXCELLENT TYPE, WELL GROWN, FARROWED MARCH 11, PRICED RIGHT.
GERALD E. EVANS, Georgetown, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS
8 weeks old pigs.
BOARS READY FOR SERVICE.
THE STUMBO LIVESTOCK FARM, Hemlock, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Registered Hampshire and Dorset Rams and Ewes. 20 high grade Hampshire ewes and lambs, 25 Dorset-Merino ewes bred for fall lambs.
M. C. WHITNEY, Susquehanna, Pa.

FOR SALE: 40 Grade Dorset Sheep.
LAMBS TO FOUR YEARS.
LLOYD PALMER, MERIDALE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Sired by a 200 lb. Cuthbert Ram and from large ewes. Will ship any place express collect.
RUSSELL E. LUCE, RESIDENCE, EAST LANSING.
P. O. AND PHONE, GROTON, N. Y. 15F2.

DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS— light and dark wolf gray. Born June 6th. Can be shipped now. Intelligent Pure Bred Cosalta Strain.
$30.00 EACH.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y. R.D. 3. Phone 138F12.

EXTRA NICE SHEPHERD PUPPIES
PARENTS STRICTLY HEEL DRIVERS.
MALES $8.00, FEMALES $6.00. C.O.D.
NO SUNDAY SALES.
R. D. SUTTON, PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

To Close Estate of ALICE G. KNECHTEL, I offer for immediate sale GYPSUMVIEW FARM, South Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., 184 acres, highly productive, team and tools. Also herd of 60 GUERNSEY CATTLE, mostly registered, production record, mostly calfhood vaccinated, to be sold as a unit. Fred A. Lewis, 74 Main St., Batavia, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

Aug. 23	Ardrossan Farms Ayrshire Auction, Ithan, Pennsylvania.
Aug. 28	Mohawk Valley Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fonda, Montgomery County, N.Y.
Aug. 31	Third Annual Jefferson-Clarion County Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sales, Brookville, Pa.
Aug. 31	Franklin County Auction, Keenan Farm, Bombay, N. Y.
Sept. 1	Third Annual Butler-Lawrence County Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sale, Butler, Pa.
Sept. 1	Hereford Dispersal. O'Hagan Stock Farms, Voorheesville, Albany County, N. Y.
Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 12	Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 3	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon, Vt.
Oct. 7	New York Ayrshire Production Sale, Cobleskill, New York.

EQUIPMENT

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED: CORN HARVESTER—late model. Please state make, when bought, present condition and price asked. F. O. B. your freight depot. Write Box 2,
JAY, New York (Essex County)

FOR SALE — SLIGHTLY USED
ARCH TYPE TIE STALLS
COMPLETE WITH CHAINS AND DIVIDERS.
Haxton Canning Company
OAKFIELD, NEW YORK

WANTED: Corn Elevator Loader,
NEW OR SECOND HAND, FOR JOHN DEERE OR McCORMICK HARVESTER.
Charles Johnson, BOX 418, WINDSOR, VERMONT.

SEEDS

SEED WHEAT: HYBRID 595, a new white wheat as good or better than Yorkwin, with exceptionally stiff straw to stand up for combining. Write for further information on this new variety. JERRY A. SMITH & SONS, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y. PHONE — POPLAR RIDGE 3610.

CERTIFIED CORNELL No. 595
A new white variety, superior to Yorkwin in stiffness of straw and more resistant to loose smut.
CERTIFIED WONG WINTER BARLEY
The outstanding new variety.
Send for prices.
Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP
Grade A Pure Maple Syrup $3.75 per Gal.; Sugar Cakes 80c per lb.; 5 lb. cartons soft sugar $3.00. Prepaid 3rd zone.
R. W. STEVENS
MONTGOMERY CENTER, VERMONT.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—Single or Married Men
ON FIRST CLASS PROFITABLE DAIRY FARM. BEST WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS. WRITE FARM MANAGER.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
* A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

MAPES
NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ROCK-RED CROSSES AND OUR FAMOUS
RED-ROCK CROSS
Our Barred Rock Breeders and New Hampshires mated to Pedigreed N. H. Males make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: BREEDING COCKERELS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FROM NATIONALLY FAMOUS STRAIN, 6 MONTHS OLD, BLOOD-TESTED, VACCINATED AGAINST POX. Write
Nicholson Poultry Farm, HICKSVILLE, NEW YORK.

Farmers and Livestock Breeders Who Advertise on This Page Reach More Than 200,000 Readers

Write your advertisement below and mail to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. One inch space, single column, one insertion, $6.00. One-half inch space, single column, one insertion, $3.00.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed ..... Address .....

Heifers

Some years ago, an occasional dairyman argued that heifers should not be bred to freshen until they were close to three years old—till they "had their growth." Today the aim is to grow them while they are young so they will have their growth, or most of it, by the time they are two. It takes a little extra care and thought, good roughage, and some grain, but a heifer, raised right, is in shape to produce up to the limit of her inherited capacity. That brings up another point. Why raise a dairy heifer unless she has inherited the ability to produce heavily?

—A. A.—

Both state colleges and commercial firms realize the importance of research on farm subjects. It has been the policy of the Beacon Milling Company of Cayuga, N. Y., to add to its staff men who have the best possible background in training and experience. This company has three members of its staff listed in the latest edition of "American Men of Science." The men are Clarence E. Lee, Paul Newman and John Scholes.

—A. A.—

POULTRY HEALTH MESSENGER

To receive a copy of Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Messenger on fall and winter poultry health care and management address a penny postal to Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa, simply stating, "Please send Poultry Health Messenger." Future Farmer Clubs, 4-H Clubs, and Vocational Agriculture instructors may receive enough copies for their respective groups.

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

• Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

• *Large size bottle $1.25 — at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mohawk Valley Breeders' Consignment SALE

60 Reg. Holstein Cattle

FONDA FAIR GROUNDS, FONDA,

Montgomery Co., N. Y., located on Route 5, 1½ miles west of Amsterdam, 4 miles south of Johnstown, in a tent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, starting at 12:30 P.M., lunch served.

Entire offering from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, some Bang's Vaccinated.

45 fresh and close springing young cows and first calf heifers, 15 bred and open heifers, a few choice young heifer calves.

This sale will include 10 WELL BRED COWS AND HEIFERS DIRECT FROM CANADA. This is a high quality offering. Every animal pledged to absolute sale without reservation. Now is the time to increase your production. Trucks available.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

FRANKLIN CO. . . . AUCTION

at the J. W. Keenan Farm, Bombay, N.Y.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31,

starting at 12:00 Noon, lunch served. Sale in a big tent.

65 HEAD OF CATTLE

4 Registered Holsteins, 33 high grade Holsteins, 28 head of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Herd T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, animals 3 years and younger Bang's Vaccinated.

11 YORKSHIRE PIGS.

This is a high class sale located in a section where the hay crop was very poor. Animals will sell reasonably. Plan to attend. Write the Sales Manager for a descriptive folder and more details.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

MRS. F. J. HOAR, Owner, Bombay, N. Y.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.

ABORTION Vaccine — govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Write for free literature — sent on request.

Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19. Kansas City 15, Mo.

MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac (TYROTHRICIN)

ABERDEEN-ANGUS FOR SALE

GRASSY LANE FARM, CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

A carefully selected herd of 17 head: 5 cows with calves at side, 4 cows and heifers to calf in the late summer, 2 yearling heifers, and 1 two-year-old bull, sire of an excellent group of calves. All bought from Cornell. Some closely related to the $6000.00 Cornell Heifer in this year's Trenton Sale. Many topped their class when purchased. They could form the basis of a prize winning herd and would be a worthwhile addition to any herd. Sold either as a group or separately.

J. D. KING, *Manager.*

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

322 Acres; Good Buildings

For dairying and general crops; 9 rooms, cement-basement barn 36 x 60, etc.; about 50 acres for crops, fenced pasture, spring and brook, wood; village 3 miles; "giveaway" at $4750, team and machinery thrown in, terms, pg. 25 Big Free Catalog — Bargains many States.

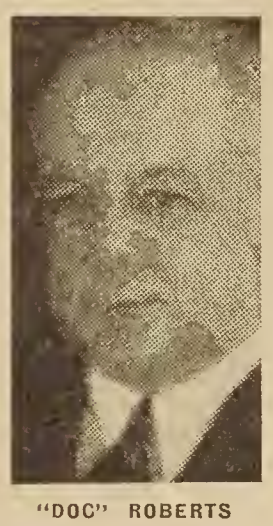
STROUT REALTY,

155-R 4th AVE, NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

Livestock men must always make long term decisions. Never was there a more difficult time to do this than now, with the war, the peace, politics, etc. Nevertheless, future plans have to be made in our business, and I have had to make my plans. And so, here goes, without any idea of my telling you what to do, but with the idea of sharing with you my decisions and then asking you to tell me yours. If you will write me your plans, I will sum up the answers so that we may all have them at a later date in the *American Agriculturist.*



"DOC" ROBERTS

The war with Germany looks to me to be about over, and I do not believe that Japan can last over six months after that, for the Allies' concentrated power will surely be something. That leaves this Fall wide open, probably the most confused and unsettled three or four months we will have ever experienced. At this time we will be in the midst of deciding which animals we plan to winter, and will also be buying our feeders for sale next spring. There will be little opportunity, therefore, to change our plans during the winter.

Livestock Prices

Throughout this three or four months this fall, livestock will probably sell lower on the average than at any time within the next year. It will be the period of conversion from war jobs to civilian jobs, which by early next spring should settle down into a very satisfactory employment situation with jobs for most everyone. This, coupled with the fact that restraints will be hard to enforce following the Armistice, will in my opinion put livestock in a position to sell higher. From this, you can see I am planning to stock up pretty heavily this fall for next spring's sales. I am not planning to put in much of anything that I cannot have sold by a year from this fall, unless it is something very good and very young that I can afford to sell on a breaking market.

Livestock is selling too low generally right now. The exceptions are dairy cattle for meat purposes and, just think of it, hogs. Hogs hit $15 this week, if weighing under 240 pounds. You will have to ask the Government why they ruled that hogs weighing over 240 must be sold for 75 cents a hundred less than those weighing under. Old dairy cows for meat are already having tough going with the better fleshed grass steers and heifers from the South and West beginning to come to market. The drought in the South is forcing an excess of these cattle to market and is also forcing their sheep and lambs out earlier than usual. This should make for less competition on our native sheep and lambs and would help our whole dairy situation if it weren't for the fact that probably before the South is through marketing, the West will start and all types of dairy animals sold for meat purposes will sell this fall way below their true value, and as in the case of hogs sell higher than their value by next spring.

Feed

Well, W. F. A. has found enough grain for distillers through priorities, sales embargoes in parts of the country, etc., to give them permission to make 20 million gallons of whiskey in the month of August 1944. That's enough whiskey to fill every cistern on every farm in the Northeast. And yet these same farmers could not get enough grain to adequately—Oh, what's the use!

This year's record wheat crop, with prospects of an excellent corn crop, coupled with lots of hay MOST everywhere, indicates to me that there will again be grain enough to go around, especially with such a tremendous reduction in hog and sheep numbers, unless, of course, whiskey is again more important than food or the whole livestock industry. Anyway I'm going on the supposition that if an Administration can at this time find enough grain to give distillers a 20 million gallon liquor-making holiday, I'll get enough grain this winter to feed my animals, or bust!

I hope that every farmer in the Northeast will also bust every belt and even his galluses before he is again caught with his —— ——, as he was last winter.

I see a really good livestock feeding winter ahead for us all. What do you see?

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE 170th

The high point at the 170th Earlville sale was when the eight months old bull, Chieftain Posch Ned went to Paul Sterusky, Little Falls, N. Y., at $2,200. He was consigned by Butterfly Farms, of Mexico, N. Y. The 72 cows that were brought into the ring, averaged $315.70. 29 bred heifers averaged $308.60. There were 3 bred heifers and 8 cows that sold above $400.00. One open heifer brought $50.00; 5 bulls averaged $110.00 (these do not include the $2200 sale); 11 baby heifers averaged $61.00; 7 heifers (six weeks old) averaged $72.50. The general average was practically the same as it was a year ago. The heat was intense and the sales force as well as those in attendance took a real sweat bath.

—A. A.—

VACCINATION FOR BANG'S DISEASE

"Every milk producer knows that he should raise only the best heifers he can secure. The fear of Bang's disease has kept some dairymen from buying a good producing cow once in a while to supplement their herds. What about Bang's? It would appear that vaccination of heifer calves is the answer. I have reason to fear this disease, having seen animals die from it. We can look hopefully to the future, as I believe time and caution will overcome this plague. Regarding better production in the future, I sincerely hope and believe that better sires will be available through artificial insemination, which is practical."—*Ray E. Hamlin.*

If You Need a New Silo

BUY WAR BONDS. Put them away until UNADILLA SILOS will again be available in greater numbers.

War restrictions, and scarcity of suitable materials for the high standard of quality, make it impossible for us to supply the demand.

Don't be satisfied with any Silo except the Unadilla. A Unadilla is worth saving and waiting for.

UNADILLA SILO CO.

Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

LO-BAX Helps Keep Down BACTERIA COUNTS

The WINNER

QUICK FACTS about LO-BAX

1. Kills bacteria almost instantly. 2. Dissolves quickly in hard or soft water — hot or cold. 3. Makes clear solutions for rinsing or immersing dairy utensils. 4. Contains 50% available chlorine. 5. Retains its full strength. 6. Economical — one bottle (28-oz. size) makes 1050 gals. dairy rinse solution at cost of 1/7 cent per gal. or less.

Lo-Bax is a chlorine bactericide especially made for dairymen. It is "a winner" wherever milk is produced and handled. *See Your Dealer or write us*

443

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

60 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION

(Specialists in Livestock Financing)

112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

Phone Albany 4-1136.

FARM WORK HORSES

Clever, well-broken, matched pairs and singles, shapely chunks and heavy drafters; sorrels, roans, greys, bays and blacks. Cheap, medium and as good as grow. Also saddle horses and ponies, gentle for women and children. Can furnish carload lots, whatever kinds best suited to your trade. Main line railways, quick shipping facilities.

HOWARD CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS

50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.

O. J. WARD & SON,

Candor, N. Y. Phone 3H or 3Y

COMPLETE HEREFORD DISPERSAL SALE --- 100 Registered POLLED AND HORNED Herefords

Friday, September 1, 1944

PUBLICAN DOMINO — PRINCE DOMINO — BEAU ASTER BREEDING

APPROVED HERD — SHIP INTO ANY STATE

75 FEMALES -- 25 BULLS

ALSO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS — GILTS — BOARS — ROLLER BREEDING

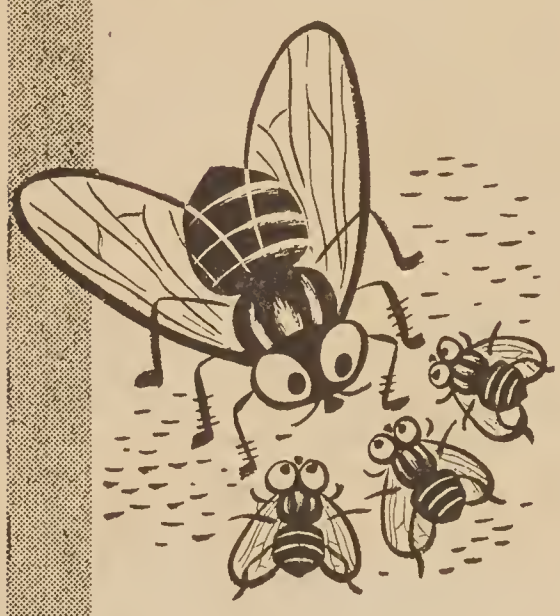
50% of the Hereford females will have calves by side by day of sale, balance will be heavy in calf. This offering affords you an opportunity to buy some real choice Hereford cattle and Hampshire hogs. They are the kind every breeder wants and will be an asset to any herd. This is a complete sell out — nothing reserved. Write for catalogue.

O'Hagan's Stock Farms

VOORHEESVILLE, ALBANY CO., NEW YORK.

U. S. State Highway—Route 85

"But don't go near Farmer McGregor's cattle . . . he uses STANCO Livestock Spray!"



COWS protected with Stanco Livestock Spray are just plain *repellent* to stable, horn and house flies. What's more, when these pests are caught on the cow, at the time of spraying . . . they literally "die like flies"!

So, if you're looking for an *effective* way to safeguard your herd from nagging, nerve-wracking insects . . . if you feel that these marauders are making your cows give less milk . . . don't waste a minute! Get in a big supply of Stanco Livestock Spray, *today!*

It's *easy* to use . . . just spray twice a day *before* milking. It's *stainless*, pleasant-smelling and harmless to animals. It's *patriotic* . . . for it may help produce more milk, in a year when every extra ounce is needed for victory!

STANCO DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
216 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Copr. 1944, Stanco Incorporated

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S PANTS

(*Continued from Page* 1)

before he saw him. Then he swelled up as big as two tom cats, and his eyes got real big, and he spit two or three times, and then he let out an awful yowl and ran right in under the sheep and scared them so they bumped against the cows, and Old Susie stuck her tail up higher than ever, and the next thing we knew she whanged right into the lane gate and knocked that flat, and all the cows and sheep stampeded down the lane as fast as they could run, and the old turkey gobbler let out a couple of "Yorks" and led his flock of hen-turkeys on the dead run for the woods, and the hens all flew over into the orchard.

Pa said: "Put that gun in the stable and help me catch this rooster or we won't have a live critter left on the premises."

We headed Robinson Crusoe into the shed and thought we had him cornered, but he went between us like a red streak and ran down in the orchard where the hens were.

"We better do our chores and have our breakfast," said Pa. "Then we can make a business of catching him."

WE HAD to do the milking down in the pasture because the cows were afraid to come to the barn, and when we were bringing the milk up the lane we could see Robinson Crusoe over in the orchard. The hens were up in the trees and cackling fit to split.

"He is sure getting ostracised," said Pa, "but we got to catch him before we dare bring the team out or the horses will run away."

Ma had breakfast ready for us but she acted kind of funny. At first I thought she had been crying about something, but every few minutes she would start shaking, and then I saw that she was laughing so hard she had to wipe her eyes.

"What's the joke?" asked Pa.

"I guess I'm just feeling silly," said Ma, "but I can't help laughing about that rooster and his red pants." With that she put her hankderchief over her face and went into the other room and shut the door, but we could still hear her laughing.

"Women have funny ideas about humor," said Pa.

"I think I could lasso Robinson Crusoe with a clothes-line," I said.

Pa said, "If you can lasso that Shanghai rooster, you can get a job with a Wild West show roping jack rabbits."

After breakfast we went down to the orchard. I took a clothes-line, and Pa had a basin of corn and a hand rake. Pa thought he might get Robinson Crusoe to come and eat out of the basin and then he could hook him with the rake, but Crusoe was afraid of the rake, so I spread my lasso on the ground and Pa scattered some corn inside the loop. If Robinson Crusoe would only step into the loop, I could give a quick yank and catch him by the legs, but he could reach all the corn he wanted from outside the rope, so I tried to lasso him like a cowboy does and he ran away and wouldn't come back.

Pa said: "Gosh! I hate to be outgeneraled by a rooster. There must be some way to catch him." We tried to drive him back to the barn, but he would run around us and go back where the hens were.

Then Pa and me sat down and thought about it and Pa says:

"I was reading a magazine article the other day about a man being able to run down any dumb animal. It said that if a man started following an animal and kept right after it, the animal would tire out before the man did, because man has more endurance than any dumb creature has. So all we got to do is to take after Crusoe and tire him out. You chase him for a while, then I'll chase him."

I STARTED trotting after Robinson Crusoe, and he ran along easy-like just out of reach. I must have run him several miles before Pa takes after him and runs him around the orchard about a dozen times. Pa was about out of breath, so I took after Crusoe and ran him until I was tired. Whenever I stopped, he would start clucking and calling to the hens to come down out of the trees, and once he crowed good and loud and he didn't seem a bit tired.

Pa chased him again for a while, but finally gave up and sat down on some sod, and said: "I wish I could talk to that fellow who wrote that magazine article! I bet he never tried to run down a Shanghai rooster."

We sat there on the grass resting up when Ma came out on the back porch and calls to us.

"Who won the Marathon?" she says. Then she goes back into the house, but we could see she was laughing at us.

"If we only had a dog," said Pa, "we could put a muzzle on him so he couldn't bite Crusoe, and he could catch him for us in no time."

Just then we saw Mr. White, our next-door neighbor, coming up the lane with his hound dog, Romeo — and Romeo was wearing a muzzle.

"Now wasn't that just the way I talked it?" said Pa, and he called Mr. White over into the orchard and told him all about the trouble we were in.

"So you want my dog to catch your rooster?" said Mr. White.

"That's the gist of it," said Pa. "This rooster and his red pants has got me buffaloed. I don't dare bring my horses out of the barn until I catch that Shanghai."

"Romeo is the best hound in these parts and he'll chase that rooster till the cows come home," said Mr. White. "Where's this Shanghai?"

"He's up in a tree trying to renew his acquaintance with the hens," said Pa.

SO I CLIMBED a tree and chased Robinson Crusoe out, and he lit almost in front of Romeo. Romeo was a good dog and had the run of our premises, so Crusoe wasn't a bit afraid of him. Romeo was fussing with his muzzle and he didn't notice Robinson Crusoe at first, but when the red pants came walking toward him, he looked up and saw that it was a rooster, and his back bristles stood up, and he was awfully surprised.

"Go get him, Romeo," said Mr. White. "Sic him, old boy! Go after him!"

But Romeo let out a noise that sounded something like a whistle and he ran right past Mr. White, and then he made a lot of other noises and ran all the way home without stopping. Mr. White whistled on his fingers and got red around his ears.

"I'll fix him," he said, but Pa said "Don't blame the dog. That rooster has scared every critter on this place into hysterics, so I wouldn't be too hard on Romeo if I was you."

"I just don't want him to get the idea that he doesn't have to come when I whistle to him," said Mr. White.

"He was so scared that he probably didn't even hear the whistle," said Pa.

"Like enough," said Mr. White. "I'll let him off this time, but how are we going to catch this rooster?"

"We've tried every way we could think of, and we're right back where we started," said Pa.

"Oh pshaw!" said Mr. White. "That's no way to act. I wouldn't give in to a rooster. Men are superior creatures. Just the other day I was reading a magazine article about how a man

(*Continued on opposite page*)

King's Heralds Male Quartet
FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Courses
ADULT • JUNIOR • BRAILLE • SPANISH • PORTUGUESE • GERMAN

Stations carrying program listed in local Newspaper Radio Log

BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53, CALIF.

and STAY OUT

That's what our "No Trespassing" signs say for you. You can't patrol every foot of your line fence day and night. And you can't be on all sides at the same time. So

Post Your Farm

with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100
Price WITH NAME and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

could tire out any dumb animal. All you got to do is to take it easy like and follow right after that rooster and in a little while he will be exhausted."

"We tried that, too," said Pa.

"I bet you didn't half try," said Mr. White, taking off his coat and hat and rolling up his sleeves. "You just want to start off on a dog trot and keep right on following him until he gives up. I'll show you how it's done."

SO PA and me sat on the grass and watched Mr. White chase Robinson Crusoe around the orchard. At first Mr. White made noises like a hound dog after a rabbit. He said, "Ow, ow, ow!" and "Yi, yi, yi!" and pretended that he was smelling of Robinson Crusoe's tracks. But Robinson Crusoe didn't seem to mind much and trotted along just out of reach.

By and by Mr. White began to get tired and he asked me to spell him until he got his second wind. So I ran Crusoe for a while, and once I thought he was beginning to act tired, but I wasn't sure.

Then Mr. White said, "I used to be a hundred-yards-dash man when I was in high school. I could lay it down in 'Ten flat'. Maybe old Red Panties would like to sprint a little piece!" At that he ran right straight at Robinson Crusoe and chased him half way across the orchard. Then Crusoe found that by dodging behind trees he could get a little rest, and Mr. White said, "I wish I had him on a race track so that he couldn't duck behind a tree every minute."

So Pa and me ran alongside of Crusoe to keep him from dodging and Mr. White spread out his arms and spurted for all he was worth and Robinson Crusoe flew up into a tree.

That made Mr. White very angry and he shook his fist at Crusoe and said:

"Come down out of there, you long-legged son of a sea-cook, and I'll run them red pants clean off you!"

I climbed the tree and drove Crusoe out, and Mr. White rushed at him again for all he was worth, and Crusoe ran straight out of the orchard into the meadow, and he and Mr. White ran round and round the edge of the field just like round a race track.

It was awfully interesting and Ma was watching from the back porch, and she was laughing fit to kill. Mr. White was getting madder and madder and he kept saying things to Crusoe. He called him a lot of different names and kept saying, "Oh, you will, will you?" Finally, when they were on the side next the barn, Mr. White let out a whoop and scared Robinson Crusoe so he flew a little ways and ran under the barn.

Mr. White came back to the orchard and he was all sweaty, and he was mad at Pa and me both.

"If you hadn't let that rooster run under the barn I would have caught him," he said, real mean like.

And Pa says: "If your Aunt had had whiskers, she would have been your uncle."

Then Mr. White grabbed his hat and coat and went home as if he had been insulted.

Then Pa and me went to the house and Pa laid down on the couch and went to sleep, and I went out and hunted for our big tom cat, Cicero. I thought the sheep might have run over him, but I found him in the box stall curled up in the feed box.

Ma got dinner ready and she called us by saying, "Come on you Marathon rooster-chasers!" She was awfully full of laugh and kept calling Pa "Tarzan."

After dinner Pa and me decided to cut wood, and we were cut on the woodpile when Ma came out with a plate of table scraps and gave a funny little whistle she uses to call the chickens and cats. Cicero came running from the barn, and in a few minutes Robinson Crusoe came to get his share and Ma coaxed him into the woodshed and caught him.

"Here's your rooster," she said.

So Pa and me helped her get the red pants off of Robinson Crusoe, and Pa asked her, "Why didn't you whistle to him before?"

And Ma said, "I had to laugh so much I couldn't get my lips to pucker."

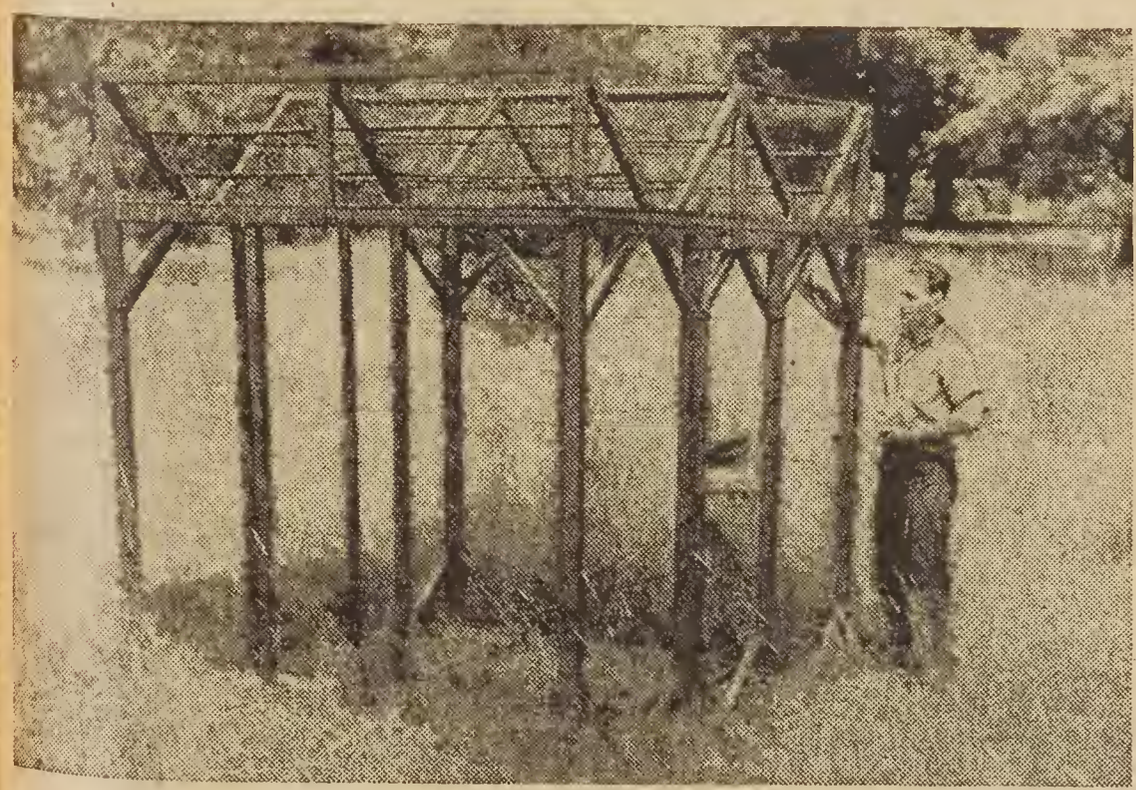
Pa looked at me kind of funny, then he picked up his axe and split a block of hard maple with one wallop.

—A. A.—

STOPPING EROSION

"I thoroughly enjoyed Van Wagenen Jr.'s letter about soil erosion. It is a big problem. We of the river basins see a lot of it. The old Delaware takes a lot off every year. As our farm has a backwater basin where sediment settles, you can see the good new sediment deposited and the main stream takes the rest all down stream. So we set heavy posts with woven wire. This catches the flood trash and slows up the stream. This flood trash is then gathered, not burned, and put into low places and held down by dirt or stones to rot. I am looked upon as one who invites extra work, but I do believe this humus will show up in keeping dirt on the farm. Floods also remove the manure spread out on the land. All is lost. We need help and suggestions on how to hold all this humus. I for one would like to hear from others who are trying to stop this waste."

—*I. H. W., N. Y.*



Heinz Meng, of the New York College of Agriculture, and a starling trap used this summer at White Springs Farm near Geneva, N. Y. Three of these traps near the cherry orchard, arranged so that the birds can fly in but not out, caught a lot of starlings.

A CENTURY AGO Uncle Sam had nearly 1,500 million acres of unsettled land.

It wasn't worth much. What could be sold at all brought an average price of only 97¢ an acre.

It took weeks to get to it. It cost a young fortune to bring in supplies. There was no way to market crops profitably.

What was needed was good transportation.

To help finance the construction of some of the pioneer railroads into this virgin territory, the government turned over to them 130 million acres of land.

In return, most government traffic was to be carried at 50% off.

The railroads were built. Frontiers were pushed back. The soaring increase in the value of land retained by the government far more than compensated for the lands granted the railroads. Tax revenues on all the land multiplied.

For nearly a hundred years, the government has reaped an additional and ever-growing advantage from greatly reduced rates. Not alone from the few railroads which received land grants (about 9% of the trackage), but from competing roads as well.

Through these reductions alone the government has been repaid many, many times. At the rate of government shipping today, the deductions amount *in a single year* to just about twice the value of the grants when made.

Under present conditions, these land-grant deductions are both discriminating and unfair to shippers who do business with the government but who cannot use land-grant railroads.

This is one reason shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in recommending that land-grant deductions be ended.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just mail this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Canned foods are better with Sterling Salt

In curing pickles, making sauerkraut, and canning vegetables you'll find the matchless purity of Sterling Salt brings out all the true, clean flavor. You'll like it too for salting down vegetables. Ask your dealer for Sterling Granulated Salt. He has it in convenient sizes including 25 and 100 pound bags.

Sterling SALT
for every farm use

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

SALTY SAYS:

SEND FOR FREE HANDY GUIDE FOR FARMERS Mail coupon today! Pamphlet contains recipes for making pickles and sauerkraut, salting vegetables, curing meat, and making sausage. It also tells how much salt to feed cattle for health . . . how to improve hay and ensilage . . . dozens of other farm and household hints on the use of salt.

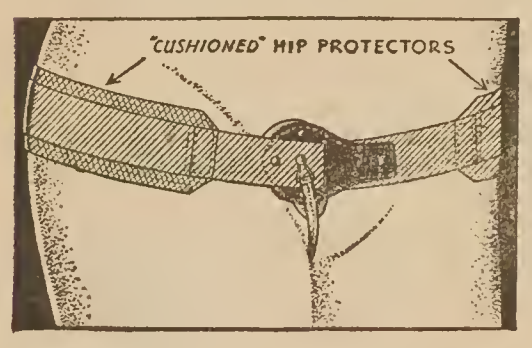
International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA-8, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me a free copy of your Handy Guide for Farmers.
*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

RE-SOLE YOUR SHOES
Easy—at home. Spread on So-Lo. It wears like leather. For all footwear, children's and grownups'. Also mends tires, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth.
MEND THE HOLE for 1¢
SPREADS on like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-skid. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed.
So-Lo AT ANY HARDWARE AND 10c STORE

ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED
PLUS 8 SPARKLING POST CARD ENLARGEMENTS ALL FOR 30¢
Send for FREE Film Containers or Mail Films to
ENLARGIT COMPANY GENERAL POST OFFICE BOX 11 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security
Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-L, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands —by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

One Best Home Way To

BUILD UP RED BLOOD
To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS *at once!*

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. *Well worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Proves Wonderful For Itching Skin

To soothe itching, burning skin, apply medicated liquid ZEMO—a Doctor's formula backed by 35 years continuous success! For ringworm symptoms, eczema, athlete's foot or blemishes due to external cause, apply ZEMO freely. ZEMO promptly relieves and also aids healing. Over 25,000,000 packages sold. One trial convinces. 3 different sizes. → ZEMO

Coming to PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN Radios in Every Room.
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

Miss Betty MacElroy, 4-H Club associate agent of Delaware County, N. Y., shows nutrition leaders attending a food freezing demonstration at the New York State College of Agriculture the right way to blanch vegetables for freezing. Research on food freezing has shown that a brief scalding of vegetables is necessary to preserve vitamins, texture, flavor and color. Scalding should be done in a boiling water bath large enough so the temperature of the water does not fall very much when the vegetables are put in.

GRAPE RECIPES

WARTIME has not stopped all need for simple entertainment. Here is a "galumptious" drink, the makings of which are to be found on most farms right now. Why not try serving with it some fruited buns or breads, thereby, at the same time, saving sugar which a cake would require?

HONEYED GRAPE JUICE

1 egg, separated
1 cup grape juice
2 to 4 teaspoons honey
A few grains of salt
Nutmeg

Chill all ingredients well. Beat egg yolk. Add grape juice slowly, beating constantly. Add honey and salt. Beat egg white until stiff. Add grape juice mixture slowly. Mix well. Pour into a chilled glass. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Makes one serving.

Variations: Other fruit juices may be substituted for the grape juice.

GRAPE COBBLER

4 cups blue grapes
1 tablespoon butter
¼ cup brown sugar (firmly packed)
2 teaspoons grated orange rind
1 cup sifted cake flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
⅛ teaspoon baking soda
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ cup butter or substitute
½ cup sugar
½ cup heavy sour cream

Grape cobbler is a good, hearty dessert—welcome to hungry people:

Wash grapes and slip skins. Heat pulp and strain to remove seeds. Add butter, brown sugar and orange rind to skins and cook over low heat for 5 min. Turn half the mixture into greased casserole. Make a batter by sifting together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Cream butter, add sugar and cream together and blend until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with cream, a small amount at a time beating until smooth after each addition. Place half the batter in casserole, add grape pulp to the remaining skin mixture and pour on top of batter. On top of this pour, in ring shape, the rest of the batter. Bake in moderate oven (375°) until done—45 to 50 min. Serves six.

—A. A.—

KEEP ACCIDENTS DOWN

THE battle-front is not the only dangerous place for people to be—the home is far too big a source of accidents; so it makes sense to pay some attention to what may be causing those accidents. Very often a little time and effort might prevent them altogether.

For instance, rugs may be kept from sliding simply by having several thicknesses of newspaper underneath—rubber non-skid mats would be better, but the paper will do. Any small obstruction on floors should be avoided; a place for toys and children trained to keep them there, footstools kept under chairs or tables when not in use, furniture arranged to leave free passage through the room. Just look over every room in your house to see how it can be improved.

Look especially at the medicine cabinet in the bathroom to see if poisons are plainly labeled and well out of reach of investigating children. Incidentally, does every member of the

(*Continued on opposite page*)

THE BARN CAT

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

The barn cat always greets you at the stable door.
She purrs a gracious welcome and invites you to explore.
She is confident her babies won't be stepped on by a cow,
For her current crop of kittens is hidden in the mow.

She starts to teach them manners just as soon as they are born:
They must never let a mouse get near the feed box or the corn;
They must wash their paws and faces to keep them looking pert,
And never — almost never — eat a phoebe for dessert.

She gives the whitewashed stable a cozy, lived-in air.
You think of kitchens and geraniums and polished copper ware.
Purring her contentment, in her gray and white attire,
This cat would be at home before anybody's fire.
You cannot quite escape the impression that she gives
That a lady is a lady, no matter where she lives.

Sew Successfully

No. 5 OF A SERIES BY HELEN POWELL SMITH,

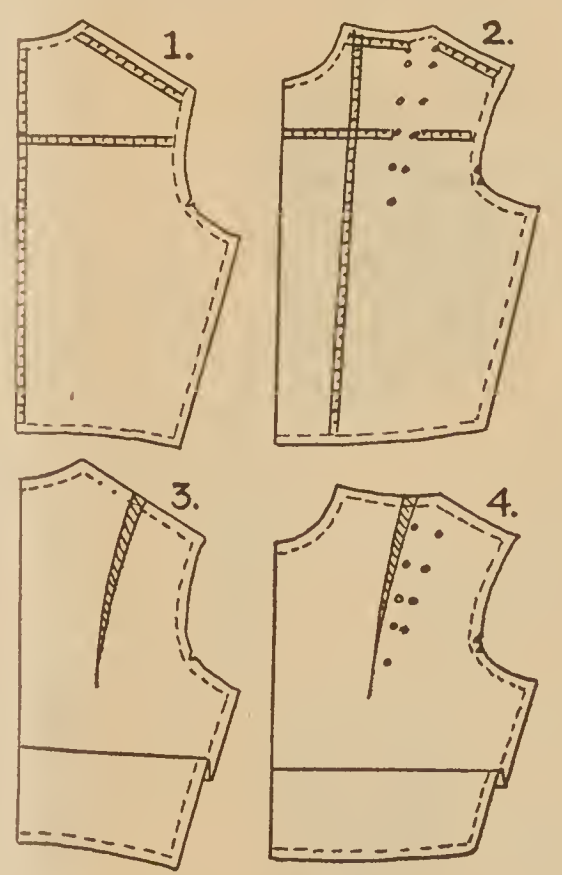
Cornell Clothing Specialist.

Why Alter Your Pattern?

HOMEMAKERS with whom I work tell me that one of the hardest problems they have in relation to sewing is to learn how to fit themselves. Truly this is a difficult task and takes much patience and ingenuity.

Wouldn't you then like to learn ways of accomplishing better fitted garments without having to make the actual fitting process so tedious and trying? So I raise the question with you, "Why alter your pattern?" The more carefully your pattern is altered to correspond to YOUR personal measurements and adjusted to YOUR figure variations, the less actual fitting you will have to do and the easier it will be.

Don't be alarmed because you are not a so-called ideal figure. There are many well proportioned figure types and thousands of variations of these. A minute study of yourself is extremely helpful, because this knowledge,



Numbers 1 and 2, Measure from seam to seam; Numbers 3 and 4, Slash and spread or lap pattern to correspond to personal measurements.

combined with a set of your own actual measurements, will serve you many times in making pattern alterations.

You may be long-waisted or short-waisted; have full bust and narrow hips, or a short full figure with full bust, thick waist and broad hips; very square shouldered or unusually sloping shoulders, or one shoulder higher than the other. You may be a person with a full, low abdomen and a too curved-in back; more hippy on one side than the other; heavy in the lower thighs; round shouldered; thin, with prominent shoulder blades; and so on.

How impossible it would be for the pattern manufacturer to make patterns for every kind of figure, and how important it is that you take a pattern and study it and make what adjustments you can before you cut your dress.

Time and space here do not permit me to go into the details of all the different kinds of pattern alterations. Use the set of measurements that I suggested you take in No. 4 of this series and compare these accurately with the pattern you are planning to use. First study the instructions given with your pattern. Then mark in with pencil the seam allowances indicated. It is wise to make your alterations *inside* the pattern edges instead of cutting off outside edges that will destroy beautiful design lines that the designer so carefully made.

Measure *from* seam line *to* seam line and *not* to the edge of the pattern. Lay your tape measure in the same relative position on your paper pattern as these measurements were taken on your body. See if you can bring the two more nearly into agreement. Slash your pattern and lap or spread it as needed.

Good pattern alteration comes with experience, but don't be afraid to try. Unless you are an old hand at it, you might feel more secure in cutting out your very first garment in a piece of old sheet or muslin. If you make this trial, pin it, cut it, and baste it as accurately as if you were working on a most expensive fabric. Only in this way can you determine if the types of alterations you made were right.

There are various books and pamphlets on the market put out by pattern companies and well-known dressmaking authorities that can help to give you detailed suggestions on difficult alterations, as well as other sewing problems. Here is a list of several excellent ones:

Sew and Save (10c)—The Spool Cotton Co., 745 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Simplicity Sewing Book (15c)—Simplicity Pattern Co., 200 Madison Ave., New York City.

Vogue Book of Dressmaking (25c)—Conde Nast Publishing Co., Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.

McCall Sewing Book (25c)— McCall Co., 230 Park Ave., New York City.

Butterick Dressmaking Book (25c)—Butterick Publishing Co., 6th Avenue, New York City.

Simplified Home Sewing by Helen Hall, ($2.00)—Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Complete Book of Sewing by Constance Talbot ($2.95)—Garden City Publishing Co., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

Modern Dressmaking Made Easy by Mary Brooks Picken ($3.00)—Funk and Wagnalls, Co., 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Better Dressmaking by Ruth Weyth Spears ($3.00)—M. Barrows & Co., Inc., 443 Fourth Ave., New York City.

(Next: No. 6—Be Accurate.)

—A. A.—

KEEP ACCIDENTS DOWN

(*Continued from opposite page*)

family carefully read labels on medicine bottles before using?

Then look at all stairways, doorsteps and porches. Are all of them in good repair, no loose boards or odd widths of treads to fool people? Are there handrails to open stairways, and have you painted the top step and bottom one white on the basement stairs? Keep porches and walks free of wet leaves.

How about the fire hazards? That is a whole story by itself but meanwhile you will find plenty of things you will want to change, once you begin to look for them.

The simple matter of cutting away from the body when using a sharp knife can be taught right now to young and old; another is to train all to keep the handles of cooking utensils towards the back of the stove; still another is that tools should not be left lying around but should be put back into their places. Just think what damage a steel-toothed rake can do when lying with teeth uppermost.

By the way, is your stepladder in good repair? Enough said!

And has anyone in the family had a course in First Aid, just in case something does happen?

Now *is the time . . .*
to turn luscious summer fruits into nourishing Jams and Jellies

Success is Easy—with Certo!

Yes, it's strange for women to think of *food* as a munition of war—but we know today that it is. Every ounce we save . . . every ounce we raise and *conserve* . . . helps fight for freedom!

So let's not neglect nature's bounty of wild fruits ripening now . . . nor the fruits on our own place . . . nor those that are abundant and cheap in the market. We'll *need* them next winter—for spreads on our bread to eke out rationed butter and margarine . . . to put appetizing food energy into the family's lunch boxes . . . to add fruity variety, color and food value to wartime meals at the table.

Get a bottle of Certo today at your grocer's. Read the recipe book that comes with it and *see how easy it is* these days to make perfect jams and jellies from all kinds of fruits. For Certo is the famous pectin that revolutionized jelly-making.

With Certo, you can make prize jellies—sparkling, tender, jelled just right—the first time you try your hand at it! Start now . . . stock your shelves as the delicious fruits come along. By fall, you'll be rich—and a credit to Uncle Sam!

A Product of General Foods

CERTO

helps you Save the Fruit

School days & school days

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE APPROACH of school days accentuates the problem of clothes. Now is none too early to start the job of outfitting that part of the family which soon must be off to school again.

In this collection of patterns you will find designs for all ages from kindergarten to college. The new 'teen-age patterns are designed for the young girl 10 to 16, the schoolgirl whose figure is too small for 'teen-size in the usual misses range of patterns but who feels a little too grown up to be satisfied with the little-girl designs shown in the 6 to 14 group. Whenever we specify the age range as 10 to 16 years, it always means that this is one of the special 'teen-age designs. They are cut longer in line and in inches from neck to hem and are fitted to a snugger waist-line. The styles are kept simple enough for girls but still have enough swish about them to please a style-conscious 'teen-ager.

Blouses are more important than ever this fall, to wear with the new straight skirt and short coats. Be they feminine or tailored styles, all blouses have their uses. Number **3853**, a 'teen-age style, provides enough ideas to solve all blouse problems.

Jumpers take a new turn now and then. A good way to get spice into a wardrobe is to have a variety of blouses and jumpers. No. **3485** has a special appeal for girls of high school or college age.

The dress that goes 'most everywhere is an essential. Number **3628** is such a dress, of charm and simplicity, touched off with bright gay applique.

In these days of hard-to-get underclothes, number **2746** provides an excellent slip pattern in sizes 8 to 16. For regular wear the tailored type is best; for extra occasions add a little lace.

A demure basque dress for the young girl is **3813.** Pretty bright fall colors give the dress its own distinction without trim other than buttons on the basque.

Another 'teen-ager design is Junior Jumper No. **3846.** Brighten the pockets with one of the 24 transfer patterns included in No. **11215.**

Any sweet little miss would be appropriately dressed in princess frock number **3855** with its pretty buttons and dainty ruffling. There will be plenty of warm weather yet in which to use such a dress.

A blouse with that trim lady-like look is **3679.** Its neckline closing and stitching detail together with a neat short collar make it a perfect honey of a blouse.

Mix-mates No. **3767** make a campus wardrobe within themselves—skirt, jacket, jerkin or two-piece suit. This provides for variety surely.

No school wardrobe is complete without the classic shirt-waister, and No. **3633** is just that. In sizes 12 to 48 it allows even for those who are not the perfect 36!

There *must* be a date dress. Number **3462** leaves nothing to be desired in this respect with its enchanting bows, alluring sweetheart neckline and slender princess lines.

Gradesters will like skirt and jerkin sets of their own this fall. No. **3648** is the right answer to this desire.

Along with the jerkin and skirt set goes tailored blouse No. **3410** with that much prized Peter Pan collar.

The tiny tots have their jumpers, too. No. **3857** is a pretty one with side-buttons and a sweet little blouse.

Pattern Sizes and Requirements

No. **3853.** Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12, tailored blouse, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric; other blouses, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; ¾ yard edging.

No. **3485.** Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, blouse, 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric; jumper, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3628.** Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 39-inch fabric. For applique, order transfer pattern No. **11215.***

No. **2746.** Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, either slip, 2 yards 35-inch fabric. 3½ yards edging, 1½ yards inset.

No. **3813.** Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3846.** Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric for jumper; 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric for blouse. For applique, order transfer pattern No. **11215.***

No. **3855.** Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric. 1¼ yards 35-inch contrasting fabric; 2¼ yards edging.

No. **3679.** Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, long sleeved blouse, 2⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3767.** Sizes 12 to 40. Size 36, jerkin, 1¼ yards 54-inch fabric; skirt and jacket, 2⅝ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. **3633.** Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3462.** Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3648.** Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, skirt and jerkin, 1¾ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. **3410.** Sizes 6 to 16. Size 12, 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3857.** Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, jumper, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; blouse 1 yard 35-inch fabric.

*No. **11215.** For applique, send for Transfer Pattern No. **11215** which contains 24 different motifs suitable for dresses, bridge cloths, etc.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept. *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12 cents for our new Fall Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

Home-rendered lard will keep better if put into a number of small containers instead of into one large one. Lard must be well covered and kept in a cool place as it becomes rancid when exposed to air.

It takes steel to make weapons...

Why Steel will need men after the war

When the war is won, many veterans will look to the great Steel Industry for peacetime jobs. The Steel Industry is prepared to meet the situation.

Countless industries will need steel to build the automobiles, railroad equipment, houses, stoves, refrigerators and thousands of other commodities of peace.

Steel is tough, versatile, low in cost, vital in peace as it is deadly in war . . . the backbone of transportation, industry, farming and domestic life.

The war has developed new uses for Stainless and other Alloy Steels . . . improved methods of construction and fabrication . . . advanced knowledge of heat and corrosion resistance.

To forge, roll, cast and manufacture steel into countless peacetime applications will require many men and women. Steel will continue as one of the nation's greatest industries.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS TODAY . . . And Hold for Peacetime Prosperity

...it will take steel to make jobs

Nickel augments Steel in war and peace

On every front endless streams of ships, tanks, guns and planes are thundering evidence that America's furnaces, mills and industries are producing the goods.

NICKEL in STEEL toughens, strengthens, aids in improving heat and corrosion resistance . . . makes possible high strength Nickel Alloy Steels, Stainless Steels, and Special Property Nickel Steels which help to give our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines fighting equipment second to none.

As wartime jobs are completed, Steel will be turned again to its peacetime function of serving man. When that day comes Steel and Nickel will unite in helping to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York 5, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... sole producers of MONEL*...producers of other high-Nickel alloys.*

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS THIS is written, the Republican leaders of New York State are in session to select their candidate for the United States Senate. This candidate will run against Senator Wagner.

I am purposely writing this comment *before I know who will be selected* because I want to make a point which will not in any way be influenced by how I may personally feel about the man whom the Republicans decide to run.

No Representation

When I first became interested in the agricultural problems of the Northeast, New York State was represented in the Senate by the gentleman who is now Representative Wadsworth. Senator Wadsworth came from an agricultural family, he personally had large land holdings in western New York and presumably he should have been interested in northeastern agriculture. This did not prove to be the case. The Senator was a much better representative of the beef cattle interests of the Southwest than he was of the poultrymen or dairymen of New York State. This fact, coupled with his courageous stand on prohibition, probably cost him his Senate seat. Since then, as a New York State Representative, he has had a distinguished career in Washington, but despite his agricultural background he has made his reputation in Military Affairs legislation.

Since Wadsworth's defeat, New York State has had no Senator who by the widest stretch of the imagination could be called either interested in or sympathetic to the agricultural problems of the State. New York farmers finally hit a low for all time, so far as their political representation is concerned, in the last few years when New York State's Senators have been the C. I. O.-dominated Wagner and Mead. Is it any wonder that northeastern agriculture is habitually kicked around in the Halls of Congress by coalitions from the cotton South and from the corn and hog Midwest?

Up to Republican Party

By the time you read this you will know what I don't know tonight: that is, the name of the Republican candidate for New York State for the United States Senate.

I suppose on the theory that nothing could be more negligible than the present representation of New York agriculture in the Senate, we farmers might all flock to the polls and vote for the Republican candidate. To do this, however, will get us nowhere.

The Republican candidate, whoever he is, before he gets our votes, should be required to familiarize himself with the agriculture of the state and to show an intelligent interest in the problems of northeastern agriculture.

Unless the Republican candidate shows such inclinations, I for one can't see much reason for getting very excited about him. We might as well continue for another six years to let our agriculture go unrepresented in the Senate and as northeastern farmers make our plans on continuing to be kicked around as we have in the past.

* * *

FARM NOTES

We are proceeding with plans at Sunnygables to milk 32 cows this winter and to run them loose in one of our big basements. We have at last bowed to progress and torn out the single and box stalls for our horses and mules. In the space thus freed we will build a nice sanitary stable for milking 8 cows at a time — we can't bring ourselves to call this a milking parlor.

The problem of feeding our milking cows adequately and with a minimum of labor is being given a lot of study. Right now we have tentatively decided on a plan of: (1) feeding the cows their grain while they are milked; (2) turning them out of the milking parlor into a closed shed where they will find their hay; (3) after milking is done and while they are eating their hay, bedding the basement in which they will run loose and filling up big low-sided bunks in it with their entire twenty-four hour ration of grass silage.

Our theory in feeding grass silage this way is to have it always available to the cows so that they can get up and graze on it whenever they feel like it. We have had several years experience feeding grass silage this way to beef cattle and like the idea. Since our plans are not at all set, we would frankly like to hear from readers who think the above plan of feeding is cockeyed or who have a better plan to suggest.

Handling Western Cattle

In the last few days we have heard from several men who have bought Hereford calves from the Range States and have them turned out on their farms. Pastures have gotten short due to dry weather, and these men have all gotten in trouble trying to handle calves which have gotten out or which they wish to change into another pasture. In fact, one man got so disgusted that he offered practically to give his calves away if the buyer would take them "on the wing" so to speak.

During the last several years we have handled hundreds of range calves and on the whole have never gotten into any serious trouble with them. Here are a few of the simple rules we follow:

(1) If we do have to drive the calves around, we put some domestic cattle with them for a few days before we ever attempt to drive them.

(2) Even then, we never attempt to drive them on foot. A man can do more even on an old plow horse driving Western cattle than half a dozen men can do on foot.

(3) We never take strangers with us or a gang if we have to work the cattle.

(4) We are careful to wear dark clothes when we are around them. Even though a Hereford steer may have a white face, he seems never to get used to a white shirt.

(5) If the cattle do hightail it, we let them go if we know we are not fast enough to head them off, or we use a really fast horse and turn them once or twice, after which they will usually quit.

(6) We never turn range cattle, no matter how tame they may be, in pastures which are not serviced either by a barn into which the cattle can be driven or a strong, high fence corral. It is simply futile to try to corner a bunch of range cattle with a barbed wire or even an ordinary woven wire fence.

Steers on Feed

While our pastures up to the 10th of July did a real job of putting flesh on our beef cattle, they aren't doing a thing for them now. Starting three weeks ago, we have been feeding grain to these cattle and now have them on a daily feed of a pound of linseed oil meal apiece and four pounds of a mixture based on ground wheat and barley. Handled this way they are already getting sleek and shiny. As I believe I mentioned last issue, it hurts to buy so much grain, but I can't see any other way of protecting my investment and of getting my cattle in shape to sell.

Fall Seedings

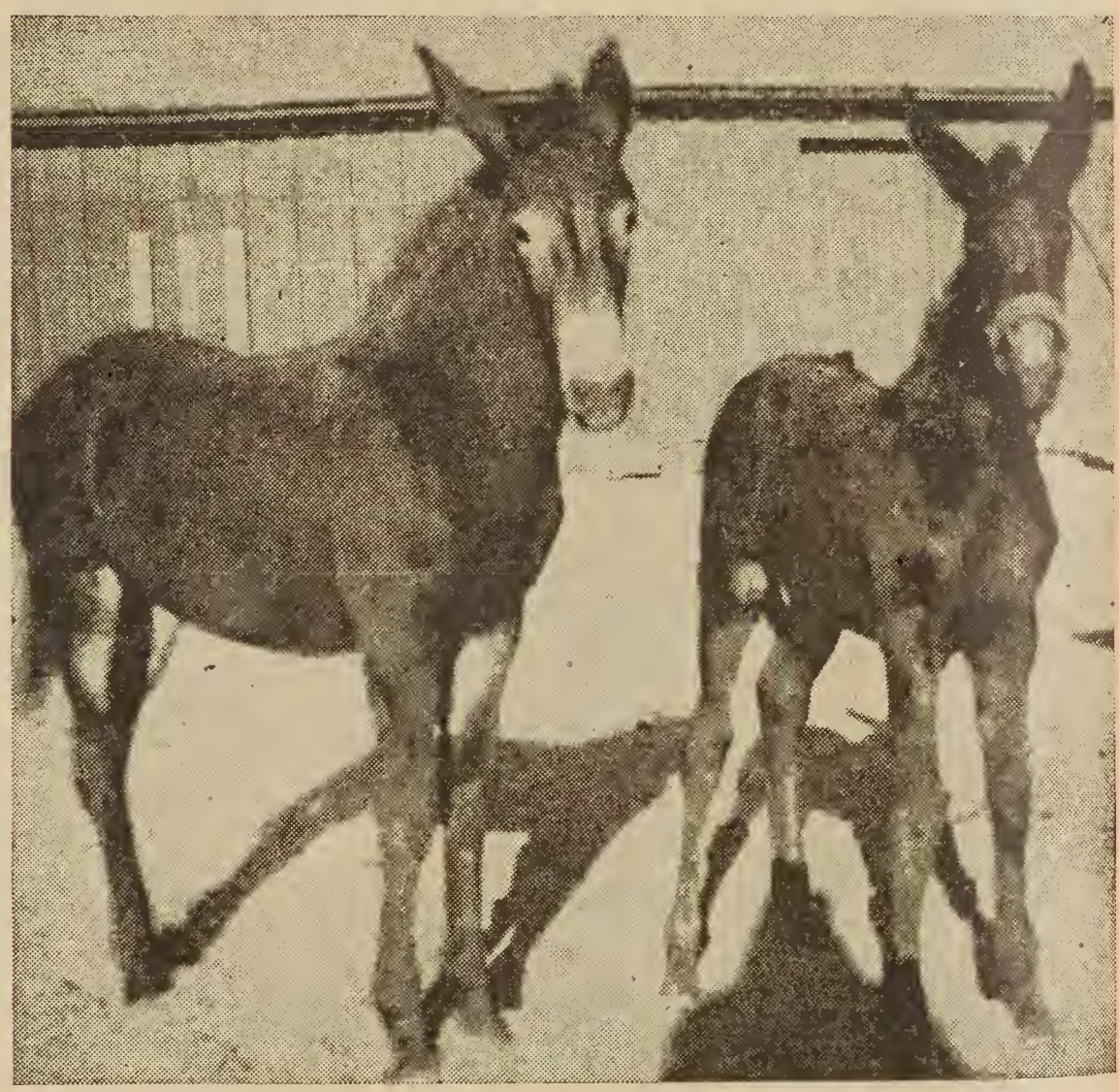
Badly as we need rain to revive our pastures and to make our third cutting of hay, it sems to me that we need it even worse so that we can make some fall pasture and hay seedings. We like to have these seedings in the ground not later than the 20th of August. All summer we have been making big plans to put several new "islands" in our pastures. These islands we intend to seed largely to alfalfa and brome grass, ladino clover and brome grass, and we are again going to try some trefoil. With our ground as hard as cement, however, there isn't a chance in the world of making good seedbeds, and without good firm seedbeds it's too risky with grass and legume seed at the price it is to put much of it in the ground. Somehow right now we can't get nearly as excited over the coming election as we can about the possibility of a good wet thunder shower.

Pullets About Ready

We are starting back in the poultry business this fall. We have between 400 and 500 Rhode Island Red pullets about ready to house. These birds seem to have done very well except that they are quite uneven. This unevenness was noticeable in the chicks when they were delivered.

Flies Bad

During the last few weeks we have had more flies around our barns than in any year in the past five or six. The reason is simple and we have relearned a lesson. For the past several years we have been very careful to clean up every place round the buildings where flies would hatch. This spring the boys just didn't have the time to do this. The result is flies and more flies. Next year with milking going on, we will have to clean up even if we don't have the time.



LAST winter when I was at my son's ranch at Roswell, New Mexico, he had a big pair of black Percheron mares which were bred to his Jack. It occurred to me that this prospective pair of mules would be coming to maturity about the time my Jack and Sandy were getting pretty well along in years, so I told Howard that I would leave my specifications and if the new arrivals met them he could raise a pair of mules for me. I specified black Jennies with mealy noses and buff hair on their undersides and legs. The other day I received from my daughter-in-law, the picture shown above with the following note:

"The other half of the filly mule team that you wanted has arrived. Congratulations! Tony (my four-year-old grandson) wanted to call her Peter Rabbit because she has such big, long ears, but when I said that she was a girl, he decided to call her Flopsy and her half-sister, Mopsy, after Peter's sisters. Jurl (the teamster) says that Flopsy, the older filly, is the best mule he has ever had on the place. As for me, I don't ever remember seeing a beautiful mule before, but she is that. She is glossy black all over except for the inside of the fore and hind legs which are grayish white. The backs of her ears are dark brown and around her eyes and muzzle she is a light buff color, almost white. Mopsy, the younger filly, is black all over except the insides of her legs, which are the same color as Flopsy's, but her face and ears are black except for a dark brown muzzle. She will never be as outstanding looking as Flopsy but she is fast catching up in size with Flopsy and some day you will have a very handsome team of Jenny mules. Flopsy is the corral pet, but Mopsy is still a bit wary."

I am relying on Jurl to gentle this pair of Jennies for me. I hope he can make them weigh over 30 hundred as a mature team.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

LAW-BREAKING BERRY PICKERS

Recently, along in the evening, I found a man and woman picking berries on the lower end of my farm. I told them that I wanted these berries, and the woman offered me the ones she had picked, but the man would not show me how many he had and wanted to fight. I took their license number and called the Sheriff's office. He was not there, but someone took my message and said he would tell the Sheriff.

In the past we have lost a lot of stuff, including Christmas trees, apples and nuts, as well as berries. Posting the land does not do any good, as the signs are torn down. What can we do to stop this nuisance? We live in New York State.

I DON'T blame our subscriber a bit! Berry pickers are a nuisance where they come onto a farm without permission. In most cases the farmer himself can use the berries and, in addition, there is always the possibility of gates being left open and fences torn down. There is no question, also, but that picking berries or nuts or cutting Christmas trees without permission is inexcusable and illegal.

Posting

First, let us look into this matter of posting. Our subscriber does not have all the facts. The New York State Conservation Law says that farmers can post their farms with notices not less than 11 inches square, put not more than 40 rods apart along the boundary. When such notices are up the farm is legally posted, and all that is necessary is to replace illegible or destroyed signs once a year during the months of March, July, August or September. Notices must carry the name and address of the owner or tenant. The single word "Posted" is sufficient, but other wordings can be used.

What is the advantage of posting? A person who trespasses on legally posted land is violating the Conservation Law, and any violation of this law is a misdemeanor which is a serious offense. When your land is posted, a man is a lawbreaker when he steps on the place with a gun, a fishing rod or a berry basket.

It is also contrary to the law, and a misdemeanor, to tear down these signs. I realize that it is not easy to catch a person in the act of tearing down such a sign, but the fact remains that your farm is legally posted if you replace the signs once a year as stated in the law.

Enforcement

We get occasional letters from readers who say that this posting law is not enforced. It is the duty of game protectors, state police and local police to enforce the law. We would like to know of cases where proper complaints have been made to the law enforcing authorities of specific acts of trespassing on posted property, and where nothing seems to happen. In some areas trespassers may have the mistaken idea that the posting law is a dead letter.

In this connection I want to emphasize the importance of keeping your land *legally* posted. If you have a trespasser arrested and he can show that the notices were put more than 40 rods apart, that they were not at least 11 inches square, or that you did not replace illegible or torn-down signs once a year, the chances are that the case will be thrown out of court.

Unposted Land

But suppose your land is not legally posted? That does not give a man the right to come onto the land to pick berries or nuts or cut Christmas trees. If he does any of these things, you can have him charged with petty larceny if the value is less than $100, or grand larceny if it is more than $100. If he starts a fight you can have him arrested for assault, and if he becomes abusive, for disorderly conduct.

There are some technicalities in getting a man arrested. A police officer can arrest a man for a felony such, for example, as murder, if the officer has reasonable evidence that a man is a suspect. Where the offense is a misdemeanor, which is less serious, he can be arrested without a warrant if he is caught in the act, but if he is allowed to leave the property, a warrant is required. The procedure is for you to go to your local Justice of the Peace, give him the facts, and ask for a warrant. Too often, a farmer "cools off" and neglects to do this.

I have never been able to figure out just why a city or village resident feels that he has the right to pick wild berries without permission. There has been the assumption on the part of a good many people (and this is not entirely justified) that a farm owner has no objection to hunting and fishing on his property if the land is not posted. In many cases this is true as long as sportsmen are also gentlemen, but, assuming that this is so, it certainly does not apply to berry pickers.

To sum up:

1. Keep your farm legally posted. It is still possible for you to grant permission, if you wish, to hunt, fish or pick berries on your property, to anyone who asks for the privilege.

2. Report instances of trespassing promptly to the Sheriff or to the State Troopers.

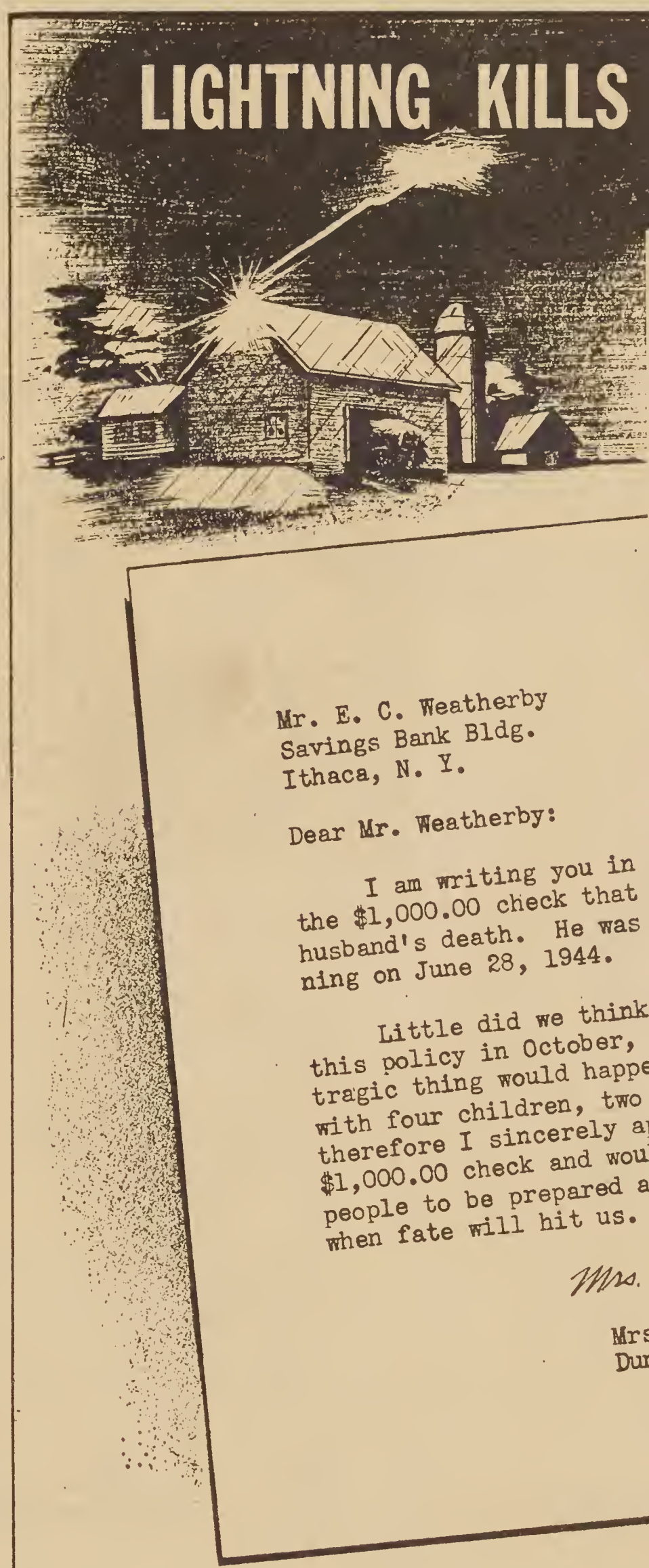
3. Unless the trespasser can be arrested while he is trespassing, go to your Justice of the Peace and get a warrant for his arrest.

4. If you have observed the previous suggestions, press the matter of prosecution. If you cannot get action, write to the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

A subscriber is anxious to obtain books written by G. A. Henty. If any subscriber has any books by this author, and wishes to sell them, it would be appreciated if you would write the Service Bureau, giving the names of the books which you have.

LIGHTNING KILLS POLICYHOLDER



Ira Fultz, of Dundee, N. Y., was mowing away hay in his barn. A hired man, Gerald Crane, was helping him. As they worked, a sudden thunderstorm blew up. Lightning struck the barn, splintering a rafter and shattering the pitchfork in Mr. Fultz's hands. He fell unconscious onto the hay.

The shock knocked the hired man, who was standing on the load of hay, down to the barn floor. Able to get up after a few seconds, he climbed to the mow, examined the apparently lifeless form of Mr. Fultz, then ran to the house and called a doctor and the Dundee Fire Department. Artificial respiration was given but there were no signs of life. The doctor soon pronounced Mr. Fultz dead from electrocution.

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
Savings Bank Bldg.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

I am writing you in appreciation of the $1,000.00 check that I received on my husband's death. He was struck by lightning on June 28, 1944.

Little did we think when we took out this policy in October, 1943, that this tragic thing would happen. I am a widow with four children, two of whom I support, therefore I sincerely appreciate the $1,000.00 check and would advise more people to be prepared as we never know when fate will hit us.

Mrs. Bertha Fultz

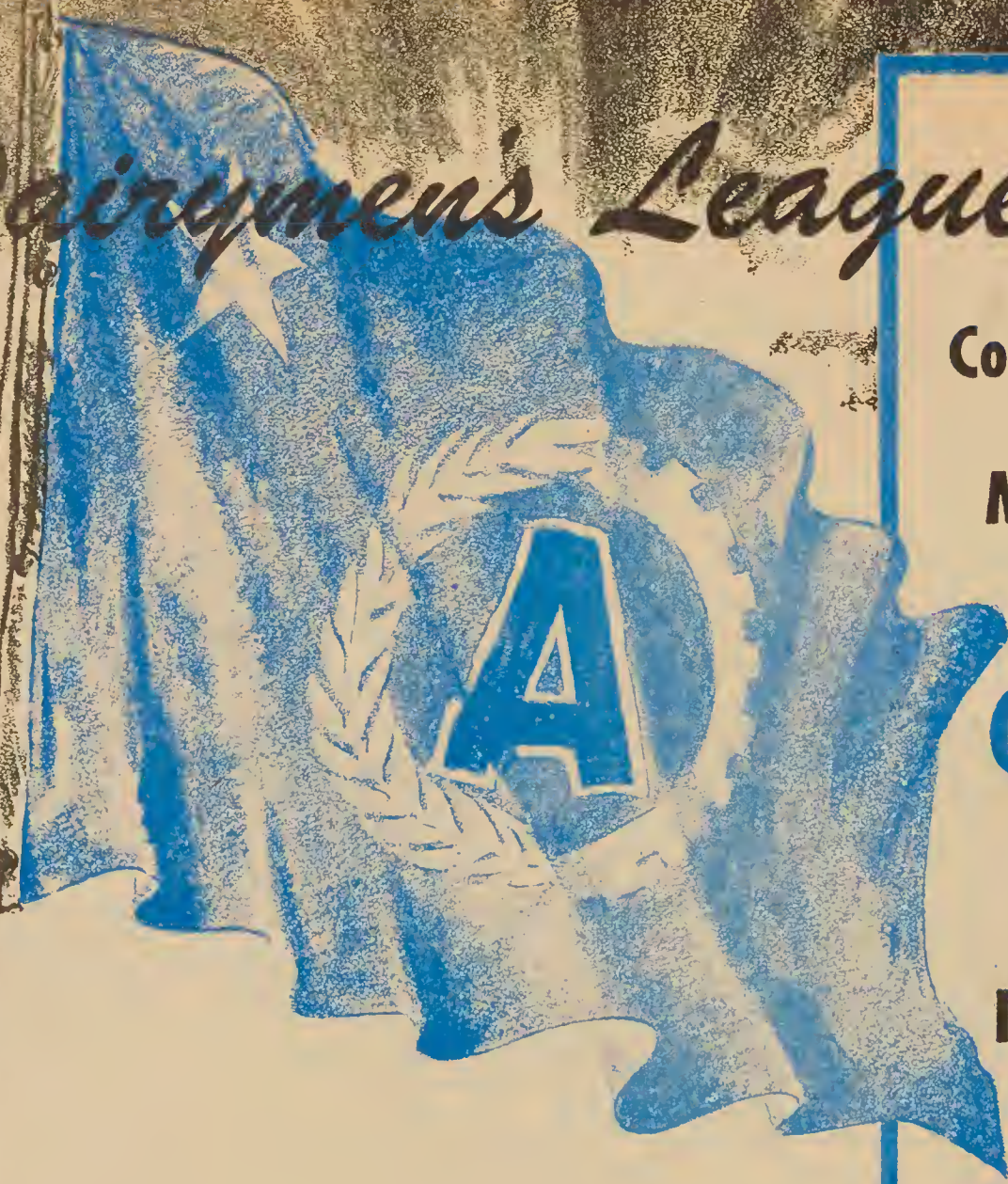
Mrs. Bertha Fultz
Dundee, N. Y.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

We Dairymen's League Farmers



Congratulate the Employees
OF OUR
MASSENA, N. Y., PLANT
FOR THEIR
OUTSTANDING RECORD
IN PROCESSING FOOD FOR FREEDOM

Today, the Dairymen's League plant at Massena, N. Y., is proudly flying Uncle Sam's newest award of honor—the "A" flag, awarded for outstanding achievement in processing FOOD FOR FREEDOM.

This coveted flag has been awarded only to a few of the food processing plants in the nation . . . to those whose quality and quantity of production have merited high honor in carrying on the war effort.

• • • •

We members of the Dairymen's League—the dairy farmers who own and operate the Massena plant—are proud of the fine efforts of our employees there. In every way, they have lived up to the high standards of the League . . . keeping on the job day after day . . . letting no wartime shortages or hardships interfere with the turning out of food for our armed forces and allies . . . and setting a splendid example of willing co-operation and public service.

We are proud, too, of the contribution of our own members—the nearly 30,000 producer farmers who have made this fine achievement possible:—

1. Through producing milk—and more milk—in the face of disheartening odds, so that there would be enough food for those fighting on the battlefields and those fighting on the home fronts.
2. Through joining the great co-operative enterprise of the League in setting up plants, equipment and employee organizations so that this milk could be turned into non-perishable foods for shipment to our armed forces and allies.
3. Through so strengthening the dairy farmer's economic position that it is a *farmer-owned* plant which won this honor and recognition . . . not a plant owned by non-farm money, or one interested largely in making a profit at the dairy farmer's expense.

In every field of its operation, the guiding principle of the Dairymen's League is *co-operation*, a spirit of "one for all, and all for one." That's why we are especially proud that this achievement of Dairymen's League farmers reflects credit on all dairy farmers. That's why every official act of the League is aimed always at helping every dairy farmer everywhere in the milk shed.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH SEPTEMBER 2, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

—A Letter to Returning Servicemen

By E. R. EASTMAN

DEAR FRIENDS:

At the close of this war there will be more than ten million of you returning from the wars looking for peacetime jobs where you can establish homes and raise and educate families. Civilians, especially we fathers and mothers of men in the Service, think of the task of getting you happily re-located as by far the most important job of our lifetime. We feel very keenly indeed that we must do anything and everything we can to give you the opportunities that you so richly deserve because of the sacrifices that you have made for us and for America.

Because so many of you are interested in becoming farmers whether or not you have had previous experience, and because so many of you have received or will receive wrong advice from people who know nothing about the problems of farming, I am writing to you with the hope that I may save many of you from a lifetime of disappointment and trouble. If you think this letter about farming is discouraging, remember that it is far better to be discouraged now than to be stuck on a poor farm with a lifetime debt.

I have, of course, no desire to discourage those of you who have had farm experience and who want to return to farming, for there is still some opportunity for you.

After all of the early wars in America — the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War — soldiers were rewarded for their war services with free lands from the great tracts of public lands still unsettled. Most of western New York was settled after the Revolution by revolutionary grants of land to soldiers. Similarly, Civil War veterans had special privileges in the settlement of the great West. But now, unfortunately, there are no free lands left. There is plenty of poor or marginal land available at low prices, and people unfamiliar with the facts are talking about schemes for locating you on this poor marginal land and making it easy for you to buy and pay for these farms by granting you plenty of credit. I can think of no greater disservice that we could render you than to saddle you with such a farm and with a debt which probably would amount to a lifetime sentence for you and your family.

Suggestion to the Inexperienced

Let me talk first for a moment about you young men who have had no farm experience, but whose war experience has intensified your hatred of the city and your love of the country. Don't let anybody fool you into buying a farm and going head over heels into debt for it. The answer to your problem, I think, is to get a job in the nearby city or village—and a lot of factories are going to be decentralized from the cities to the villages after the war—and then secure a little place of just a few acres where you can drive back and forth to your job, still live in the country, have a large garden, a few hens, and possibly even a cow. If these small part-time enterprises don't pay, at least you will not lose your shirt, because you will still have your job and your income.

Now, for you men experienced and trained in agriculture the situation is more hopeful if you want to farm. But you, too, can make a lifetime mistake if you and your advisers are not extremely careful and wise. Let's take it for granted that you do know what farming is all about. How can you get re-established on a farm when you get out of the Army or Navy?

1. Maybe you can return to the home farm. Keep in mind, however, that even though it has been practically impossible to get any hired help, farmers have produced more than they ever have before in history. Some time after the present war the huge demand for food will fall off, and therefore there may not be the place for you on the home farm that there was when you left.

On the other hand, on the hopeful side, the average age of farmers is around 60. Perhaps Dad is old and tired and will be darn glad to turn over the work and the responsibility to you when you get back.

Working Up to Ownership

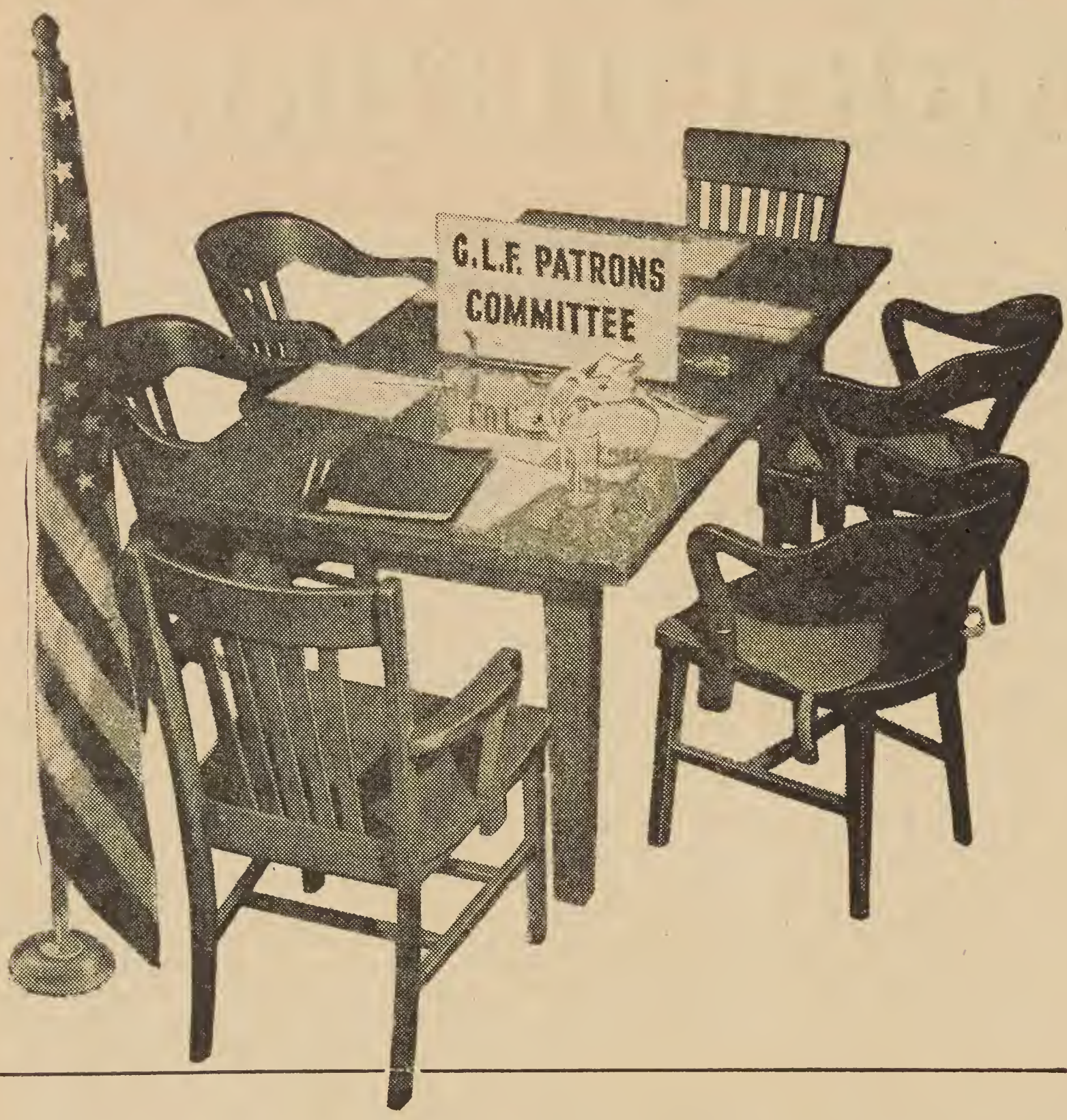
2. If there is no place for you on the home farm, perhaps you can work for a while for some good farmer, brushing up on your experience, and, in particular, adding to your capital with which to start farming for yourself. You know the time-honored steps of a poor boy acquiring a farm for himself are:

(a) Work as a hired man.
(b) Work as a renter.
(c) Buy his own farm.

This is a good place to say, also, that there will be plenty of opportunity after the war to brush up on your knowledge of farming in agricultural (*Please Turn to Page* 17)

Has farming a future for millions of returning Servicemen and their families? Also, what about thousands of civilians in the cities and war industries who are thinking about farming after the war? Read Mr. Eastman's letter on this page and send it to some relative or friend in the services, or to some friend in the city who is interested in farming or wants to live in the country.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



FILL THESE CHAIRS

With Men of Leadership and Judgment

AROUND this table will sit the men you select to represent you in the affairs of G.L.F. The job they have to do has been well described by Maurice Russell, G.L.F. patron of Carbondale, Pa., who said:

"When the patron elects members to the Patrons Committee, he, in effect, gives them this mandate—'First, sit in with management in the operation of our local G.L.F. Service. Second, choose for the Board of Directors individuals who, upon election, will be responsible for policies under which management operates.'

"This places responsibility for the election of men who operate the organization about as directly upon the patron as is possible where the membership is so large and covers such a wide territory."

The responsibility, as Mr. Russell so clearly points out, is *yours*—to select men whose foresight and business judgment will be of value in working with the management of your local G.L.F. Service; and whose leadership will be effective in the nomination and election of G.L.F. directors.

The Patrons Committee is your voice in G.L.F. Elect a strong committee to speak for you.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*— OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

FEWER PULLETS THIS FALL

Pullets in production for this fall in G.L.F. territory are 7 percent below last year, according to a recent mail survey made by the G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service. Based on reports from 4,002 producers, owning more than a million chicks, the survey further showed that the number of laying hens on hand today is about the same as a year ago.

Survey cards were mailed to 8,853 active shippers on May 23, and cards returned ran 45.4 percent of this number. This is considered a very high rate of return for a mail survey and, therefore, from a statistical point of view represents a good indication of over-all conditions.

☆ ☆ ☆

UNIFORM MILK HOUSE DESIGN

Much of the confusion caused by different requirements for milk house construction is in the process of being ironed out by a three-state committee made up of men from colleges, city health departments, cooperatives, equipment manufacturers, and milk handlers. G.L.F. is represented by W. D. McMillan and R. M. Putney.

The committee, Mr. Putney states, has been at work for many months in developing plans for a milk house which will meet the requirements of the city boards of health and of the milk companies operating in this area. At a recent meeting of the group, considerable progress was made in developing the design for such a structure. Agreement was reached on such questions as the size of milk house for various herds, size and location of cooler, location of doors, windows, ventilators, and utensil racks, lighting, drainage, and others.

"The progress of the committee's work so far," said Mr. Putney, "gives every reason to believe that more practical and more uniform milk house design will come about as a result of its efforts."

☆ ☆ ☆

A RICH SEED BED

Persistence paid Oliver Johnson, near Candor, N. Y., this spring, and resulted in an extremely well prepared seed bed for a three-acre section of his corn field. Mr. Johnson very frankly does not recommend the practice in general.

After finishing his plowing one evening, Mr. Johnson discovered the loss of his wallet containing a large sum of money. Walking up and down each furrow failed to reveal the lost wallet and the search was finally halted by spring rains. As soon as weather permitted, however, the hunt began and Mr. Johnson plowed the field twice more and dragged so many times during the next thirty days he lost count. About ready to give up, but fully determined to plow as soon as the corn was off this fall, Johnson spotted a corner of the missing wallet sticking up in the field. It was none the worse for wear, the contents intact.

☆ ☆ ☆

One Man—One Vote

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES 1.

In some countries one man may have ten times the voting power of another man. In America, every citizen, rich or poor, has one vote—no more, no less. The same is true in G.L.F. and in all cooperatives. The size of a man's investment or use has no influence. In the Patrons Annual Meeting, every patron-member, large or small, has one vote. In the Stockholders Annual Meeting every stockholder—whether he owns one share or 100—has just one vote.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

USED MACHINERY CEILINGS

Used garden tractors and power take-off mowers have been added to the list of used farm equipment subject to ceiling prices. Therefore, the ceiling on these implements is 85% of the manufacturer's retail price if the machinery is less than a year old, or 75% if the machinery is more than a year old.

Used machinery previously under price ceilings include: combines, corn pickers, corn binders, tractors (except crawler type), pick-up hay balers, hay loaders, manure spreaders and side-delivery rakes.

* * *

TIMOTHY SEED

This year's timothy seed crop is estimated at 1,352,000 bushels, compared with 1,652,600 bushels in 1943, and a ten-year (1933-1942) average of 1,602,000 bushels. The yield per acre is good, and the drop comes because of reduced acreage.

* * *

1945 WHEAT GOALS

The hoped-for wheat acreage or "goal" for 1945 has been set for 6.5 million acres, an increase of 1.9 million acres over that harvested this year, and about 13.5 million acres more than were planted in 1943. The goals are established as marks to shoot at, and indicate the opinion of government men as to the acreage needed.

* * *

LUMBER

It is important that sawmills, including small ones, be kept busy. The W. P. B. suggests that the operator of any small sawmill who does not have enough orders to take his entire lumber output, should consult the nearest lumber advisor of the War Production Board.

* * *

SALVAGE

Salvage needs may be an old story, but it is just as important as ever. Paper is the No. 1 war material shortage right now. Don't burn waste paper! Save it, and see that it goes in the salvage drive or to a junk dealer regularly. Also, if you live in an area where there is a market for pulpwood, you will find it profitable to cut what you can during the coming winter. Incidentally, the need still remains for scrap iron, tin, and waste fats.

* * *

FERTILIZER

During the year that began July 1, farmers will have plenty of fertilizers, including more potash, if at least 4,500,000 tons of fertilizer are delivered to farms by January 1. This is 1,000,000 tons more than was delivered to farms during the same period last year. The manpower and transportation facilities are not sufficient to move most of this fertilizer in the spring.

Original plans for the production of superphosphate for the coming year were for 10,000,000 tons. However, increased demand for sulphuric acid for war purposes is expected to cut production to 8,000,000 tons. That, however, is a considerable increase over last year's production of 6,800,000 tons.

The need for nitric acid for war purposes is also expected to cut production of nitrogenous fertilizers but, to meet this, larger imports of Chilean nitrates are planned.

In spite of some dark spots, the American Fertilizer Association says that the use of fertilizer in the coming year promises to break all records, exceeding by a considerable margin last year's consumption of approximately 12,000,000 tons.

* * *

EGGS

Poultrymen have been concerned over large holdings of eggs by the War Food Administration. The W.F.A. has announced, however, that these eggs will be sold only at ceiling prices. In other words, that they will not be dumped on the market in large volume. This is good news. Nevertheless, the country's poultrymen are faced with the problem of reducing production by about 15% when peace comes.

Want a tractor tire that DOESN'T GET "GUMMED UP"?

YOU don't have to look twice at a tractor tire to get a pretty good idea just how it will work in the field.

When you see a tread design made up of closed-in pockets, you know that tread is likely to get gummed up with mud. That means *slippage* which wastes time and fuel.

But look at the Sure-Grip pictured here. You see a tread that's *self-cleaning* — a tread that's always ready to dig in and go to work. That's because the lugs are built strong enough to stand alone and so *are not joined* at either end. This O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R design lets the mud slide out between the lugs. There's no place for it to collect and gum up your work.

Notice, too, that those husky lugs are *evenly spaced.* This lets the Sure-Grip roll smoothly and *pull* smoothly—without jerking.

On Goodyear Farms, we tested the Sure-Grip against just about every kind of tractor tire. We *know* its O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread makes a whale of a difference. And that's something for you to think about when you buy new tires for *your* tractor. If you do, you'll decide on *self-cleaning* Goodyear Sure-Grips!

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

GOVERNMENT RUNS THE MILK BUSINESS

THE RECENT hearing to amend the New York milk Order, described on Page 9, was a clear indication of how the industry itself has lost complete control and how firmly the government now is running the milk business. No suggestion or question was permitted that did not bear upon the amendments proposed by Washington. It is take what the government proposes or nothing. There is no choice.

The Order as amended would take out every vestige of what little democracy remains in the present Order. Increase in milk prices would come chiefly from subsidies rather than from market conditions or from supply and demand. Subsidies permit the politicians to get the credit for government handouts to the dairymen. If the amendments are finally adopted, the milk administrator will be given new and arbitrary powers which no one in this country should have except our elected representatives. The New York milk shed is fortunate in having a milk administrator who is both able and fair. That is not the point. Maybe the next one will not be.

If dairymen permit this situation to continue at the close of the war, they may as well close up all of their cooperative organizations and give up entirely any idea of controlling their business themselves. The more I see of the continued centralization of power in Washington and of government by bureaucrats instead of by our elected representatives, the more I wonder what our boys are fighting for anyway.

PREPARE FOR TROUBLE

THERE HAS NEVER been a war yet that was not sooner or later followed by a depression. This is the worst war the world has even seen, and no one should fool himself into thinking that it will not be followed by hard times. There is too much optimism or confidence that the politicians will by some scheme not yet determined be able to pull rabbits out of hats and save us all from the results of the worst destruction of men and property in history.

The only help that will amount to anything must come from the individual farmers themselves and from their own organizations. Here are some suggestions:

American Agriculturist Post-war Program

1. *Pay off debts.*
   Be careful about contracting new ones.
2. *Invest in war bonds.*
   They will come in handy later.
3. *Don't over-expand.*
   Farming is a long-time business. When considering a new enterprise, ask yourself "Will this enterprise pay on a lower price level which is surely coming?"
4. *Don't buy new farms or lands for more than they will pay out on a lower price level.*
   Read article on Page 1 on buying a new farm, and send it to some boy you know in Service. Reprints will be furnished by *American Agriculturist* free of charge.
5. *Cull your poultry and all other livestock to the limit. Raise only your very best heifers.*
6. *Plan to improve your pastures.*
   This is a coming thing in the Northeast, and will do more than anything else to cut down feed bills.
7. *Plan in every way to grow better crops.*
   Consider especially possibilities for better hay through new legumes and other grasses. With lower prices it may be necessary to cut cultivated crops and return to grassland farming.
8. *Make your farm more self-sufficient.*
   Grow a bigger, better garden.
   Grow your own pork and beef.
   Plan to quick-freeze your meat and vegetables in order to cut down the grocery bill, and improve your family table.
   Even if you have to cut the size of your dairy, plan to grow at least more homegrown grain.

THE COMMODITY DOLLAR AND PRICES

THE LATE Dr. George F. Warren, renowned economist at the New York State College of Agriculture, always emphasized the fact that there was nothing magic about gold, that it was nothing more or less than a commodity the same as any other product of the soil, farm or factory, and that therefore the value of gold always varied with the demand for it just as the value of any other commodity varied with demand. When gold is scarce, prices go up, and when there is plenty of it prices of all other commodities go down.

I am firmly convinced that if Dr. Warren's plan for monetary control had been followed there would have been no need for the control of prices during this war time, with all of the problems that have gone with it. Dr. Warren would have established a commodity dollar. Now, in reality, we already have a commodity dollar because our dollar is based on gold, which in itself is a commodity. It is plain that while the prices of commodities vary, the average of several would vary much less than any one of them. Therefore, suggested Dr. Warren, let us take several basic commodities and base our dollar upon the average of all of them rather than on any one commodity like gold or silver.

To choose the basic commodities on which the commodity dollar would be established, and to determine the average price from time to time, a monetary court could be set up like the U. S. Supreme Court. If our present "dishonest dollar" could be stabilized by such a plan so that its great variations in purchasing power could be controlled, then we would go a long, long way in preventing both wild inflation and disastrous deflation. If we had the commodity dollar right now it probably would help to prevent the deflation and the hard times that will surely follow some time after this war.

GOOD FARMING ON A HILLTOP

A FEW DAYS AGO I took a ride with some friends to visit a fertilizer test. The test was an effort to find out the effect of the use of nitrogen on silage corn. The result was very striking. The corn that had the nitrogen was far and away better in growth, color and maturity than the check rows were that had had the ordinary treatment without nitrogen.

On this trip we visited a high hill farm owned by Mr. Oliver Johnson in a southern tier New York County. Like thousands of other hilltops in the Northeast, this farm has a heavy subsoil. Mr. Johnson said that the hard pan came up almost to the second rail on the fence! But hilltop or not, any farmer could be proud of the job that this farmer has done across the years in building up that farm to high production. A friend of his who had been away for some years came back to visit and noted the fine crops. He said to Mr. Johnson:

"How do you do it? When I grew up in this country this land would grow nothing but hay, and sometimes not much of that. Now the corn, potatoes, and buckwheat are as good and even better than the crops in the valleys."

Mr. Johnson's answer to the question was that for more than 25 years he has been hauling heavy applications of lime to every field on the farm which made it possible to grow legumes, and that in addition to barnyard manure he uses a complete fertilizer.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

THIS STORY is told about a farmer haying on Sunday. He was approached by the minister on his way to Church: "Aren't you going to Church today, John?" "Well, Reverend," John replied, "it's this way. I'd much prefer to be out here getting in the hay and thinking about the Church, than to be in Church thinking about getting in the hay!"

There is only one legitimate reason for haying on Sunday morning, and it can be claimed but rarely: If hay is cut and it looks as if it might rain before too many hours, a farmer is justified in staying home from his Church to get the hay in. Other than that, haying is no excuse for not going to Church where a man should forget hay and worship God. Man does not live by milk alone!

Yet that farmer had a point! He evidently can think about religion while he is working in the field, and undoubtedly he can do it on week-days as well as Sundays. Blessed is he if he does meditate upon the fact of God each day as he labors!

A farmer is wise if he does observe Sunday as a day of worship and of re-creation, and not merely as another working day. He is also wise if he remembers that the same Almighty gives us Mondays and Saturdays as well. Each new day is an awe-inspiring marvel. The sun rises without our help, and the hours pass swiftly by. When the day is far spent, the hush of eventide comes and the stars quietly appear in the sky. What good and perfect gifts the Lord God gives us! Thankfulness should fill our hearts with each dawn. "This is the day which the Lord hath made: we will rejoice and be glad in it!"—*The Country Parson.*

SCHOOL DAYS AGAIN

AS THE SCHOOLS open for another year's work we are reminded that they, too, have been sadly affected by the war. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who in peacetime would now be in high school are absent. Some have gone to war, some have quit school to work.

The sad part of it is that it is difficult and in many cases impossible ever to make up a lost year in school. All of us can do much to continue to impress upon young people the need of education and to urge them to let nothing interfere eventually with their at least graduating from high school. The coming years are going to be hard enough to make a living in without trying to make the grade without training.

READ IT

THE ARTICLE on Page one might save you or your son in the Service a lifetime of trouble. Read and send it to your son or a friend. Reprints will be furnished free by writing *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IT WAS a good many years ago that Deacon Jones took his wife to the races.

Just as the horses were lining up at the barrier, Mrs. Jones grasped the deacon nervously by the arm and in a voice which was filled with emotion asked him for a safety pin, at the same time grabbing frantically for something that seemed to be slipping at the knees. Just then someone nearby shouted: "They're off!" Mrs. Jones fainted.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 17. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Home Grown Clover Seed

By George Serviss

FOR MANY years most northeastern farmers have gone to their local seed dealers in the spring and purchased their clover and alfalfa seed. Fifty years ago the story was different. It was common practice then for a farmer to produce his own clover seed or to use seed produced in his own locality.

Western seed was plentiful and cheap; it was large, plump and bright. The fact that this western seed looked nicer than most home-grown and was better cleaned no doubt was a very important factor in the decline of seed production in the Northeast.

The appearance of an article greatly influences its sale but the appearance of clover seed is little better as a measure of the hay crop it will produce than the appearance of a gallon can of gasoline is a measure of how many knocks there are in it. In seed, it is the hereditary factors that are carried in the seed that count, in gasoline it is the octane rating. Neither one can be seen with the eye, but both show up in performance.

Seeding Failures

While it may have been of immediate cash benefit to farmers to switch from local seed production to the use of seed produced in distant regions, it is by no means certain, in the case of red clover, that from the long-time point of view there has been any saving. In fact, there has probably been a loss. The use of imported clover seed has probably resulted in more seeding failures, poorer stands, and shorter lived clover. These things have all increased farmers' feed bills.

Unless northeastern farmers produce a substantial portion of their clover and alfalfa seed needs this year, there is very likely to be a seed shortage in the spring of 1945. There is no substantial carryover of these seeds. For all practical purposes farmers are entirely dependent on this year's crop. The prospects are that less than a normal acreage will be harvested for seed. One of two things must take place to insure enough adapted seed for a normal seeding acreage, not to mention the needs of lend lease. Either there must be substantially higher-than-average yields per acre in the important commercial seed-producing areas, or a large acreage must be harvested outside of these areas.

Will It Pay?

The safest course to pursue is to harvest seed from all fields that are worth harvesting for seed and which can be spared for the purpose. The need for hay and pasture is so great on many northeastern farms that the decision will, no doubt, be difficult for many.

Home-grown clover and alfalfa seed properly cleaned is as good as any that can be bought, except possibly that of certain new improved strains that are not yet in large scale production. Seed produced from local strains that have been grown in a community for several seed generations may even be better than the bulk of commercial seed.

Is it worth while financially? There is little doubt of that. Support prices of 28 cents a pound have been announced for uncertified common red clover and 33 cents for northern alfalfa. In addition the AAA will pay $3.50 an acre for the harvesting of red clover and alfalfa seed plus a payment of 3½ cents a pound for red clover and 2½ cents for alfalfa if the seed is cleaned and tested or sold to a dealer. A farmer harvesting 1¼ bushels from an acre of red clover is assured of a return of $27.

How to Do It

First, make sure that there is a fair set of seed. It is too late now to do any of the preliminary things which often increase the yield. If the average number of seeds per head of red clover is 25, from 1 to 2 bushels of seed per acre may be expected depending on the stand. There is no good rule for estimating the yield of alfalfa seed. Certainly if one has to search to find pods, harvesting for seed would not be worth while. If, on the other hand, 50 per cent of the flowers developed pods it would be very worthwhile. Old alfalfa stands that are too thin to produce a normal yield of hay will usually produce more seed than thick vigorous stands.

Red clover should be harvested when

(*Continued on Page* 10)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

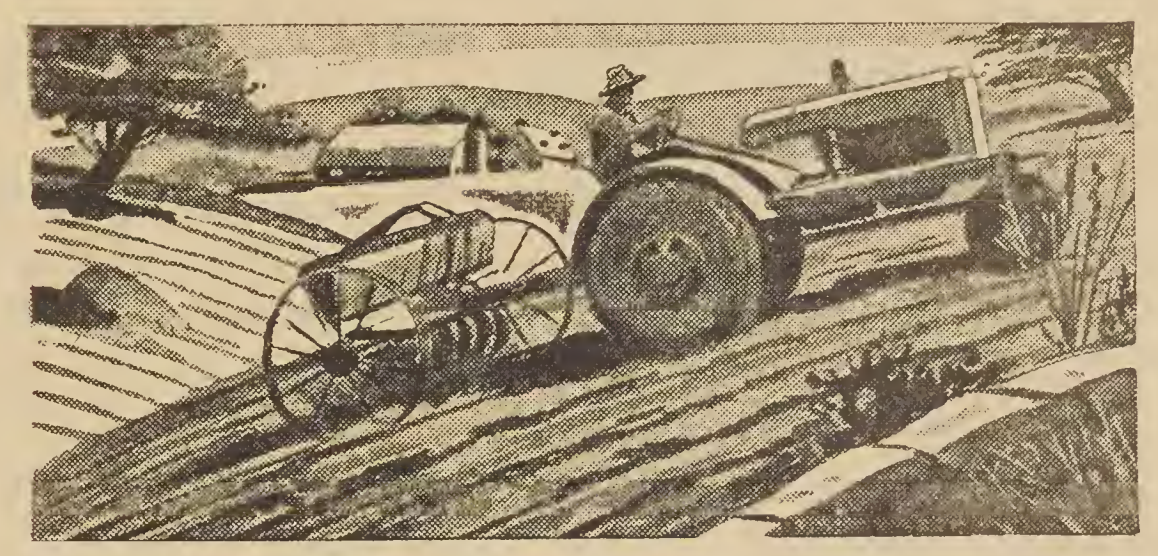
THIS WEEK I'm stayin' in my bed, I've got a lump upon my head, my left leg gives me lots of pain, my back feels like it got a sprain, but worst of all my suffering is Jane Mirandy's laugh, by jing. She said I had no sense to go to town and see that circus show and watch that high school horse do tricks like dancing jigs and counting sticks, then get old Prince from out his stall and see if he could learn it all. It was a riot, my wife said, when I pulled 'round that horse's head and dug my heels to give him pep and make him dance a sideways step; he didn't want to jig a bit and went into an awful fit; I turned a somersault or two and ended up all black and blue.

My gosh, I said, I'm not to blame if that old horse ain't go no shame, I always thought that surely he'd be quick to learn that simple little trick, but then of course I plumb forgot that 'round this place I know there's not a single thing exceptin' me that's got much brains at all, by gee. I'm lonesome here to beat the band 'cause there's no one to understand my deep and complicated thought, for days and months and years I've sought to find some one who's got the sense to recognize intelligence. Mirandy says: "If you're so smart suppose you buckle down and start to figure how to pay our debts before the banker keeps his threats."

A "Missing" Spark Plug is costly here . . .

• The Army's new M-4 tractor, prime-mover for the 155-mm. rifle, needs *all* the power built into it to haul "Long Tom," a gun crew, and a load of ammunition!

That's why the M-4's crew takes no chances on its spark plugs. They know that a "missing" spark plug can result in serious waste of power and fuel.



. . . It's costly on the farm, too!

• With manpower scarce on the farm these days, you need every ounce of tractor-power you can command to keep production up to scratch.

Dirty, improperly gapped spark plugs rob you of part of that important power.

So, clean and re-gap spark plugs every 200 to 300 operating hours.

The Gulf Farm Tractor Guide offers you first-hand information on this and many other tractor problems.

GULF

As its part in helping to keep War Equipment Fit and Fighting for Freedom, Gulf will mail its Farm Tractor Guide . . . FREE OF CHARGE . . . to any farmer requesting it. Simply write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Give make and model of tractor you own or operate.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

The more INSECTS "missing," the better

• "My Boss knows that insect annoyance can seriously affect milk production. That's why he uses Gulf Livestock Spray.

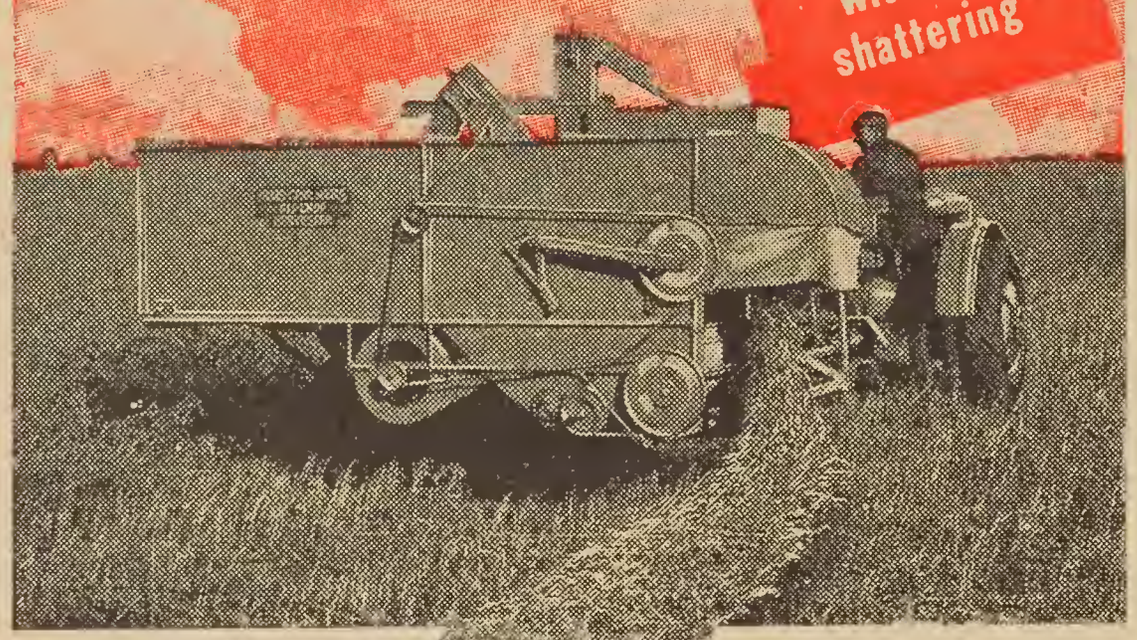
"Gulf Livestock Spray kills flies, mosquitoes, gnats, and many other insects by contact. In addition, its repellent action chases away many stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and gnats. This not only helps keep me quiet in the barn at milking time, it also gives me much relief from these pesky insects when I'm out in pasture—lets me concentrate more on feeding and using my energy to produce milk instead of fighting flies."

Gulf Livestock Spray is for sale at many feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf Stations. Start using it now to help your cows do their best for the war effort! Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Just follow the simple directions on the container.

GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK . . . DON'T WASTE A DROP!

TWO CLUES TO MORE FEED

Save SOYBEANS & LEGUME SEED without shattering



HOW TO SAVE FEED — that is the challenge to every harvesting machine this fall.

Save LEGUME STRAW for EMERGENCY FEED & BEDDING

An All-Crop Harvester tackles the problem in two ways. First, by correcting the loss of soybeans and legume seed due to shattering and crackage. Second, by leaving the straw unbroken — in a neat windrow — so it can be put up like hay. Legume straw may be a life-saver this winter for emergency feed and bedding.

The close-cutting All-Crop Harvester header skims the ground, gently picking up tangled stalks and low-hanging pods. When the cylinder is slowed to the proper r. p. m., its rubber-faced bars effectively cushion soybeans against splitting. Clovers and other seeds are likewise protected from damage to germination.

Have your Allis-Chalmers dealer recondition your All-Crop Harvester after grain harvest, for extra service this fall. It's good to know it's ready to go! Bring your harvester in — or inquire about new, used or custom machines.

It will pay to go out of your way to locate an All-Crop Harvester if you are not already an owner.

HOW TO SAVE THE STRAW — With stems unbroken by the All-Crop's wide bar cylinder, straw may be saved *mechanically* with side delivery rake, hayloader, buckrake or baler.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

The Question Box

HOW MANY BERRY PLANTS?

How many strawberry plants does one plant to an acre? Also, red and black raspberries?

The commercial growers will put out strawberries in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart and with plants spaced from 18 to 30 inches in the rows depending on whether or not the plant produces runners profusely. If the plants are put 18 inches apart, and the rows are 3 feet apart, it will take 9,680 plants for an acre. If they are put 2 feet apart in the row and the rows are 4 feet apart, it will take 5,445 plants per acre.

Raspberries are often planted in rows 8 feet apart, and plants put 3 feet apart in a row. Red raspberries are often set a little closer together in the row than black-caps or purple varieties. If the plants are set 3x8 feet, it will take 1,815 plants for an acre.

—A. A.—

BARN DRYING HAY

I have heard some comments about the new method of drying hay in a barn. How does it operate, what is the cost, and how does it work out?

The first thing that is necessary is to build flues under the mow. There is usually one flue running the length of the mow, and then a number of smaller lateral flues extending from the main flue to the edge of the mow. Air is blown through these flues by an electric fan, usually run by a 5 to 7½ H.P. motor.

The advantages are that fewer leaves are lost, and haying can still be done when the weather is not perfect. When hay is cut, it usually contains from 70% to 80% of moisture. In this system the hay is allowed to dry in the field from half a day to one day, when it is generally down to 35% to 45% moisture. To keep satisfactorily, the moisture content of this hay must be reduced to 25% in the mow.

The recommendation is to put this partially-dried hay uniformly over the flues to a depth of not over 8 feet. It takes from a week to two weeks to bring the moisture content down to 25%, and then more partly-dried hay can be put on top.

The Tennesee Valley Authority and the Tennesee Experiment Station have made some tests. They say that it costs from 15c to 20c per square foot of mow to install the equipment. The cost includes labor, materials, the fan, and one-fourth of the cost of the motor. The motor can, of course, be used for other jobs.

This system is being tried out on an experimental basis on a number of farms in New York State. If you are near such a farm, by all means see it. Results vary, and more experience is needed before all the answers are known. Among the disadvantages is the fact that more weight has to be handled because the hay is not thoroughly dry. Also, after 8 feet of hay has been put in, it is necessary to wait until the hay is dry before putting on more hay. The chief advantage is that the system, under ideal conditions, results in a better quality of hay.

—A. A.—

CORN ON TASSELS

I notice that sometimes an ear of corn will develop on the tassels. It is not fully developed, but does have a few kernels. What causes this, or is it just a freak?

The developing of kernels on the tassel might be termed a freak. It is not particularly unusual. There are grains closely related to corn where the grain is formed on the head rather than on a separate ear. As you doubtless realize, all plants which produce seed have blossoms producing pollen and an ovary. In most cases both parts are in the same flower, but this is not the case in corn. The pollen is produced on the tassels, and the ovary on the ear, and at least one grain of pollen has to hit every silk if you are to get an ear that is completely filled with kernels.

STARTING A LAWN

What is the best time of year to start a new lawn, how thick should I sow the seed and how much fertilizer should I add?

Sometimes, the hardest thing about making a lawn is to get started at the job. September is an excellent month to start. There is more rainfall, and then in the spring the lawn gets an additional start before hot weather hits it.

GRADING: The first job is to plow and grade the ground. I have seen some respectable lawns made by scattering seed without plowing, and then rolling and mowing. However, they are usually a bit rough. The smoother you can make the lawn, the less difficulty you will have in mowing it later. It is a good idea to plow some weeks ahead of seeding, and harrow it several times, but if this was not done some weeks ago it is too late to do it and still seed this fall.

After the ground has been thoroughly harrowed, use a garden rake to take off stones and lumps and to fill in low spots. If there is much grading to do, use a slip scraper to move the dirt. You can do a better job of grading if you can wait for a good rainfall after the first grading, then see where the ground has settled, and again fill in the low spots.

FERTILIZER: You cannot expect grass to grow without food. The minimum should be a ton of well-rotted manure and 20 to 30 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer per 1000 sq. feet of lawn. If you are trying to start a lawn on subsoil that has been dug out of a cellar, your problem is tougher. If you want to spend money, or do a lot of work, you can draw and spread a few loads of top-soil.

SEED: Before you buy your seed, decide what kind of a lawn you want. If most of it is in the shade, buy grass seed that is mixed for such a location. If sun hits all parts of the lawn, decide whether you want a lawn that is made up mostly of clover, or principally of grasses. Lime is needed to encourage the growth of clover. Use about 50 lbs. of ground limestone for each 1000 sq. feet of lawn. Some folks prefer to put the grass seed on in the fall, and then sprinkle on some clover in the spring. You will need at least 5 lbs. of grass seed per 1000 sq. feet, to which you can add ¼ lb. of white clover.

When you are ready to sow, divide the seed into two parts. Sow half of it as you walk across the lawn in one direction, and then apply the other half at right angles to the first sowing. Then roll it with a lawn roller.

MOWING: Don't be in a hurry to mow a new lawn, and don't mow it too short. Weeds are less of a problem in a lawn that is well-seeded and well-fertilized.

After your lawn is established, a top dressing of manure or fertilizer about every third year will keep it thrifty.

WARTIME OR PEACETIME

THESE FEEDS HAVE WHAT EGGS TAKE!

Purina Research Assures You of that All-Important Fact

IF IT'S EGGS you want, you've got to feed a ration that has what eggs take. That's fundamental. Other factors may influence the result (health, breeding, bird comfort, etc.) but the first and foremost factor in egg production is feed.

Wartime conditions have brought changes in most feed formulas — including Purina's. Wartime feeds have had to be built from the ingredients that could be obtained But you've never seen much change in the egg-producing capacity of Purina Layena or Purina Lay Chow. Where the other factors have been favorable, these feeds have continued to produce eggs with the same dependable efficiency that poultrymen have associated with Purina Chows for years.

There's a reason... Purina Research!... Purina Mills was one of the first feed manufacturers to set up a complete Research Laboratory and Research Farm to test, prove and double-check their rations, and to study the basic principles of poultry nutrition. They have long been recognized as leaders in this work. The private information they gathered through the years, on top of all public information from colleges and government experiment stations, has enabled them to use the ingredients that were available and continue to build feeds that would give laying hens what eggs take.

No matter whether the feed situation is "tight" or "easy," when you read this ad, you may rest assured that Purina Layena or Purina Lay Chow has got what eggs take. If the situation is still "tight," it may not be possible to make enough of either feed to meet the demand. But there will be as much as circumstances permit, and all of it will be dependable.

PURINA LAYENA

Complete Ration in Mash and Pellet Form

PURINA LAY CHOW

Laying Mash to Feed with Scratch Grain

● *AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN*

EFFECTIVE, EASY, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, SHOCKLESS TREATMENT FOR LARGE ROUNDWORMS

● Not all flocks have worms, but large roundworms are more common than most people suspect. If your pullets have them, they are bound to reduce egg production and increase your cost per dozen.

● Use Purina Chek-R-Ton, 6 lbs. per 100 birds. Mix it with the amount of mash they will consume in 7 days. Tests prove it gets 93.6% of large roundworms. The last week on range is ideal time to worm pullets.

I DARE YOU!

BOOBY TRAPS ON THE HOME FRONT

FOLLOWING one of our successful movements in Europe, I read about a Booby Trap which retreating Germans had wired into an old-fashioned outdoor pump. A tired, thirsty American soldier came to the well, grasped the pump handle—to set off an explosive which killed him.

On the Road to Rome another American soldier spied an alarm clock by the roadside, apparently dropped by a fleeing German. As his fingers closed about this ticking trophy, he, too, was blown to bits.

Booby Traps are violent things—dangerous because they are so innocent looking, so well-concealed, so deceptive.

But all Booby Traps aren't on the Battle Front. There are many at home, too. Not the kind which explode, but the kind which are deadly to *progress*, to *initiative*, to *character*.

I decided to do something about these Booby Traps at home; so I wrote 100 people, asking, "What is the worst Booby Trap you ought to avoid (or destroy) in the immediate months ahead?"

Listen to some of their answers: "The Booby Trap of complacency; of horse-and-buggy thinking; of letting well-enough-alone." Some mentioned "fear, timidity, incompetence, inexperience, ignorance, and indifference." Others mentioned "laziness, self-indulgence, arrogance, intolerance, indecision." Others deplored the Booby Trap of blaming everything on the war. A number even admitted their Booby Trap was lack of exercise.

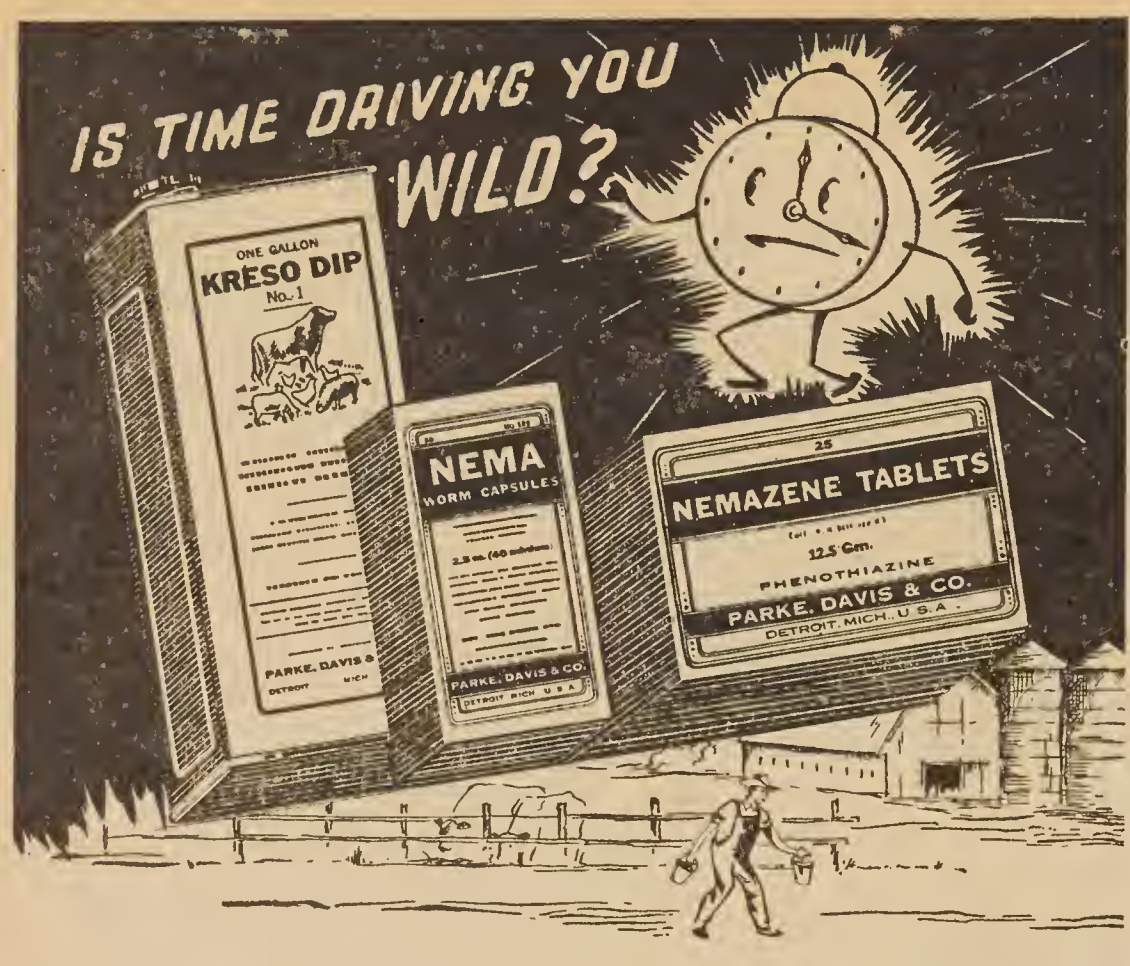
What are *your* Booby Traps? We all have plenty. We have failings or faults which keep us from living the kind of lives we should live. It's dangerous to ignore Booby Traps. One unguarded step and they may blow us to smithereens.

For my fall planning I am definitely doing something about the Booby Traps which lie in wait for me. I know of a special one that I'm going to put out of existence. Why not all of us join together as good American Home Front Soldiers in a campaign to destroy Booby Traps?

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



There are not enough hours in the day to spend time nursing along unthrifty livestock and poultry. Deworm with Nema Capsules and Nemazene Tablets. Disinfect with Kreso Dip No. 1. You will be pleased with the thorough results. It is a criminal waste of good feed to raise unprofitable "runts" and "culls" especially when protein feeds are scarce. Parke-Davis products are dependable, easy to use and low in cost. Order from your druggist well in advance of needs. It will help him get you what you want when you want it. Write for free booklets on "Farm Sanitation" and worming.

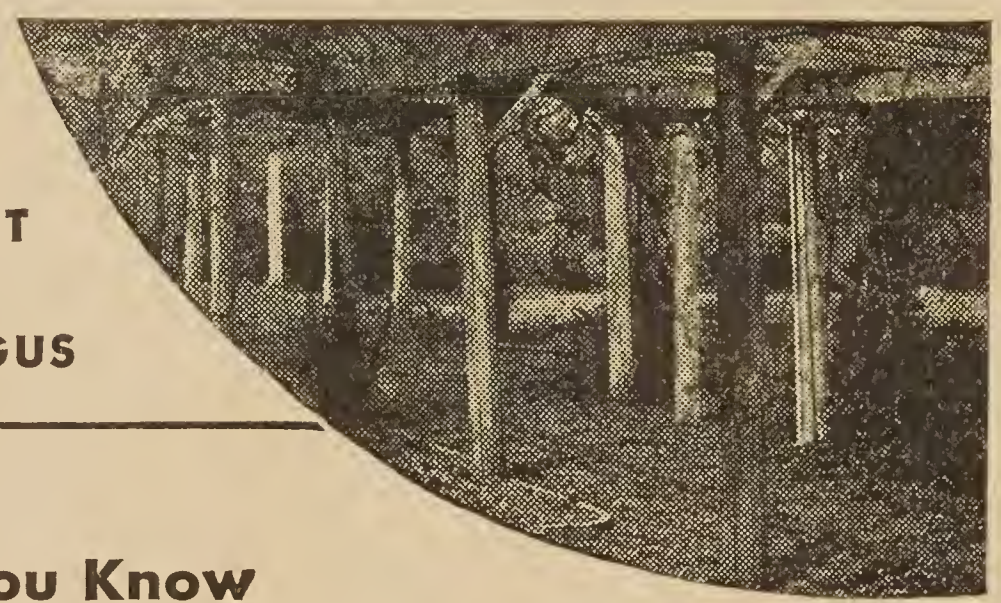
Animal Industry Division—Desk 2

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

When answering advertisements, say you saw it *American Agriculturist.*



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

You Know How An Arbor Will Rot

CUPRINOL

STOPS ROT

After the leaves have fallen, treat your arbors and trellises with Cuprinol. It will stop decay from rot and insect borers, and will not affect the vines or fruit in years to come.

Cuprinol is a quick penetrating liquid easily applied by brush, spray or dipping, that will benefit any wood construction on the farm, and the damper the condition the greater the need for Cuprinol. Use it by itself or as a priming coat.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and does not affect ensilage, stored grains, feed or other farm products. Cuprinol treatment will save much expense on replacements and repairs. Ask for Cuprinol at your farm supply store. The cost is low, the protection lasting.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

Build Resistance to Udder Trouble

By C. L. Dickinson

A COW THAT produces seventy pounds of milk a day for a couple of weeks and then comes down with a bad case of udder trouble isn't worth much as an efficient milk producer. She's got to be able to "take it" day after day and not break down under the strain of heavy production. Then, if she can keep on doing this, year after year, she's the kind of cow on which to build a herd.

What should we look for if we are going to build resistance to udder trouble in our future dairy herds? For one thing, we want good, big, rugged cows. No matter what the breed, we want cows that have size and vigor.

Hungry and Healthy

It's aggravating to milk a cow that's always reaching into her neighbor's manger for an extra mouthful of feed. But usually that's the kind of a cow that rarely "goes off feed". Give her all she wants to eat and she'll probably live to a ripe old age.

You can't get milk out of vigor alone, so she must have the inheritance for high production, too. But, lots of cows have vigor and the inheritance for high production and still they become unprofitable because they have udder trouble. Why?

Well, their udders may be long and narrow. They get cut in the fences or they get stepped on in the barn. Perhaps the front attachment of the udder is weak and the strain of heavy production causes the front attachment to break away from the body. Perhaps the teats are abnormally large or long and are easily injured by the milking machine or even by hand milking. There might be an extra teat or two on the back quarters that become troublemakers and a source of infection.

Good Udders

So, when we look for the foundation cows on which to build resistance to udder trouble in our future herds, let's look for well attached udders. They want to be big enough to have the capacity for high production. They should be level on the bottom and strongly attached to the belly in front and high up and wide between the legs in the rear. The teats should be a handy size for milking. The udder should be neat and square and it should look as if it was built on the cow. A poorly attached udder looks as if the cow had just picked it up and was carrying it like a man carries an overloaded suitcase.

When you find the cows that have the size and vigor and the capacity for heavy production and the udders that can stand the strain of heavy production, look for the sires that either have been proved to transmit these things, or that are out of dams that have these characteristics.

We have learned how to breed kinds of wheat that fit soil and climate requirements. We have learned how to breed one kind of wheat that makes better bread and other kinds that make better cake. We have learned how to breed faster race horses and stronger draft horses. We have learned how to breed higher production into our dairy animals. Surely we can learn how to breed a longer productive life into these high producing animals.

Start Now

The time to start is now. The way to start is to build from the best we have and discard the poorest.

Use bulls whose dams have well attached udders and from cow families that have well attached udders with a known history of relative freedom from udder trouble.

Raise heifers only from the high producing cows that have well attached udders and that have been free from udder trouble.

Most of you will say that there aren't enough of that kind of bulls and cows to furnish the foundation stock for the replacements we need. That's true. However, the use of artificial breeding can greatly extend the usefulness of the right kind of bulls. And the elimination of the poorest type cows is a step in the right direction.

By careful selection and patience we can breed resistance to udder trouble into our future dairy herds.

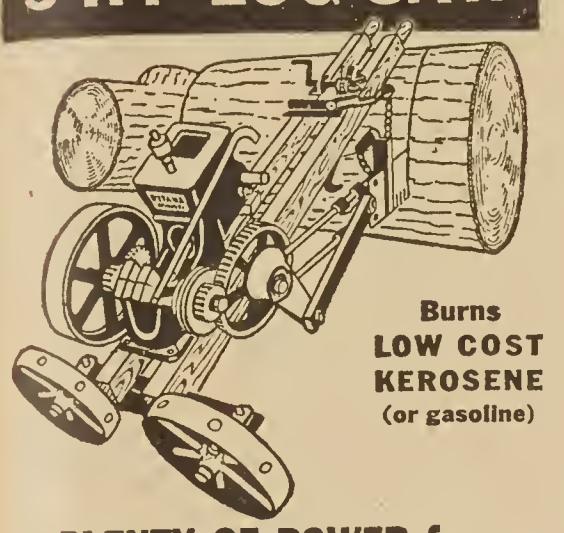
—A. A.—

SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL

The problem of selling unused materials owned by the government at the end of the war is causing some worry and getting some study. The fear, of course, is that such sales may interfere with normal business, and cause serious price declines. It is rumored that War Food Administrator Marvin Jones is taking steps aimed to get the sale of surplus food supplies under his direction rather than under the direction of the Surplus War Property administrator. Farmers will agree with Mr. Jones' idea.

At Hornell, N. Y., this summer, horses and carts were used to stack pea vines as they came from the viner. Several persons who have seen this picture asked: "How do they get the horses down when the stack is completed?"

GET BIG PROFITS from SMALL INVESTMENT
OTTAWA
5 H-P LOG SAW



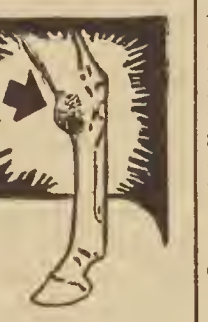
PLENTY OF POWER for FASTER, EASIER CUTTING

Demand for wood is increasing and prices are higher than ever before. You can make real money sawing wood, if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with a sturdy 5 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with Safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features for fast sawing.

USE FOR OTHER JOBS—when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. Thousands in use. FREE BOOK and price list at your request. Write today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
931 Wood Avenue, Ottawa, Kansas

Check FRESH BOG SPAVIN



Keep horse at work...

To check fresh bog spavin catch it as first signs of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.

Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This increases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling. Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is *not* a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A standby for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions. Only $2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Hoof Rot, Thrush-Canker, Calk Wounds

APPLY Dr. Naylor's LINITE —a thorough treatment for stubborn conditions. Antiseptic poultice liniment—easy to apply, prompt in action. For horses and cows. Per bottle, $1.00.

At dealers or by mail postpaid.

H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's LINITE

FARM WORK HORSES

Clever, well-broken, matched pairs and singles, shapely chunks and heavy drafters; sorrels, roans, greys, bays and blacks. Cheap, medium and as good as grow. Also saddle horses and ponies, gentle for women and children. Can furnish carload lots, whatever kinds best suited to your trade. Main line railways, quick shipping facilities.

HOWARD CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen

UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

Proposed Changes in New York City Milk Order Opposed

ABOUT 200 people attended a 3-day hearing on proposed amendments to the federal-state milk order for New York at New York City beginning August 15. The hearing master was Glenn J. Gifford.

The first two days of the hearing were taken up by a reading of the proposed new order, and an explanation of various points by William Welden, assistant chief of the dairy and poultry branch of the War Food Administration. The third day was taken for answering of questions asked by those present, but **the only questions allowed were those dealing with the clarification or explanation of the proposed amendments.** The hearing was then adjourned, and September 20 set as a tentative date for continuing the hearing. However, there is a feeling in some quarters that the hearing will not be resumed until after November 7, Election Day, because of the possible effect of these unpopular amendments on the farmers' votes.

Too Much Power

One man who attended the hearing says that he never saw such universal opposition to a proposed order. The opposition comes from a feeling that the administrator would have far greater power than he has ever had before. Following the proposed amendments is a list of rules and regulations which, if the order is put into effect, would have the force of law. **But that is not all.** The milk administrator who, in the past, has merely enforced the provisions of the order, would be empowered under certain conditions to make further rules and regulations which would also have the force of law. **That is a long step from the original idea of a government, with the law-making done by Congress.**

There is a belief on the part of some that the new proposed order goes far beyond the authority given in the act passed by Congress which authorizes federal-state milk marketing orders.

It is quite evident that the hearing will be continued some time, that the testimony will be restricted to the proposed amendments, and that the new amended order, if it becomes effective, cannot get under way before the first of the year.

More Subsidy?

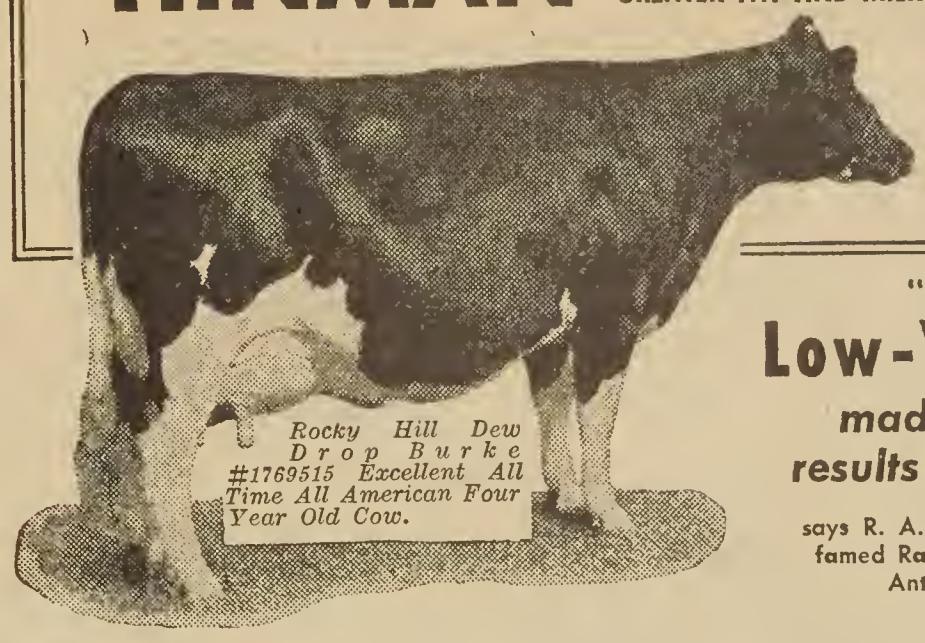
With dairymen feeding hay, silage, and grain intended for next winter but being used now to make up for barren pastures, milk producers are interested in the price they are going to get to make up for increased production costs. It is very obvious that any increase which may come this fall will be an increase in subsidy, rather than an increase in prices provided for in the order. There is some reason to believe that Washington officials do realize the seriousness of the drought, and that they will increase the subsidy if responsible dairy organizations ask for it.

Boiled down to a few words, the present difference of opinion is based on this question: in the future, **are federal-state milk orders going to assist the dairy industry by doing those things which responsible producers' organizations ask for, or are milk orders going to be written solely on the basis of how Washington officials think they should function?**

—A. A.—

Strawberry Yields—Check-up of strawberry production on Cape Cod reveals that acreage yields on the Cape (Barnstable County) are the highest of any county in the United States. The average Cape yields were around 4,600 quarts per acre against national average of 1,620.

"HINMAN MILKS FASTER... EASIER ON COWS"... "GREATER FAT AND MILK PRODUCTION" "LESS STRIPPING"



"THE Low-Vacuum made these results possible"

says R. A. Arnold, of the famed Ravenglen Farms, Antioch, Ill.

"We now have eleven Hinman units at the Ravenglen Farms," writes Mr. Arnold: "All of the leading milkers had been used before we decided on the Hinman. This decision was reached because the Hinman did a better job of milking, was easier on the cows, milked them at least one third faster, and there was much less stripping.

"It's our opinion that it's the low-vacuum that makes these results possible. We find that fast milking is very important in making records, as it gets greater fat and milk production. The Hinman milks far faster than any other milker we have had here.

"I think you know that we have many of the most famous cows of the Holstein breed. We have more All Americans than any other herd in America. All of our great show cows as well as those on Official Test are milked with the Hinman. It's a big help to keep the udders better balanced, and that is very important in show cows.

"From the above you can see that we like our Hinmans very much."

(Signed) Ravenglen Farms by R. A. Arnold.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.

Hinman
10" LOW-VACUUM MILKER

New Wong Winter Barley

A new hardy winter barley from China. Wong is noted for stiff straw and heavy yields.

CORNELL 595 AND YORKWIN WINTER WHEAT have increased yields wherever grown. Write today for descriptive folder and prices on New York Certified Seed.

ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box A, HALL, N. Y.

Northern Selected, State Inspected, Catskill, Dunlap, Dorsett, Premier, Beaver, 100, $2.45; 250, $4.80; 500, $9.25. Latham, Chief, Sodus, raspberry plants, 10, $1.10; 25, $2.25; 100, $3.00, postpaid. BRULE VALLEY NURSERIES, BRULE, WISCONSIN.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FRUIT PICKER

Gets fruits hard to reach without climbing trees or slippery ladders. Saves time. $1.25.

SCHAEFER MFG. CO.
203 E. Berry, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

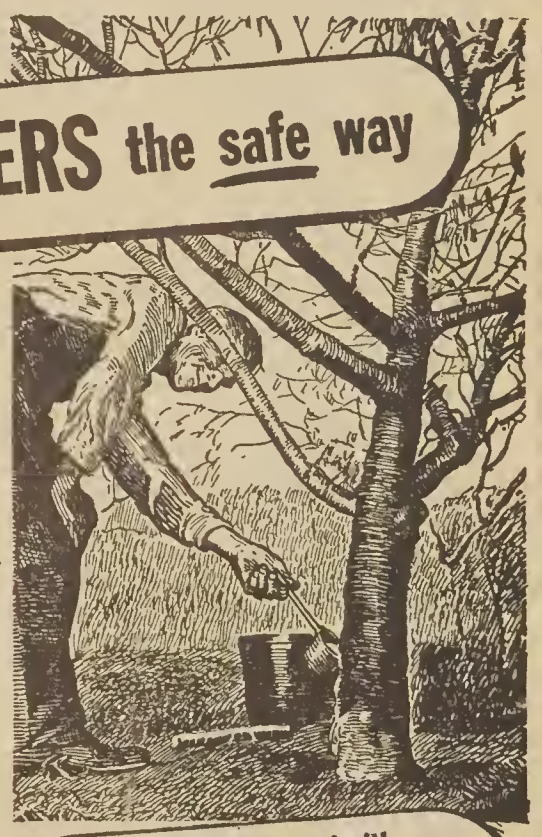
Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

PEACH APPLE TREES 9c AND UP

Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 7c. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 20c. Catalog free.

TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 11, CLEVELAND, TENN.

Control PEACH BORERS the safe way



● Para-Scalecide has a 12-year record of safety and effectiveness for peach borer control that is unequalled by any other method. It has been used on millions of peach trees—young and old—without a single report of injury. Para-Scalecide is not only safe—it actually has a healing effect. And it requires far less labor and time than the old crystal method.

Dilute Para-Scalecide 1 to 7 parts of water. Pour or spray against the base of the tree. Promptly throw a few shovelfuls of earth against the base to hold the fumes. No further attention is necessary.

Apply in the early Fall, before cold weather sets in, or in late Spring. One gallon treats 40 to 50 full-grown trees. Order Para-Scalecide NOW and be ready IN TIME for safe, simple, sure control of peach borers. Your dealer has Para-Scalecide, or will get it for you.

B. G. PRATT CO.,
21 E. MERCER ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

The Dipper Method with PARA-SCALECIDE is Safe, Simple, Sure

Manufacturers of Scalecide, Para-Scalecide, Spray Catalizer, Spra-Cream, Summer Spra-Cream, D-X

Plenty of pot roasts but mighty few broiling steaks is the outlook for beef supplies this fall and winter. Meat-loving Americans will be able to buy much more beef, but they'll find it has a smaller amount of fat than usual.

In order to move the meat from the large quantities of grass-fattened cattle that will be marketed, it is necessary that consumers be told the advantages of leaner beef and the best methods of preparing it. Doing a good job of marketing this beef will mean more total dollars and cents to the cattle producer. Swift & Company has done and will do its part!

On June 2 we contacted editors of national women's magazines telling them of the type of beef which will be most plentiful, suggesting that they feature beef in their fall food pages.

On June 20 we sent bulletins to 15,000 home economists explaining the beef situation, so they can help homemakers prepare this leaner beef properly.

On July 1 we sent news stories to newspapers all over the country giving them the facts.

On July 5 we started putting recipes in the hands of thousands of women.

And that was just a start!

Swift will reach every meat buyer possible with radio and magazine advertising directed to millions of consumers; with advertising to retailers and merchandising plans for their use; with more and better recipes for preparing range-fed beef.

We'll leave no stone unturned to keep the tremendous supplies of the kind of beef you produce flowing through marketing channels to Mrs. Consumer's dinner table.

Have you any suggestions?

SWIFT & COMPANY
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

LEAGUE ASKS FOR HIGHER MILK PRICE

Because dry weather has cut milk production and has increased costs through the necessity of feeding grain, hay and silage intended for winter feeding, the directors of the Dairymen's League on August 16, asked the War Food Administration for increased returns to dairymen for milk. Following is the resolution that was adopted by the Board of Directors of the League:

"Milk production costs are high and may go higher due to lack of labor and rising costs on things farmers buy. To this is now added a sharp rise in production cost by drought conditions. Lack of immediate remedial action may result in a sharp curtailment of milk supplies for civilians next fall and winter. The only means of preventing a sharp and continuing decline in production that will drastically curtail supplies is a return for milk to enable farmers to meet the additional costs.

"To that end the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League recommends that the War Food Administration immediately readjust milk returns to assure dairymen a return to cover all the increased costs of production arising from the drought and other factors."

—A. A.—

HOME GROWN CLOVER SEED

(*Continued from Page* 5)

most of the heads are brown and dry but before many of them have broken off. It is best to cut in the morning before the dew has entirely dried as this reduces shattering losses. Curing may be completed in the windrow or in the cock. Unless a combine with a pick up attachment is to be used for threshing it is probably best to cure it in the cock. It may then be threshed in the field, weather conditions permitting, or be stacked before threshing. Clover hullers probably do the best threshing job but an ordinary thresher or a combine set up as a stationary thresher can be adjusted to do a good job.

When to Thresh It

Direct combining saves a lot of work but frequently much seed is lost through shattering in allowing the crop to ripen sufficiently. Some northeastern farmers leave the clover until a few days after it has been killed by a hard frost before combining. This usually results in considerable seed loss but is a quick and easy way to harvest a large acreage.

Alfalfa to combine direct must be very ripe and dry, and as with red clover some farmers wait until after it has dried following a hard frost. The largest yield of seed is obtained when about three-fourths of the pods are brownish black. It is not dry enough for direct combining at that stage but must be cured before threshing. It can be handled from then on by one of the methods suggested for clover.

Avoid Weeds

Most weed seeds can be cleaned out but few of them completely. Some require the use of special expensive seed cleaning equipment. In the removal of most weed seeds from clover and alfalfa seed some good seed is taken with them, frequently a large amount. It is usually cheaper to avoid harvesting very weedy fields or weedy areas in otherwise clean fields than to depend on the cleaning mill to remove the weed seeds. Buckhorn, curly dock and dodder are especially difficult to remove.

Farmers selling seed to their neighbors should have it tested at the State Seed Laboratory for purity and germination. A man should not sell seed to his neighbors that he would not be willing to purchase from his local dealers and use himself.

Always Enjoyable---

HOTEL SYRACUSE is the ideal place to stay when you visit Syracuse. A convenient location — rooms noted for their charm and comfort — excellent nourishing food in three fine restaurants. You will enjoy Hotel Syracuse, always.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

BE SATISFIED

In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

Post Your Farm
with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.
Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100
Price WITH NAME and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE--DAIRY PLANT

Because of labor and economic conditions we have shut our plant. The following items are for sale: C B 150 Spray E. Pasteurizer, $575.00; Taylor recording and indicating thermometer, $136.00; 6 ft. C B Cooler (aerator) with sides, $350.00; bottle and can washer with steam sterilizer, $75.00; Bestoff Brine Pump, $65.00; O and S 8 horsepower high pressure steam boiler (with new grates), $300.00; C B chill chaser and trap, $40.00; Norge Walk-in cooler 6 ft. x 6 ft., $500.00; sanitary fittings to connect pasteurizer and cooler, $45.00; Victor brine tank complete with coils hooked up for sweet water system, $460.00; Heil 4 wide bottle washer, soaker type, $800.00; Milwaukee J filler with plug capper, $275.00; cover lip capper for Milwaukee J filler, $75.00; 1½ horsepower Kelvinator compressor, $300.00; ½ horsepower Kelvinator compressor, $100.00; ¾ horsepower Norge compressor, $245.00.
COMPLETE UNIT, $4200.00.

SYLVANIA FARMS,
BARRYTOWN, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price.
FREE Book & Price List
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D931 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

BETTER THAN ONE A MINUTE!

In six months 5000 McCormick-Deering dealers repaired more tractors of all makes than International Harvester built in the three years before the war.

That's putting power back on the land at an all-time record-breaking clip—*one tractor every 50 seconds!*

★ ★ ★

You men on farms know what this service work has meant to war food production. When war cut farm machine production to almost nothing McCormick-Deering dealers lit into repair work on the greatest scale in history. The job they are doing now is winning a new place for them in the forces fighting for food throughout the country.

More help is now on the way. The government has authorized increased production of Farmalls and Farmall equipment. We are building with all possible speed. But here's the thing to remember:

You're going to need all the equipment you have and all you can get for a long time to come. Keep your machines in first-class shape. McCormick-Deering dealers will help you. They operate the greatest farm equipment service and repair force in the nation.

Schedule your work now.

HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

SERVICE WILL PULL YOU THROUGH!

HENS that loaf on the egg laying job deserve a one-way ticket to the stew-pan.

They eat just as much good mash as your heavy layers — give you little in return.

Weeding them out is good business anytime. It's essential this year when the feed situation is so tough.

Cull your flock of "boarders". Feed the good producers well. Market broilers early. Grow and feed as much green stuff as possible.

DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL continues in reduced supply. Some mashes that formerly contained a good percentage of **DIAMOND** (for its high protein and vitamin A potency) now contain less. If you can get a mash containing **CORN GLUTEN MEAL**, do so. If not, feed some other good mash — to hens that will turn it into eggs. This year, of all years, don't waste feed.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTORS OF

DIAMOND

OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF

CORN GLUTEN MEAL

Northeast Poultry Producers' Council Meets in N. Y. C.

Connecticut Boy Wins War Bond for Best Poultry Project

Harry Rieck of Maryland Elected President

ONE OF the high spots of the annual meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council in New York City was the presentation of a $25 war bond to Francis Lutwinis of Thompsonville, Conn. Francis was chosen by Neppco as having the best poultry project of the year in vocational agriculture in thirteen North Atlantic states. Four years ago Francis started with 186 laying hens, and today has 1500 layers and 1800 growing pullets. He is also raising 2½ acres of tobacco and 10 acres of corn.

COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SUPPORT PRICES

Two unusually important resolutions were passed by delegates at the meeting. One concerned support prices on eggs, and asked for 75% to 80% of parity rather than 100%. At first thought this may seem odd, but poultrymen realize that our hen population must be decreased after the war, and they feel that egg support prices at 100% of parity would encourage expansion rather than reduction and in the long run hurt poultrymen more than it would help them. Andrew Christie presented the situation in a few words. He told how natives in some countries catch monkeys by making a hole in a coconut and filling it with rice. The hole is big enough for the monkey to put his hand in, and also to pull it out if the hand is empty. But the monkey won't let go of the rice and is caught. Said Andy: "Let's not be monkeys."

FEDERAL EGG GRADES

The other important resolution opposed compulsory federal grades for eggs. The action was led by New Jersey poultrymen who feel that they have built up an enviable reputation for New Jersey eggs, that present federal grades are less stringent than New Jersey grades, and that selling their eggs under federal grades would require duplicate inspection and much additional bookkeeping.

An unusual proportion of the program was given over to discussions by producers. At one session a discussion on labor-saving practices was led by Carl Dossin of the Pennsylvania College. Speakers were Grant Jasper of New Hampshire, Neal Wittmer of Pennsylvania, and Oliver Hubbard of New Hampshire. The discussion was divided into caring for chicks, growing pullets, and the laying flock. Following this, some pictures showing labor-saving devices were shown by G. T. Klein of the Massachusetts College. The discussion and pictures emphasized devices to save lifting and carrying, and short-cuts in feeding, watering, and cleaning houses.

Disease control came in for its share of the talk, the discussion being led by Roy Herr of Pennsylvania, president of the Pennsylvania Poultry Association. The importance of this subject was emphasized by the number of questions which were answered by Dr. F. R. Beaudette.

EATING MORE EGGS

The excellent job of publicizing eggs which has been done by the Poultry and Egg National Board was explained by manager Homer Huntington. In recent years, egg consumption has been increased to about 340 eggs per person

(*Continued on opposite page*)

SPEAKING of PATIENCE

When trespassers commit nuisances, patience is out of the question. You are ready to go into action. But before you do,

POST YOUR FARM

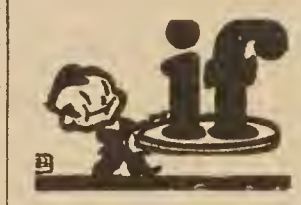
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather and meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100

Price WITH Name and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Set in September or October will bear next Spring. Send for free descriptive price list of leading varieties.
PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, Millbury, Mass.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

BEACON Dog Meal

is made with the same careful attention to your dog's nutritional requirements and the same rigid selection of ingredients as are used in the preparation of the Beacon dairy and poultry feeds you know so well. Your dog deserves Beacon Dog Meal. Ask for it next time you stop at your Beacon dealer.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

Stop Picking

1944 PERFECTED
HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE

PRICES
$2.95 per 100
$27.50 per 1000
POSTPAID

NEW IMPROVED
OPTIKS
Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. *Sample Free.* Dept. L.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
581 Sixth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

Quality ADDED TO *Quality*

Breeding in the good qualities and breeding out the bad, results in dependable vigor, growth and health. Every flock producing hatching eggs for Hall Brothers is developed and managed to establish and maintain consistent quality in every hatch.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.

HALL'S *Quality* CHICKS

TOLMAN'S WHITE Plymouth **ROCKS**
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st
Baby Chicks $15.00 per 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

Chicks That Live
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

PULLETS 5500 W. LEGHORNS, 4 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. sired, large type, well grown, priced fair, prompt del. Our 52nd year.
Pine Tree Hatchery & Farm, Stockton, N. J.

REDUCED SUMMER PRICES
WENE CHICKS
Leading pure or crossbreeds. Sexed. U. S. N. J. Approved. Blood-tested. Hatches weekly year around. Catalog FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box J-4, VINELAND, N. J.

And we'll be ready when you go to your CLARION dealer to select the set you want.

CLARIONS—beautiful, keenly receptive, with F-M—will be available in table models, table combinations, console combinations, battery sets, portables and chair-sides.

WARWICK MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
4640 West Harrison St., Chicago 44, Ill.

Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W. D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Chester Valley Hanson or Gason Sired White Leghorns	100 $10.00	100 $19.00	100 $5.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	11.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	20.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	11.00	16.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	----	9.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Colonial FALL Chicks
Prompt Service — Low Prices!
For 14 consecutive years MORE people have bought Colonial Chicks than any other kind! All leading breeds. U. S. Approved — U. S. Pullorum Tested. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS, also. CATALOG FREE.
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS
MARION, OHIO

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS
KING OF RABBITS
Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

per year. Poultrymen are now producing about 400 eggs per person per year. It appears necessary to cut production in coming years, without of course lessening the emphasis on increased consumption. Continued effort will be necessary even to maintain present consumption of poultry meat when red meat again becomes plentiful.

"KERNELS"

H. E. Babcock, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University and a regular contributor to *American Agriculturist*, made some challenging statements. He declared that the future outlook for northeastern farmers is not bright unless certain things happen. The desirable occurrences he mentioned included:

1. A national administration with the philosophy of hard work, getting ahead, and abundance, instead of short hours, acreage control and ultimate scarcity.
2. A farm leadership constantly strengthened by the addition of new blood.

Among disadvantages facing northeastern farmers, he mentioned:

1. High capital investments on nonproductive buildings.
2. A total lack of effective representation in Congress.
3. The fact that no strong national farm organization ever will work effectively for the specific interests of northeastern agriculture.

As advantages, he cited that the Northeast comes as near providing a satisfactory way of life as any section of the country, and that the Northeast can deliver products to the market while they are still fresh.

ANOTHER FOOD RECORD

The nation's food supply was discussed by "Frosty" Hill of Cornell. Said he: "Unless the weather for the balance of the season is especially unfavorable, the U. S. will have ample food supplies during the coming year." He pointed out that future food needs for relief and military purposes are uncertain. While meat production this year will be high, we have had some reduction in livestock numbers, particularly in hogs and poultry. We are already assured of a record wheat crop, and while the corn crop has been hit by dry weather, the chances are that production will still be high. The August crop report reduced the estimated corn crop by 70,000,000 bushels, and there was some feeling that the September report will show a further decrease.

The annual banquet honored such Neppco old-timers as Prof. Jimmy Rice of New York; "Sid" Edwards of Connecticut; Prof. Thompson of New Jersey; Fritz Hazzard of Rhode Island; and Grant Jasper of New Hampshire.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

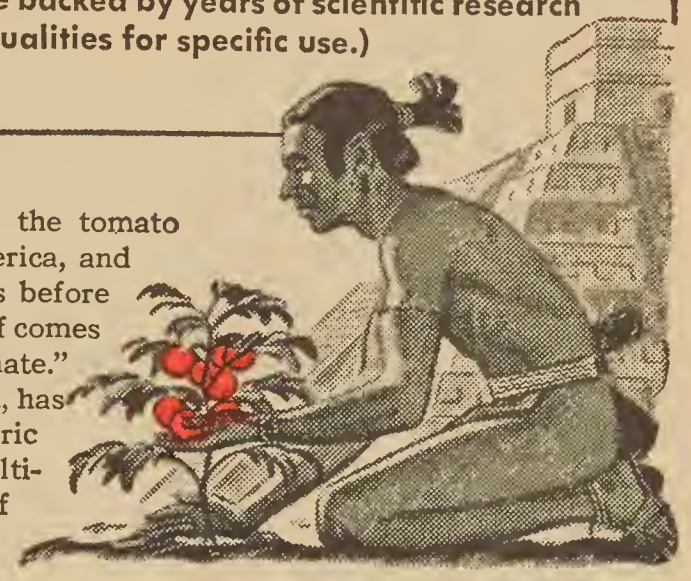
Any report of the meeting would be incomplete without a word of appreciation to the commercial exhibitors. Represented were feed manufacturers, poultry remedies, incubators, brooders,

(*Continued on Page* 18)

"You got a birthday cake in the mail, Joe. Here are the candles!"

TOMATOES, OIL AND RESEARCH

There are many varieties of tomatoes—and behind each are years of special care, special cross-pollination, special development to bring them to perfection. (Just as modern petroleum products are backed by years of scientific research to give them specific qualities for specific use.)



1. Aztec Indians discovered the tomato somewhere in South America, and cultivated it for centuries before Columbus. The name itself comes from their word "xitomate." ("Rock Oil," or petroleum, has been known since prehistoric times, but was never "cultivated" until the middle of the 19th century.)

2. Taken to Europe by the Spaniards about 1500, the tomato was welcomed as a delicious food by Italians, French and Spaniards. But Northern Europeans believed those "love apples" were poisonous, and grew them only as ornamental plants. By 1800, however, tomatoes were grown for food in America. In 1812, tomatoes were sold wholesale in the New Orleans market, and by 1850, many varieties had been developed by American growers. (Petroleum, too, was neglected for centuries until men found that it made excellent fuels, lubricants and greases—so badly needed in the new industrial era.)

3. The tomato today is one of America's principal crops—thanks to plant research by individual growers, and by state and federal agricultural experimenters. Many different types exist: some specialized for salad use, some for canning, others for extraction of juice. (Similarly, petroleum has been the subject of research by more than 1,500 scientists in Esso laboratories. These men have made possible scores of new petroleum products—fuels, greases, rust preventives—each a modern Esso product. You know that you are getting good products when they are developed in the world's greatest petroleum laboratories!)

BE SURE YOU GET YOUR FREE COPY OF THE ESSO FARM BOOK!

There's so much real farm information in it ... shortcuts in figuring ... easy-to-use tables ... scientifically planned farm records—every farmer needs this handy, free Esso Farm Book. Ask your Esso supplier for your copy today!

care saves wear

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

DRCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

For Sale: Registered Holstein Heifers.
One to ten months. Nice flock of hardy crossbred ducks. Twenty tons good quality baled hay.
PAUL FISH, EAST FREETOWN, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Sons of Dunloggin Standard (Dam 24246M—4.3%—1038F—3X) or Carnation Hazelwood Drmsby (Dam 27181M—3.8%—1032F—4X) from Dams with D.H.I.A. records 305 D—2X—400—600F.
STEWART LAROE —or— P. M. BAIRD & SONS
R.D. Chester, N. Y. R.D. Chester, N. Y.

Hi-Lan Farm offers Registered bull calves from good producing cows sired by Carnation Ideal, Son of Carnation Governor Imperial and Carnation Ormsby Stella, a 25559 lb. milk daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby.
BYRON FANCHER, SUMMIT, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY

BULLS: 1 mo. to service age. Sire—Foremost Peacemaker, 61 A. R Daughters & Antietam Bright Lad—son of Langwater Vagabond and Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 lbs. fat AA Dams high records closely related Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., & Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat 4 yrs.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS Smithville Flats, N. Y.

VALOR-FOREMOST BULL CALVES
from dams on A.R.H.T. Also heifer calves from profitable grades. T.B. accredited—vaccinated—certified. Prices reasonable. Write Farm Manager.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARMS
have decided to sell entire milking herd of 20 purebred fall freshening cows. The milk test has averaged above 5%, the herd butter fat average is well above 400 pounds. The breeding is Florham Laddie and Ne Plus Ultra 4th. All animals vaccinated when calves for prevention of Bang's disease.
HAROLD C. TRIPP, *Owner*,
Lakeside Guernsey Farm, DRYDEN, N. Y.

Guernsey Bull Calf, born April 7, 1944
sired by a grandson of Foremost Prediction. Dam's record 13394 lbs. M, 721 lbs. F. Sire's dam produced 15488 lbs. M, 731.3 lbs. F. Also serviceable age bull of similar breeding. Pedigree and price sent on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

Purebred Registered Guernseys,
25 heifers, 2 mos. to 1½ yrs. old, vaccinated, best blood lines. $100.00 and up. Get price list. Bull Calves.
FORGE HILL FARM, R.D. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS — Well-bred Bulls.
ALL AGES. INFORMATION ON REQUEST.
WM. W. LAWRENCE, Hunter, N. Y.
PHONE — HUNTER 3916.

SERVICE BULL—Doreen's CB Blankus Avard. Sire is a son of Doreen's Swiss College Boy of Lee's Hill, out of a daughter of Nevard of Bowerhome; dam is a daughter of the great Blankus Baronet of Waihalla. For price and pedigree, write
Charles Fox, Clyde, R.F.D. 1, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Four 3-year registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS cows, 2 with calves at side, 2 due soon, and 1 yearling bull sired by a bull that was 1st at Iowa, Ind., Kan., Mo., and New York State Fairs.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.
1 sired by General 54th of Lonjac, 15 months old. 2 fine young bulls sired by Eventuation of Cremona 10th, dropped in May and June 1943. All from Harry D. Fox Herd. Contact
C. R. ANDREWS, PENN YAN, NEW YORK.

Aberdeen-Angus—Registered, For Sale.
4 YEARLING BULLS.
W. A. HAWLEY & SON
WARSAW, NEW YORK

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE —
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS, ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE — ROAD'S END
Registered Hereford Bulls, Cows, Heifers.
DOMINO, DALE, BRAE STRAINS.
Road's End, Cherry Plain, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Telephone—Berlin, N. Y., 25F15

A Few Polled Hereford Bulls,
14 TO 20 MONTHS OLD. WELL GROWN FOR AGE.
HOP CREEK FARMS
Address J. L. MOREAU, Mgr., HOLMDEL, N. J.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD. WOBURN, MASS.

FOR SALE: Hogs, Purebred spotted, also Black Poland China boars, sows, pigs, etc. These hogs out of some of the best stock available, won first prize boar and gilt N. J. State Fair, 1943.
C. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
The most popular easy feeding, quick maturing, prolific strains. Two top spring boar pigs ready for service this fall. Several outstanding spring gilts. High in quality, fair in price. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MOORDENIER HILLS
I. G. AND J. F. PAYNE,
EAST SCHODACK, NEW YORK

SHEEP

1 REGISTERED DORSET RAM LAMB
10 HALF BLOOD DORSET EWE LAMBS, 6 GRADE EWES, 3 PUREBRED CORRIEDALE EWES, 1 PUREBRED CORRIEDALE RAM LAMB, EXTRA CHOICE.
R. J. LUCY, ILION, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Sired by a 200 lb. Cuthbert Ram and from large ewes. Will ship any place express collect.
RUSSELL E. LUCE, RESIDENCE, EAST LANSING,
P. O. AND PHONE, GROTON, N. Y. 15F2.

KARAKUL SHEEP —
THAT WILL PRODUCE PERSIAN LAMB PELTS. Registered in the one place that is NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED.
Mrs. James Winne, R. 1, Altamont, N.Y.

FOR SALE: 25 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES.
EXCELLENT BREEDING. PRICED TO SELL.
WM. P. CORRIGAN, R.D. 4, AUBURN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Dorset Rams.
SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.
VERY MODERATE PRICES.
JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 100 DORSET EWES,
one to four years of age, bred to Southdown rams.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS, Allamuchy, N. J.

DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS—light and dark wolf gray. Born June 6th. Can be shipped now. Intelligent Pure Bred Cosalta Strain.
$30.00 EACH.
I. W. INGALLS, Trumansburg, N. Y. R.D. 3, Phone 138F12.

HAY

WANTED — 30 or 40 Tons of Hay.
WILLIAM CHOBOT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT.
Telephone Willimantic Division 9882.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP
Grade A Pure Maple Syrup $3.75 per Gal.; Sugar Cakes 80c per lb.; 5 lb. cartons soft sugar $3.00. Prepaid 3rd zone.
R. W. STEVENS
MONTGOMERY CENTER, VERMONT.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
*A NEW, EARLY, BLIGHT RESISTANT BEAN.
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Available only on advance order for balance of summer and fall.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED REDS
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5. BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED: CORN HARVESTER—late model Please state make, when bought, present condition and price asked. F. O. B. your freight depot. Write Box 2,
JAY, New York (Essex County)

FOR SALE — SLIGHTLY USED
ARCH TYPE TIE STALLS
COMPLETE WITH CHAINS AND DIVIDERS.
Haxton Canning Company
OAKFIELD, NEW YORK

WANTED TO BUY—AT ONCE!
Case Pick-up Hay Baler. Write
McCREA, Route 3, Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED: FISHING TACKLE
Casting rod with LEVEL WIND reel. State make, condition and lowest price.
M. E. WAITE, 304 SOUTH UNION STREET, SPENCERPORT, NEW YORK.

Poultry Batteries—900 Laying Batteries
Equipped Fully for 900 Laying Hens.
If interested communicate with
Yvonne's, 127 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—Single or Married Men
ON FIRST CLASS PROFITABLE DAIRY FARM. BEST WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS. WRITE FARM MANAGER,
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

75 Acre Farm, 13 miles from Augusta, under good cultivation. Borders on river. State road, nice nine room house, shed, barn. 10 ton hay, wood, excellent water. For further particulars write or see
CHAUNCEY D. TURNER, WINDSOR, MAINE.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

SEEDS

SEED WHEAT: HYBRID 595, a new white wheat as good or better than Yorkwin, with exceptionally stiff straw to stand up for combining. Write for further information on this new variety. JERRY A. SMITH & SONS, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y. PHONE — POPLAR RIDGE 3610.

CERTIFIED CORNELL No. 595
A new white variety, superior to Yorkwin in stiffness of straw and more resistant to loose smut.
CERTIFIED WONG WINTER BARLEY
The outstanding new variety.
Send for prices.
Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

CERTIFIED — HYBRID 595 WHEAT
EQUAL TO OR SUPERIOR TO YORKWIN.
ALSO CERTIFIED YORKWIN WHEAT.
Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Livestock Sales

Sept. 4	Coatesville, Pa. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale.
Sept. 4	Pennsylvania State Jersey Sale, State College, Pa.
Sept. 6	172nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Sept. 9	New York Jersey Sale, Chester, N. Y.
Sept. 9	Jeffrey Holstein Dispersal, Erie County, N. Y. (See ad opposite page).
Sept. 12	Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
Sept. 13	Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Rutland, Vt.
Sept. 15	2nd Western New York Holstein Consignment Sale, Batavia, N. Y.
Sept. 18	Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Sept. 20	First Annual Fillmore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Bennington, Vt.
Sept. 23	Orson D. Smith Holstein Dispersal, Madison County, N. Y. (See ad, opposite page).
Sept. 23	Topsfield Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Sept. 23	Dunsmore Ayrshire Milking Herd Dispersal, St. Albans, Vt.
Sept. 25	New York State Guernsey Sale, Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Sept. 26	Vermont Jersey Sale, Hartland, Vt.
Sept. 30	Sale of registered Corriedale Sheep, Anchorage Farms, Warnerville, N. Y.
Oct. 3	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon, Vt.
Oct. 7	Duroc Jersey Swine Sale, Sawyer Farms, Princeton, N. J.
Oct. 7	New York Ayrshire Production Sale, Cobleskill, New York.
Oct. 7	Anchorage Farms Hereford Sale, Warnerville, N. Y.
Oct. 13	Pennsylvania State Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 14	New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Trenton, N. J.

Connecticut Tries It.
An entire offering of calfhood, vaccinated females. All over 18 months, negative to blood test.
At the Connecticut State Sale
SEPTEMBER 12
PHAROS FARM, SIMSBURY
50 head consigned, including 25 heifers and cows due near sale date
— *and* —
7 HIGH CLASS BULLS.
A Fresh Start, A New Home and a Better Class of Cattle.
CONSIGNORS INCLUDE: Holly Farm, Tudor Holcomb, L. Aselton, Loomis School, Sunny Valley Farm, Biscoe Farm, Harold Strickland, R. E. Hescock, The Forges Farm, Associated Seed Growers' Association, Woodside Farm, Ray Wing, Pharos Farm, Walter Johnson, Lyman Farm.
For Catalog Write to:
R. H. MERRITT, PHAROS FARM, SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT

JOHN O. HILL Reed's Farms
DISPERSAL . . AYRSHIRE HERD
PLYMOUTH, N. Y.
6 miles west of Norwich, N. Y.
Saturday, September 9, 1944
Sale starts at 10 A.M. Cattle selling at 1 P.M.
46 head of registered purebreds, 21 to freshen before Christmas. 18 daughters of Strathglass Monarch being sold. Monarch is the last son of Barclay Betty, World's 200,000 lbs. producer. Other cows and heifers from such leading sires as King Henry Star, Lyonston Douglas, Milton Clips Rascal, Pennshurst Parachute, and many others. Write for pamphlet.
CRAINE AND MINER, *Sales Managers,* SHERBURNE, N. Y.
WILLIAM EVANS, *Auctioneer.*

The stellar sales event of a decade

The Sale of Stars
COLUMBUS, OHIO
October 7, 1944

50 Jersey Brood Matrons

(Excellents and High Very Goods) from Fifty Top Flight Breeders.

Also selling at night 50 selected breeding animals by THE OHIO JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

Write For Souvenir Catalog —
THE SALE OF STARS
324 West 23rd Street
New York 11, New York

AUCTION SALE

REG. HEREFORDS

OCT. 7TH

AT ANCHORAGE FARMS

This is an unusual opportunity, particularly for Eastern and New England stockmen, to put into their herds some of the best blood of the Hereford breed. Truly an outstanding lot of cattle, carrying bloodlines of famous names in American Herefords, are being featured.

ANCHORAGE FARMS offering includes bulls, females (some bred; some with calves at foot; some due to calve soon; some open), and a few steer calves for 4-H feeders. This wide selection gives you the opportunity to find just what you'll want in the way of top Herefords.

You cannot afford to miss this sale. Make a date now to attend. Write for catalog.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Warnerville Hill
COBLESKILL, N. Y.

20th ANNIVERSARY
Vermont Guernsey Sale
Wed. Sept. 13, 1 o'clock
Fair Grounds, RUTLAND, VT.

45 HEAD 4 BULLS (dams average 800 lbs. fat)
36 selected Registered cows, 5 open heifers.

30 COWS WILL BE FRESH OR CLOSE UP AT THE SALE.

Top cows including Dolly's Foremost of High Rock, daughter heading for World Record with 1989 lbs. milk, 109.4 lbs. fat in first 34 days on DHIA test, 2 times a day. Cows are hand picked from Vermont's finest herds and by sires from Langwater, Coronation, Green Meads and other great herds.

All Bang's Accredited or Vaccinated Herds.
WRITE FOR CATALOG.

DUNN & HARWOOD, Sales Managers
Schoharie, N. Y., & Cordaville, Mass.

AUCTION SALE, Sept. 30th
REG. CORRIEDALE SHEEP
At ANCHORAGE FARMS
Cobleskill, N. Y.

Featuring ewes and rams that carry bloodlines of great names. Plan to attend. Write for particulars.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FROM NEW ENGLAND: Coming from parched, scorched, and darn-near-ruined Western New York, I can't call New England dry by any stretch of the imagination, though they are justifiably begging for rain at that. I hope both sections get it before I get back or this goes to print.

I never saw Vermont or New Hampshire looking any better at this time of year, with not nearly as much hay uncut as a year ago and work well up. You simply cannot get into these states without a realization that here is true love for the land. In spite of all their farming difficulties, their yards are mowed and trim, their flower gardens beautiful, and their vegetable gardens a work of art. Fields and fence rows are trim and clean, the whole picture a home, not just a house and barn or place of business.

Less Demand for Cows

Cows are not selling as well as they were either here or anywhere else. Remember a while back I said the so-called smart money dealers were going into good heifers and not into cows? I am convinced, the more I get around, that good replacement heifers are going to be short next spring or before. I am finding out that a good many of them have been killed for meat, that the grain situation last winter was not encouraging for more heifers on farms, etc. I do not believe, with normal culling of old cows, that there are enough good heifers to go around; but I do

(*Continued on Page* 18)

The 172nd Earlville Auction Sale
WED., SEPT. 6 at 10 A. M.
Sale Auditorium, Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.
EASY TO REACH FROM ANY PART OF NEW YORK STATE OR NEIGHBORING STATES.

150 Registered Holsteins

All T.B. Accredited and negative to the blood test.
125 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS
25 YEARLINGS AND HEIFER CALVES
4 HIGH BRED BULLS.

You will be able to buy some profitable animals at this sale from $200 to $300, a few tops from $400 to $500. Why buy grades when these profitable, bred-for-production Registered Holsteins cost you so little more. This sale is the opportunity you have been waiting for. Now is the time to make more milk and breed better cattle. Send for more details.

SALE WILL START PROMPTLY AT 10 A. M.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

2nd WESTERN NEW YORK CONSIGNMENT AUCTION
65 Reg. Holstein Cattle
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS
Batavia, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 15

All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis tested at the sale barns, free from blemishes.

50 Fresh and heavy springers. Good ages, well-bred, from good Western New York herds, supplemented by a choice, select offering direct from Canada.

A few bulls—some high bred heifer calves.
Sale starts at 12:30 P. M. — held under cover.
TRUCKS AVAILABLE.

Sale managed and auctioneered by
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.

ERIE CO., N. Y., COMPLETE DISPERSAL AUCTION
Sat., Sept. 9th 50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
DOUGLAS C. JEFFREY HERD

4 miles northwest of Akron, and 5 miles northeast of Clarence, N. Y., which is on Route 5 between Buffalo and Batavia.

T.B. Accredited and Bang's tested for 6 years. All females from 1942 are calfhood vaccinated.

25 milking cows, balance bred and open heifers and heifer calves. Many younger heifers sired by the bulls in the Pioneer Artificial Breeding Association including Dunloggin Master Educator, Winterthur Posch Dad Ocapok, Line Gerben Colantha Ormsby Paul, Windfarm Ethel Kerk, R M F Inka.

8 bulls by the above sires and out of dams making good Cow Testing records.

Sale held in a tent starting at 12:30 P. M.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager,* MEXICO, N. Y.

..not 2 ..not 5 ..but 10

Yes, most feeds contain some kinds of minerals—salt, ground limestone and even iodine.

But today, with the *kind* of feeds you can get, a complete mineral feeding program is a *must*—to get the most in production and maintain good health.

There's a good answer to this problem. You'll find it in

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

Send coupon. Get literature that tells you why it pays to feed Near's MinRaltone . . . and a feeding program for your stock.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name .....

Address.....

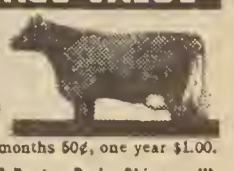
N. J. Wave 118733
GRAND CHAMPION—New Jersey State Fair.
RESERVE ALL-AMERICAN Junior Yearling
Duroc Boar 1943

Featuring his PRODUCTION REGISTRY qualifying spring litters, BOARS and GILTS, at

AUCTION SALE Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
Saturday, October 7, 1944
For catalog, write
SAWYER FARMS, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE



Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS

50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.

O. J. WARD & SON,
Candor, N. Y. Phone 3H or 3Y

ORSON D. SMITH ----DISPERSAL AUCTION SALE

120 *Registered* **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** Saturday, SEPT. 23, 1944

at his farm, OAK HILL ROAD, midway between CHITTENANGO AND CLOCKVILLE, 4 miles south of CANASTOTA, MADISON CO., N. Y. Sale held in a big tent.

Herd T.B. Accredited and negative or Bang's Vaccinated.

60 milking cows and heifers, all stages of lactation. Many fresh or close. About 25 cows with 500 and 600 lb. of fat, up to over 700 lb.

50 yearling and heifer calves from high record dams and many by a son of a 944 lb. fat cow with a 4.5% test.

10 BULLS FROM DAMS WITH 500 LB. UP TO 944 LB. FAT.

It will pay you to travel many miles to attend this sensational dispersal. For more details, write the Owner, ORSON D. SMITH, Canastota, N. Y., or

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer*, MEXICO, N. Y.

He's taking care of the wartime load...

Why Railroads anticipate a "green light" for postwar jobs

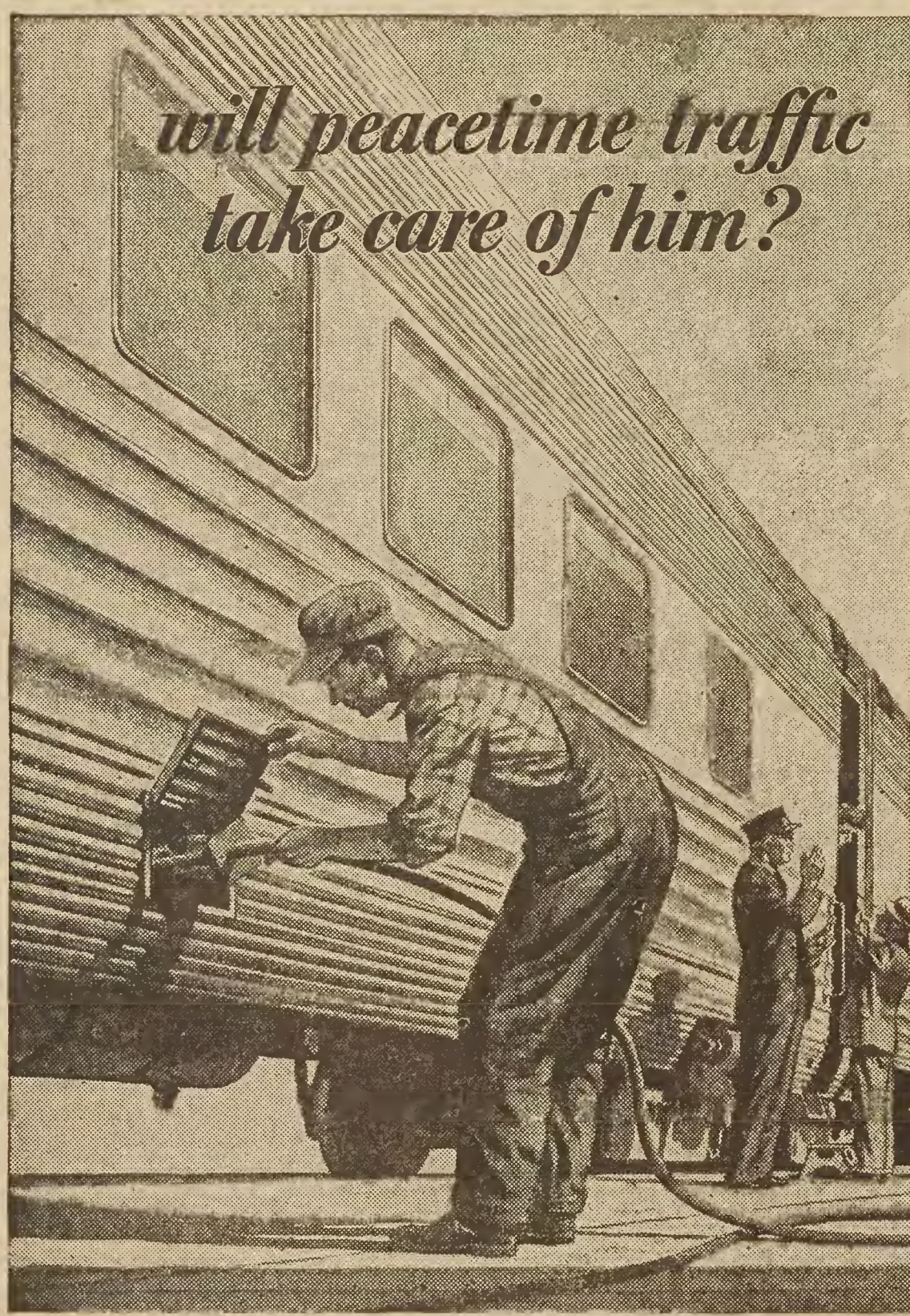
When victory is achieved, many men released from military service and civilian war jobs will look for an opportunity to be "working on the railroad." Here are some reasons why the railroads should need them:

Industry will require unprecedented peacetime freight movement to deliver the pent-up needs for civilian goods throughout the world.

War-worn rolling stock and motive power will be reconditioned or replaced... New lightweight freight and passenger cars will be built for fast service... Modern high speed and heavy duty locomotives will be needed... Many new Stainless Steel trains will appear. Roadbed, track, structures and all phases of railroading will require attention.

To support the Railway Industry's postwar objective of even greater speed, safety, dependability and comfort, men will also be needed in the steel, coal, power, oil, lumber, glass and other industries which supply the railroads.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS TODAY... And Hold for Peacetime Prosperity



will peacetime traffic take care of him?

How Nickel will help give jobs a "clear track"

Today, just as Nickel is adding stamina to battle equipment, it is also helping the "iron horse" stand up to its wartime load. From the sturdy boiler plates of giant locomotives to the flashing lightweight sheathing of Stainless Steel coaches, Nickel is saving weight, adding strength and resisting corrosion.

Tomorrow, Stainless and other Nickel steels, Monel and other high-Nickel alloys will go into even finer trains. These time-proven metals will help eliminate power-consuming weight by permitting thinner plates and lighter sections in many vital parts.

Meanwhile Railroads and manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's technical staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York 5, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... sole producers of MONEL*... producers of other high-Nickel alloys.*

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

(*Continued from Page* 1)

school or college because of liberal help from the government.

WHY CAPITAL IS NECESSARY

3. You may wish to buy a farm shortly after you leave the Service. If you do, here are some points to keep in mind:

You must have some capital. There may be a few exceptions, but in general the young man who starts farming today with no capital is very likely to meet disaster. It is necessary to have money enough to make a down payment on a farm, and that is only a beginning. Today it often costs more to equip a farm properly with machinery than the farm itself is worth. If you don't believe that, count up the different machines that are necessary and get prices on them. The total runs into many thousands of dollars. Then, after equipment, comes the question of livestock. Here again plenty of money is essential if a crippling burden of debt is to be avoided.

But supposing you do have experience, some capital, and the determination to locate on a farm, how will you choose a farm? Here is a sort of outline or score card that I hope you will keep, because it may come in handy. I also hope that there will be hundreds of other readers of *American Agriculturist* who may find this helpful if they are looking for a farm or who may want to size up their own farm just for fun. Of course this is just a guide. It is impossible here to mention all of the points that you need to look out for in buying your farm, and of course it is impossible to find one farm that has all of the good points. It is a question of balancing the good against the bad and finding a farm that has as few drawbacks as possible.

I. LOCALITY

1. If possible, pick a locality you know.

2. Talk with as many men as you can about the possibilities of the locality and the farm itself, including State College men, the County Agricultural Agent, local teachers of agriculture, local Farm Credit officials, and especially good farmers in the locality.

3. Be sure to check on such modern facilities as schools, churches, nearness to markets, kind and quality of markets, roads.

4. Is the neighborhood progressive? Are the farm organizations and cooperatives well led locally?

II. THE LAND

1. The soil.

(a) Get a soil expert to walk over the farm with you and take samples and test the soil in the different fields.

(b) How deep is the soil?

(c) Consider the stones. Are there too many for good farming?

2. Is there good land enough to make an economic operation? Most farms are too small to justify modern equipment. Are the fields small and hard to work with a tractor. If so, can they easily be enlarged?

Has the land been well farmed in recent years? Has the hay been sold off the farm or fed on it so that manure has been returned to the fields?

Has a good rotation been practised, necessary re-seeding been made, and the brush kept back from the meadows?

3. Are the hills and slopes too steep? In what direction does the land slope? If to the north, the season may be a little shorter.

4. Elevation of the farm? What is the average date of the last frost in the spring and the first one in the fall?

5. Are the fields full of springholes and wet places? Is erosion a problem? If so, can the fields be drained by diversion ditches or otherwise without too much cost?

6. Are the fences in good repair?

7. The water supply is extremely important for both barn and house. Ask old-timers in the neighborhood if the water goes dry in a drought. Is there plenty of water for the stock in the pasture?

8. Pasture is rapidly coming to be the most important land on the dairy farm. Are the pastures overgrown with thorn apple and brush? Can they be improved by modern pasture methods?

9. Woods and timber? A little timber that can be used for repair work is a big asset, and a few acres of woods from which you can get your firewood are good to have.

III. BUILDINGS

1. Look at the buildings with a critical and jaundiced eye. It costs a fortune to build a barn or house. Repairs, too, are expensive.

2. **Foundations and roofs.** A building is only as good as its foundation. Roofs are a close second in importance. Go out a distance from the building and look at the ridgepole. Does it sag in the middle like a sway-backed mule? Are the roofs well shingled, or covered with cheap rolled roofing? Do the corners of the buildings stand up four-square?

3. **Barn Arrangement.** Are the barns convenient for doing chores? Poorly arranged barns add miles of walking to the time consumed doing chores. What about stable facilities for stock? If it is a stock or dairy farm and there are not good facilities, what are the possibilities? How about convenience in getting manure out of the stables and taking proper care of it?

If you should want to keep hens on a small or large scale and there are no facilities, would it be possible easily

(*Continued on Page* 21)

"I'm having hallucinations, Doc. I keep imagining I see Pa working in the field!"

What's the Rush?

It's the telephone rush. Every night thousands of service men and women dash to the nearest telephones to talk with families and friends at home. Most of the Long Distance calls from camps and naval stations are crowded into a few short hours.

Many circuits are likely to be crowded at that time and it helps a lot when you "give 7 to 10 to the service men."

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9'x7'. $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

• Elmer the Bulhorg — strong as a bull, big as a horse, slippery as a hog. © 1944

I'm licking today's problems . . . farming the modern, profitable way, enjoying the safety and dependability of my quality **PRIME** Electric Fence Controller

FREE BOOKLET "Electric Fencing" tells how to build and maintain your electric fence system. 32 pages of facts, pictures, diagrams, showing you the right way — how to avoid mistakes. Send a postcard or letter today for your free copy.

With a Prime Controller, your electric fence system becomes the labor-saving, production-boosting farm tool you hoped it would be. Prime, the leading name in electric fence for ten years, gives you the *dependable* service that makes possible greater production per acre through proper rotation, etc. Get these benefits this season. Buy your Prime now—high-line or battery model. High-line models approved for safety by Underwriters' Laboratories. F-5

The Prime Mfg. Co., 1669 S. First St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Minerals Help Maintain Health

If a cow gets bow-legs, don't worry—it's too late. The time to worry is when the milk flow starts to drop off or breeding or calving troubles begin to show.

Cows must have an ample supply of calcium and other minerals to maintain milk production and avoid many kinds of nutritional trouble. Mineral deficiency in the soils of many sections is reducing the mineral content of the feeds grown on the land to an alarming degree. Mineral starvation is far more prevalent than many farmers realize.

"Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 Supplies Many Necessary Minerals

Protect your herd against mineral deficiency by feeding "Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009. This formula contains adequate amounts of calcium, manganese, iodine and other "associated" minerals in trace amounts. It will help you get more milk, raise better calves and clear up certain troubles at calving and breeding time. If you feel that your cows should be doing better than they are, write for "Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."

Lime Crest TRADE MARK BRAND

Let's all "Back the Attack" —Buy EXTRA War Bonds

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 15)

think that next spring, when we will have another shortage of beef, cows should be culled deep, anyway.

This fall is going to be the time for meat animal expansion. (That word "expansion" has been lost for the last year or so.) The year 1945 is going to be good with the livestock man. Increasing shortages of all meats will surely follow the liquidation of cattle this fall. This new government order, as could be expected, will also help create those shortages. Points taken off "utility" grades of beef and lamb (that is the poor thin grade) will create a demand for livestock killing of the very grades that should be put on feed and marketed next spring and summer. It will raise the price of feeder stock and again discourage putting weight and eating quality on your meats. It will discourage the good feeders and the demand for better and better livestock. Why do they do those things?

Grain Looks Good

Never have I seen so much grain (including corn) in New England and everywhere else. If the weather produces yields, the livestock and dairymen of the Northeast will do a whole lot less worrying about their feed this winter, and some of those holding back corn last year will do a whole lot more, —and that is as it should be.

I visited a good but "droll" Vermont farmer the other day. After showing me his livestock (which were good) he began apologizing for the kind of hay he had in his mow (and it was brown and tough). He then said it was his own fault, for he knew exactly when to cut hay and have good hay weather every time. Naturally that pricked up my ears. The natural question was, "When?" "Well," he said, "when you see cobwebs on the grass shining from the morning sun, then you know that you should cut your hay,—yesterday", —this without a twinkle or a smirk!

—A. A.—

GOOD NESTS SAVE EGGS

When it is taken into consideration that an egg represents a day's work for a hen, the careful flock manager takes extra precautions to have this egg delivered to him in marketable condition and in surroundings that are healthful to the hen.

Provide Clean Nests

Nests should be clean. Old nesting material should be removed, the fine particles and dust brushed out, and the inside drenched with a good disinfectant. One of the favorite places for mites to hide during the day is in nests, where they may become so abundant that they will attack hens that are laying.

Provide Enough Nests

Adequate nests are needed if crowding of hens into nests and breaking of eggs is to be avoided. Not more than 5 hens should share the same nest; that is, provide 1 nest for every 5 hens. If the flock is laying more than 50 eggs per 100 hens it is well to provide 1 nest for every 4 hens.

Hens prefer nests where eggs are already present, so frequent gathering is urged to avoid crowding and also to keep the eggs clean. One hen with dirty feet can soil all the eggs that are in the nest at the time it enters the nest to lay. An egg layed in the morning, if not gathered until late afternoon, may be kept warm all day by hens that are laying. Eggs should be cooled to 50 degrees or lower as soon as possible after being layed.

Provide Plenty of Nesting Material

Insufficient nesting material is an important cause of egg breakage. When bottoms of nests are permitted to become bare of nesting material the hen drops its egg on the hard surface and this may cause the shell to crack or break entirely.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station suggests using plenty of clean, absorbent, quick-drying material to a depth of 3 inches. This should be distributed well over the entire nest every day to keep the hens from "holing" it out to the hard surface bottom. Stirring it up in this way when gathering the eggs in late afternoon is a good practice. If too much is scratched out more nesting material should be added. A couple of sacks of fresh material used can be kept handy.

To keep the material from getting dusty and dry in summer, and at the same time keep it more sanitary, spray it the last thing in the afternoon with a disinfectant that has a mild odor. Keep a hand sprayer with disinfectant in it handy near the nests for this purpose. Warning: Do not spray while eggs are in the nests.

Renew the nesting material whenever the house is cleaned or before the material becomes so fine and granulated as to expose the nest bottoms. —*Emil Glaser.*

—A. A.—

NORTHEAST POULTRY PRODUCERS' COUNCIL MEETS

(*Continued from Page* 13)

coops and packages, as well as an interesting exhibit showing tried and tested methods of controlling rats.

Under the leadership of Robert Thurrell of New Hampshire, Neppco has made outstanding progress in members and finances as well as in accomplishments in furthering the poultry industry. As pointed out by a number of speakers, Neppco is recognized for its leadership not only in the Northeast but throughout the entire country. The new president of Neppco is Harry Rieck of Preston, Maryland.

—A. A.—

"There is no danger from overfeeding laying hens. A large daily food intake on the part of the layers is the best assurance against losses in weight and consequent drop in production. The more they eat the less will be the feed cost per dozen of eggs produced."—*Cornell Bulletin E-510.*

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS Remove Large Roundworms *and also Intestinal Capillaria Worms*

MANY preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the birds. So, when treating your poultry flock for large roundworms, you will welcome this extra value which Rota-Caps provide.

Rotamine, the drug compound found *only* in Rota-Caps, removes *these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition* to the large roundworms. Yet Rotamine's action hasn't the effect of harsher treatments—another extra value.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost. Surveys show Rota-Caps preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, for the *extra value* treatment that *your birds deserve*, use *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Rota-Caps.

ROTA-CAPS LOW PRICES ADULT SIZE:

50 caps	$ .75	200 caps	$2.50
100 caps	1.35	500 caps	5.00

If you prefer a *flock* treatment, mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton *in the mash.*

Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores that display this service emblem. If no dealer is near you, order direct.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S ROTA-CAPS

THE Only TREATMENT CONTAINING Rotamine

THEY "Do Something" FOR YOU

No. **2528.** As staunch as the soldier she's waiting for—and as well disciplined, too; a marvelous all-time suit for town and country; sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. **3879** gives graceful curves and that wide shoulder look in a lovely jumper style. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 1⅝ yards 54-inch fabric for jumper; 2⅛ yards 39-inch fabric for blouse.

No. **2502.** Here's the new peplum style—pleated flat to give you a slender silhouette! Notice the little rolled collar. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 4⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3832.** Budget-minded women will revel in this streamlined skirt pattern—only one yard of 54-inch fabric for any one of these sizes, 24 to 32 inch waist.

No. **2712** is that dress of utter simplicity, gored to achieve slender proportions and shirred for that soft touch. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **2513.** Be good to your suit! Treat it to a brand new blouse, a tailored design with a saucy ruffle. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, short-sleeved blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric; long-sleeved blouse, 2¼ yards.

No. **3730.** A gem of a pattern for little girls—features a frilled dress and a tailored coat, both from the same pattern. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, dress, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric, ¼ yard contrasting; coat, 1 yard 54-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coin. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—A. A.—

CARROT PUDDING

For that hearty dessert which does not require much sugar, try a carrot pudding.

1 cup ground raw carrot	¼ teaspoon soda
1 cup ground tart apples	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup raisins	1 cup flour
½ cup brown sugar	½ cup bread crumbs
½ cup molasses	½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup ground suet	½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon cinnamon	

Mix ingredients in order given, sifting the dry ingredients together, and steam pudding 2½ hours. Serve with cream or soft custard.

—A. A.—

ROOM TO BREATHE

An electric refrigerator should have a free air space of at least three or four inches from the wall in the back and ten inches or more of space at the top to insure economy of operation.

—A. A.—

Food is just as hot whether it is boiling fast or slowly and fast-boiling uses more fuel. To save fuel, turn a burner only as high as necessary and use only as long as necessary.

My wife takes me on picnics.
She hunts until she finds
A shady spot that suits her
Amongst stale melon rinds.

I don't mind eating ants and flies,
Or watching clouds for rain;
But to walk three miles to do it—
That's the thing that gives me pain.

—John Goodwin.

Portrait of a Patriot
SUMMER 1944

FOOD FIGHTS for freedom

She'll have Jams and Jellies to serve next winter—made the fruit-saving certain way . . . with Certo

● Time's a-wasting. The plentiful fruits will be gone soon—*and are there bare spots in your jelly cupboard?* Let's do something about them—quick. It's *easy*, with Certo, because . . .

(a) **Only ½-minute boil for jelly**—a minute for jam—does the trick. You're through . . . your jelly poured and paraffined . . . fifteen minutes after the fruit is prepared!

(b) **No worry about results!** With Certo, all fruits jell just right. Just follow your Certo recipes exactly—90 of them in the book that comes with each bottle of Certo tell you just how to handle each different kind of fruit.

(c) **Minimum kitchen heat . . . maximum jelly flavor!** Grandma's hot-faced, leg-weary kettle-watching is not for Certo jelly makers! The modern short-boil method, with Certo, saves you . . . it saves fuel . . . *and it saves the appetizing fresh color and flavor of the fruit.* So your jellies aren't just easier to make than grandma's—they're prettier, and they taste better, too!

CERTO

helps you Save the Fruit

Short-boil method, with Certo, yields 4-GLASS BONUS!

You don't boil the juice away, so this modern method gives you 11 glasses instead of the 7 you'd get the old way from the same amount of juice. Think of it—4 extra glasses of delicious fruit nourishment to eke out rationed spreads and cheer up next winter's meals and lunch boxes! It adds up, girls—it adds up.

A Product of General Foods

PRESERVING Fall Fruits

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE PEACH crop is expected to be a heavy one this year—for which all will be glad. Fresh peaches are so good as such and also are delicious in their preserved forms. The more they can be made to taste like fresh fruit the better. Only up-to-date instructions based on scientific research should be followed, as methods of canning vary from time to time and nothing should be taken for granted.

TO CAN PEACHES

Wash well, without bruising. Peel by placing in a wire basket or cheese cloth, dipping in boiling water for a minute or two, then quickly in cold water and skinning. Cut peaches in half and pit. Slice if desired.

If you have plenty of soft but perfect peaches, they may be cooked and strained and the juice used as liquid in canning.

There are two ways of precooking peaches when canning with sugar; of course, peaches will keep if canned without sugar but flavor and texture are better if sugar is used.

1. If fruit is juicy, simply add ½ cup sugar to each quart of uncooked peaches and heat to boiling.

2. If the fruit is less juicy, make a syrup of sugar and water or juice extracted from the extra peaches; boil the syrup for 5 minutes. It may be as sweet as the sugar supply and the family's taste allow. A thin syrup uses 1 cup sugar to 3 cups juice or water; a moderately thin syrup uses 1 cup sugar to 2 liquid; and a medium syrup uses a cup each of sugar and liquid. Then precook fruit until thoroughly hot but not soft.

While the peaches are precooking, heat clean jars and jar tops (but not the metal lids with sealing compound; these are dipped in boiling hot water just before putting on jars).

Pack hot peaches evenly into hot jars, leaving ½ inch head space. Cover with boiling liquid, still leaving ½ inch at top. Allow ¾ to 1 cup liquid per jar. Run a knife blade down the jar side to release air bubbles, wipe jar rim with clean damp cloth. Put on jar top and adjust according to jar requirements.

Have water boiling in boiling-water-bath canner and put each jar in as soon as ready. Add more hot water if needed to bring water an inch or two above tops of jars. When water boils hard, put canner lid on and begin counting time. Process for 20 minutes at sea level. Add one minute for each 1000 feet above sea level. By keeping heat even under the canner and the hot water at its required level, there is less danger of having liquid drawn out of the jars.

Remove jars promptly from the bath when the processing period is ended. Finish sealing if the type of jar requires it. Set jars to cool on a surface not cool to touch, jars right side up and away from drafts.

Peach and Apple Jam

Use equal parts of diced peaches and apples, or equal parts of rhubarb, peaches and apples. If apple skins are of good color, it is not necessary to peel them. Measure the fruit and add ¾ as much sugar as fruit. It is possible to substitute white corn syrup for about ¼ of the sugar. Cook the mixture until thick and clear, watching carefully to avoid burning.

When the syrup "sheets" off the spoon, two drops running together and breaking off, the jam is ready to remove from the heat. Let the mixture stand to stiffen slightly and to prevent the fruit from floating. Pour into clean hot jars and seal, or into clean hot glasses and when cool cover the jam with hot paraffin. If the glasses and paraffin are used, the mixture must be of jelly-like consistency in order to keep.

TO CAN PEARS

Peel pears, halve, quarter or slice as desired. Precook in a thin syrup until almost tender but not soft. Pack pears hot in hot jars as directed for peaches; process 20 minutes. The rest of the process is the same as for peaches.

Pear jam is a big asset on the "spread" shelf, especially when sandwich lunches have to be put up often.

Pear Jam

4 cups prepared fruit
7½ cups sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, peel about 3 pounds fully ripe fruit. Grind or chop very fine. If desired, about 3 teaspoons spice may be added. Measure sugar and prepared fruit, tightly packed, into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a *full rolling boil* over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove kettle from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Stir and skim for 5 minutes. Pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 11 6-oz. glasses.

Ginger Pear Preserves

Wash pears, core and cut into small uniform pieces. For each pound of fruit use ½ to ¾ pound of sugar, 1 to two pieces of ginger root and ½ lemon. Combine the sliced pears and sugar in alternate layers and let stand overnight. In the morning add to this mixture the ginger root and the lemon peel prepared in this way: Squeeze the juice from the lemon, remove the white part of the peel, then cut the peel in thin strips about 1 inch long. Cook the peel slowly in water to cover in a small covered pan (about 30 minutes).

Boil the whole mixture rapidly, stirring frequently until it is thick and amber colored (about 20 minutes); add the lemon juice and continue cooking until again thick (about 2 minutes); pour into clean hot jars and seal.

FRUIT BUTTERS

In order to have plenty of spreads for the sandwich lunches, the more abundant wholesome apple and tomato may be used as a foundation for mixed fruit butters. The New York State Food Emergency Commission has developed the following butters which will utilize the materials available now:

Apple and Tomato Butter

1 navel orange (½ cup peel, ⅓ cup juice)
5 cups apples, chopped (include peel and core)
2½ cups raw tomatoes cut, or 2 cups canned tomatoes, pulp and juice
1½ cups sugar
1 2-inch stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon vinegar

Squeeze the juice from the orange. Cut the peel in small pieces. Combine the apples, orange peel and tomatoes. Cover and cook slowly until the fruit is soft (about 20 minutes). Press the mixture through a strainer, then add the sugar, cinnamon and vinegar. Boil the mixture rapidly, stirring frequently, until it is thick (about 15 minutes). Remove the cinnamon stick. Add the orange juice; continue cooking the mixture until again thick (about 3 minutes). Pour the butter into clean, hot glasses and seal. Yield: 3 to 4 six-ounce glasses. Suggestion: 1 teaspoon orange rind, grated, may be added with the juice.

A KITCHEN PRAYER

By Roberta Symmes.

I love my cheery kitchen
With its old pans polished bright,
The chuckling kettle, ticking clock,
And windows' sunny light.

I love the spicy odors
And rows of ruby jam.
Here I shut out the day's unrest,
And shut in peace and calm.

And as I brew and bake and stew,
I say a little prayer:
"God, come into this lowly room,
And bless my labor there!"

Apple and Plum Butter

3 cups apple pulp
1½ cups plum pulp
2¼ cups sugar

To make pulp, cook the fruit in a small amount of water until tender. Apples should be cut but not peeled or cored before cooking. Pass the cooked fruit through a strainer and measure the pulp. Add the sugar to the pulps and boil the mixture rapidly, stirring frequently, until it is thick (about 20 minutes). Pour the butter into clean, hot glasses and seal. Yield: 5 to 6 six-ounce glasses.

Grape and Apple Butter

3 pounds grapes
2 pounds tart apples (include peel and core)
1 cup water
3 cups sugar
¼ cup vinegar

Stem the grapes and chop the apples. Add the water to the fruit and cook until soft (about 15 minutes). Press the fruit through a strainer and add the sugar and vinegar. Boil the mixture rapidly, stirring frequently, until it is thick (about 30 minutes). Pour the butter into clean, hot glasses and seal. Yield: 8 six-ounce glasses. About 12 cups stemmed grapes and 6 medium apples are required.

Plum and Tomato Butter

3 cups canned Damson plums drained, OR 3½ cups fresh plums
3 cups canned tomatoes drained, OR 4 cups raw tomatoes cut
2 cups sugar

Press the plums and tomatoes through a strainer (about 5 cups of pulp). Mix the sugar and the pulp; bring them quickly to a boil. Boil the mixture rapidly, stirring constantly until it is thick (about 10 minutes). Pour the butter into clean hot glasses and seal. Yield: 4 to 5 six-ounce glasses.

HOW TO CAN CHICKEN

THE WISE provider sees to it that she has some reserve meat in the freezer locker or in cans on her cellar shelves. Those with poultry flocks will cull non-layers or cockerels; those who do not have the flocks can find such chickens easily on the market. A one to two-year-old hen makes a better flavored product than does a young chicken, and she shouldn't be too lean either! However, part of the fat should be removed, and canned separately if desired.

Briefly the steps in canning chicken are:

Remove feathers; chill the chicken in very cold water; remove from water, wipe dry, singe, remove head and feet; scrub with a brush and lukewarm, odorless suds.

Cut the chicken into suitable pieces for serving, leaving skin on. Separate into three piles — fleshy, bony, and giblets. Be careful that gall bladder is not broken in removing.

Precooking is not necessary, except when tin cans are used. However, as much meat as possible may be stripped from the bony pieces and the remaining bones boiled to make broth. This broth should be so concentrated that it jells when it is cold. Skim off all fat, add seasonings, bring to a boil and transfer while boiling hot to hot clean jars; process as long as meat in the same sized containers. Giblets may be canned separately.

Pack drum sticks, fleshy part downward, into quart jar, then the thighs, then wings with tips pointed down (the ends of the wings have been chopped off). Allow from ½ to 2 teaspoons salt per quart; add half of it at this point. Fit in remaining pieces of chicken to best advantage, skin side out, putting a dark piece covered with skin on top. Add remainder of salt just before sealing; add no water; carefully wipe the rim of the jar and

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Coal Heater That Is Amazing America!

WARM MORNING
1944 MODELS

U.S. Pat. Nos. 2255527 and 127471, and Can. Pat. No. 401088. Name Reg. in U.S. and Can. Pat. Off.

Only heater of its kind in the world!...the heater with remarkable, patented interior construction principles that have brought new, modern heating comfort to hundreds of thousands of users.

Be Sure to Get the Genuine!

Look for the name, spelled W-A-R-M M-O-R-N-I-N-G.. the original and genuine! Semi-automatic, magazine feed. Holds 100 lbs. coal. Burns any kind of coal, coke or briquets. You need start a fire but once a year. Requires less attention than most furnaces. Heats all day and all night without refueling. Equipped with automatic draft control.

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY—Have him demonstrate the remarkable features of WARM MORNING. (L-44)

LOCKE STOVE COMPANY
114 West 11th St. Kansas City 6, Mo.

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

FOR INDIGESTION
(due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

STROUT'S BIG FALL FARM CATALOG JUST OUT! FREE!

100 pages chock-full of bargains in 18 states from Maine to Florida and west to the Mississippi — many pictures, rock-bottom prices. Write today for this time-saving money-saving book. *FREE.*

STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th Ave., NEW YORK CITY 10.

ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED
PLUS 8 SPARKLING POST CARD ENLARGEMENTS ALL FOR 30¢
Send for FREE Film Containers or Mail Films to
ENLARGIT COMPANY GENERAL POST OFFICE BOX 11 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

(*Continued from Page* 17)

to incorporate them into your buildings?

IV. THE FARM HOME

1. This is most important of all, the center of all your activities, the reason for all your plans and work. So when you buy a farm, it is highly important that the house be liveable or capable of being made so. On the other hand, don't be blind to good possibilities. It takes real imagination to see the possibilities in an old but well built farmhouse where the paper and even the plaster are hanging in shreds.

2. The farm cellar, too, is a mighty important place. Are the walls thick and well built to keep the frosts out and to support the house? If there is no furnace or heating plant in the cellar, can one be put in? You will want one later. Can the heating plant be shut off from the rest of the cellar so that your fruits and vegetables can be kept cool?

3. Does the house have a reputation for being cold or warm in winter?

4. Floors and doors can tell a good or bad story. If they have settled too much, watch out.

5. Is the layout of the kitchen and other rooms convenient, or will your women folks have to walk miles to get a meal? Are there plenty of good windows to let the sunshine in?

6. Of course you will want a bathroom. If there is none, can one easily be put in, with a plentiful supply of water?

7. Electrical service for both house and barn? If none, is there a farm line near enough to get the service? Be careful here. If the power line is not near, it may never come your way.

V. CONCLUSION.

Above all things, don't be in a hurry. Remember that when you have once made your decision, it probably is for life. Remember that even though you may see a place you like, there may be another that you will like better if you wait. Remember also that prices of farms are now very high.

As a final word, I want to express my great faith in the future of agriculture in this country. You may never get rich in dollars and cents, but as I have pointed out, if you are an experienced farmer, if you have some capital, if you don't make any mistake in the farm you choose, and above all if you are willing to work and save, you will achieve success and more happiness for yourself and family than you could in any other occupation, for I believe that agriculture will continue to be, as it has been in the past, one of the finest occupations of man.

Sincerely yours,
Editor Ed.

—A. A.—

HOW TO CAN CHICKEN

(*Continued from opposite page*)

rubber ring; any drop of fat may prevent a perfect seal. Process at 15 pounds pressure for 60 minutes for pints — 80 minutes for quarts. If done in a boiling-water-bath, allow 3½ hours for either pints or quarts; when opening a jar done by this method *be sure to boil the chicken 10 minutes before tasting.* Complete the seal after removing from canner; if pressure cooker is used, the pressure must be allowed to go to zero and wait 2 minutes before opening the petcock slowly to release the pressure.

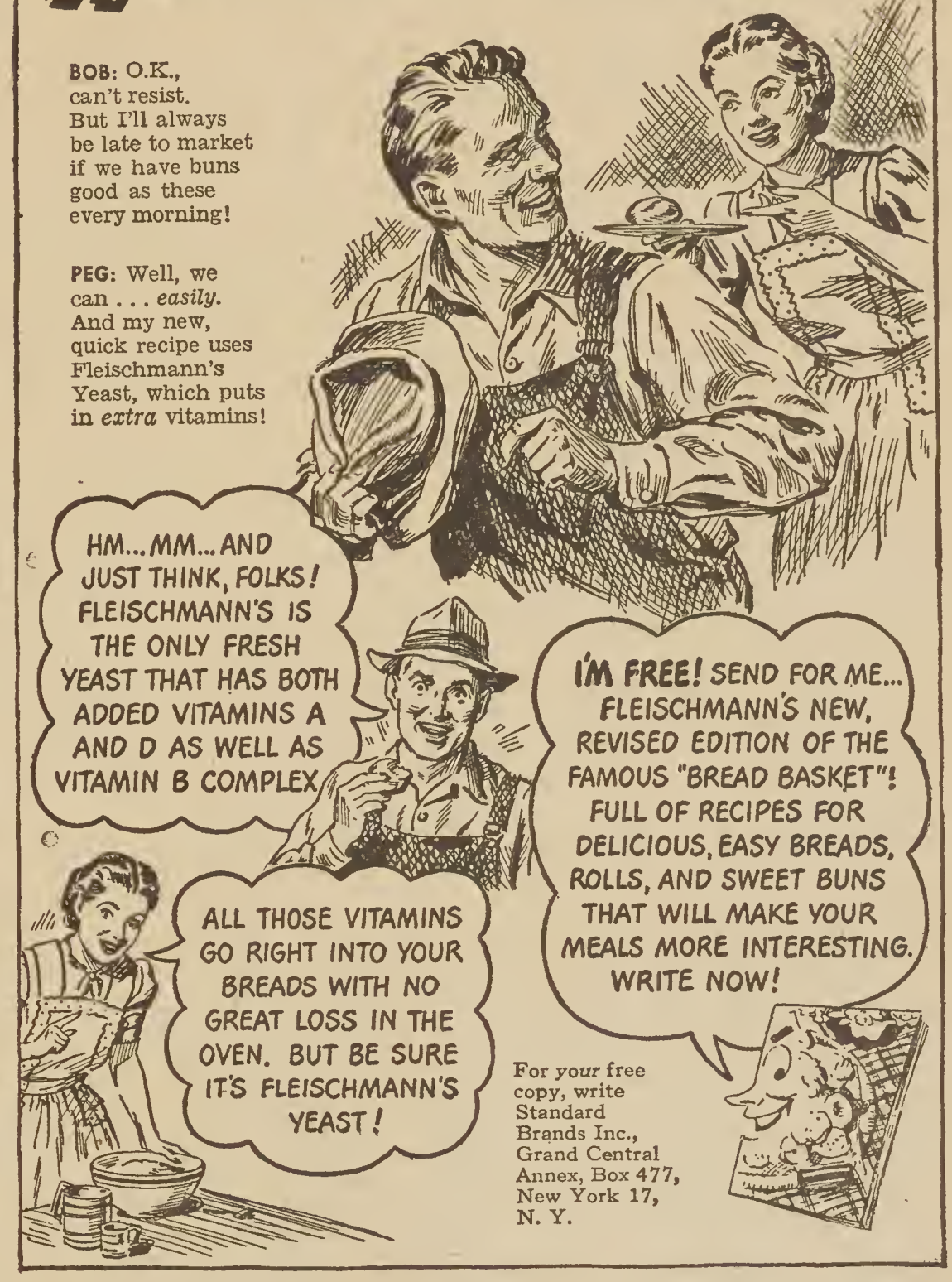
Cool the jars away from drafts and stand at least one inch apart. Store in a dark, cool, dry place.

—A. A.—

STOVES

Ration regulations on cooking stoves are easier. Any person who has no other means of cooking is eligible for a stove ration certificate.

HOW TO HOLD A HUSBAND!



For your free copy, write Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

RED-ITCHY SKIN?
watch out—it's often
ECZEMA

Home Treatment Promptly Relieves Torture!

First applications of wonderful soothing medicated *liquid* Zemo—a Doctor's formula—quickly relieve the intense itching burning of Eczema, Psoriasis and similar annoying skin and scalp irritations due to external cause. Zemo also aids healing. Amazingly successful for over 35 years! Apply anytime — doesn't show on skin. First trial of clean, stainless *liquid* Zemo convinces! 3 different sizes. Buy Extra Strength Zemo for stubborn cases. All drugstores. **ZEMO**

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start *at once*—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

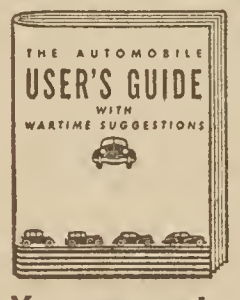
Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Will Your Car Outlast the War?

As a wartime service to owners of ALL MAKES of cars, General Motors offers a new edition of The Automobile User's Guide, containing 196 practical suggestions on such subjects as *how to get better gasoline economy, how to prolong tire life, how to keep your car in the best operating condition, how to preserve exterior finish, etc.*



You can get a FREE COPY from any General Motors dealer or by using the coupon below:

Customer Research Dept., Room 1771
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 2, MICH.
Please send FREE COPY of new 64-page "AUTOMOBILE USER'S GUIDE"
Name..... *please print*
Address..... *please print*
City..... State
Make & Model of Car Owned.....

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE NOMINATION of a young New York City lawyer for the United States Senate by the Republicans in New York State is probably good Party strategy.

On the other hand it leaves upstate New York, and particularly New York agriculture, very little to hope for in the way of representation in the Senate *unless the nominee recognizes his obligation and his opportunity to serve the whole state before he is elected.*

Once he is elected he will have no time for anything except routine duties; and if upstate New York ever sees him or northeastern agriculture has access to him, he will indeed be an unusual northeastern Senator.

* * *

YOUR FARM FREEZER

Recently I have enjoyed the highly confidential privilege of seeing some of the farm freezers which are to be manufactured as soon as materials are available. I cannot describe these freezers to you but I can say that they are mighty good and that the prices at which they will be offered will be quite pleasing.

How Large A Box

What I can do at this time is to start you thinking about one of the most important specifications which will or should guide you in buying a freezer box. **How large a box will you need?** The answer of course depends on two factors, possibly three. The first is the size of your family, the second is the number of cubic feet of zero storage you will need per person, and the third is the way in which you eventually come to use your box.

Mrs. Babcock and I have had several years' experience with a farm freezer and we are right now in a position to watch the way in which three or four families use freezers which are available to them.

I am not sure that Mrs. Babcock would back me one hundred per cent but I am going to hazard the suggestion that farm people should think in terms of five cubic feet of zero storage space per person, and that even if there is only one in the family, no farm freezer should be purchased which has less than ten cubic feet of zero storage space.

Since most farm families will run up to at least four or five persons, it looks to me as though farm freezers which have less than twenty cubic feet of zero storage space will tend to be too small for the farm trade.

It is also quite possible that after boxes get to a maximum of around thirty cubic feet, they will be too large to handle and house, and families requiring over thirty cubic feet of zero storage might better buy two boxes.

Remember the Hired Man

At the risk of receiving some nasty letters from hard-boiled employers, I want right here to put in a "plug" for freezing service and zero storage for the hired man. In the years which are ahead, we northeastern farmers may find ourselves hard up for cash. If we are, commodity prices at the farm will be low. In place of cash we shall then have to make the hired man's privileges really count. Among the privileges which we as farmers can offer our post-war farm help, provided we have bought enough bonds so that we can buy ourselves a freezer box, **none can equal a steady and adequate supply of frozen meats, fruits and vegetables for all members of the hired man's family.**

As a matter of fact, it is my own practical observation that a well-fed hired man is just as important as a well-fed horse, so far as getting work done is concerned.

Homemade or Purchased

When copper tubing, compressors and other scarce materials become available to manufacturers so that they can make farm freezers, they will also be available to us as farmers. Some of the most ingenious of us will probably want to take advantage of this situation and build our own outfits. To serve such adventuresome spirits, I am told that the School of Nutrition at Cornell University is working up a set of plans for a home-built farm freezer and zero storage.

MASTITIS

Having come back to caring for a bunch of dairy cows after several years away from the job, I am impressed by the fact that during that period, TB and Bang's have practically disappeared as important problems and mastitis has become by all odds the number one problem of a dairyman today.

We had to buy the cows we have milked this summer. By taking some care in selecting them, we at one time had a herd which on veterinary examination was pronounced practically mastitis free. Nevertheless, during the summer we have had three or four flare-ups in individual cows. Fortunately, the prompt and very skilled veterinary service which is available to us has dealt successfully with each incident of the disease and we have yet to lose our first quarter.

The only correlation of the flare-up of mastitis in our herd of which we are reasonably sure is with some cold, wet nights we had last spring. We have a couple of cows which apparently cannot stand having their udders get cold and wet.

This fall, when we shall begin milking a larger dairy herd, we are planning to be very careful about exposing cows with sensitive udders to cold, wet ground. We also have high hopes that as we go through this winter our plan of letting our cows run loose in a roomy, warm and well-bedded basement will help us control mastitis. We will at least eliminate udder injury and udder chilling due to the usual type of concrete platform. Our herd will be closely observed by members of the staff of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. This means that any reports we give on our success in controlling mastitis by loose stabling will have some scientific background.

NICE VEALS

For a couple of years we have been carrying the small breeding herd of nineteen grade Angus cows and a good purebred Angus bull.

Last year we had a hundred per cent calf crop. There were nine heifer calves which we vaccinated for Bang's and still have. Part of the steer calves we sold at weaning time in the fall and the balance we kept. I wanted them to run with our Texas Hereford steer calves so as to get an idea how well the Texas calves were doing in comparison with well-bred native Angus calves.

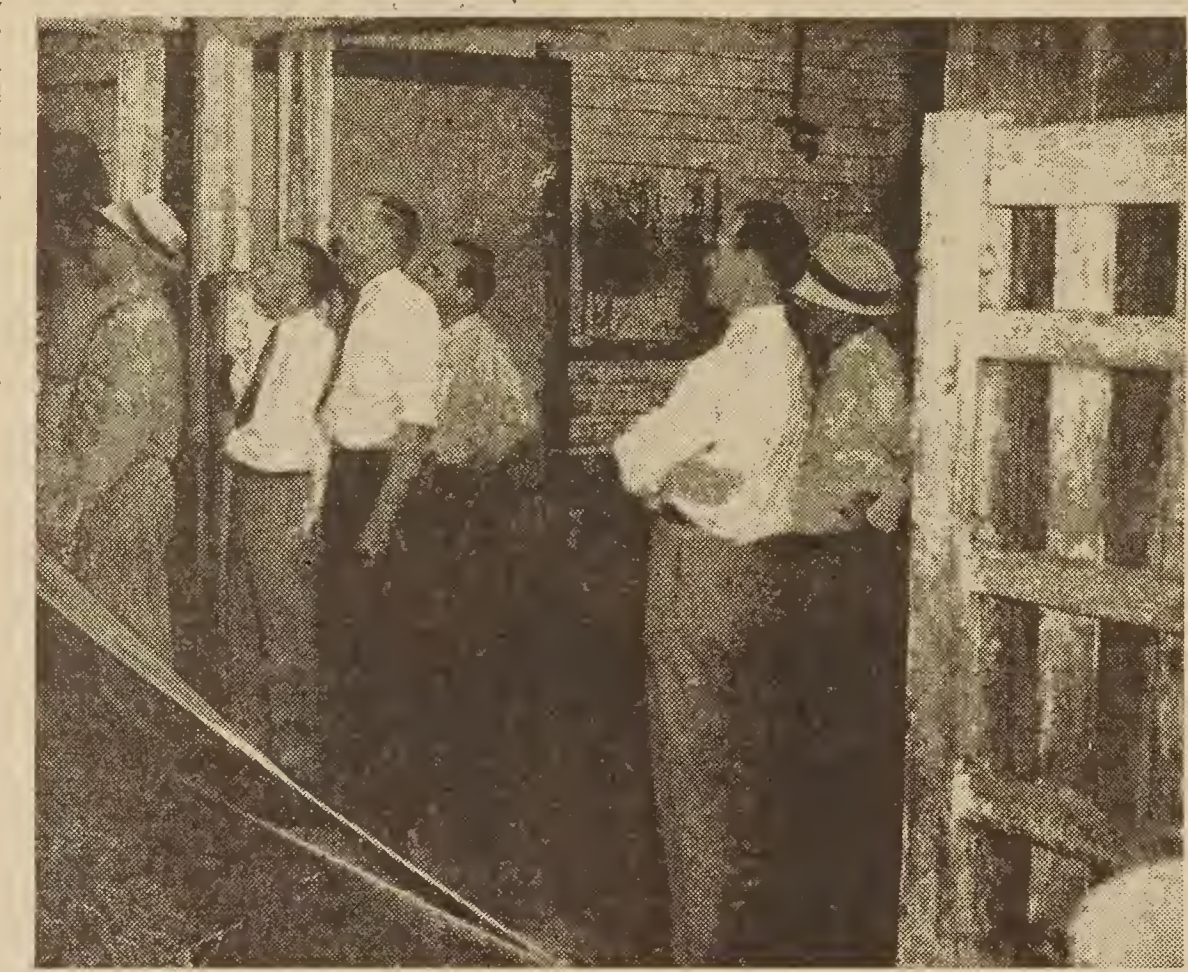
Last winter we got abortion in our Angus cows and five of them lost their calves. The cows which aborted were turned out about May 1st and by the first of July were nice and fat. We sold them for beef.

Shortly after July 1st, the drought which is still harrassing us set in. As it progressed I decided to close out the rest of our Angus herd. The fourteen cows which had calves — they mostly came in June—began to go down in flesh as our hot, dry weather kept up day after day. It also seemed to me that their calves stopped growing.

To meet this situation we decided on a rather drastic step. I rounded the calves up and sold them for veal. They averaged a little over $40 apiece. Now if it ever rains and cool weather and fall grass come on, I hope the cows will get fat enough to bring a fair price for beef this fall.

The night after we took the calves off the cows, they hung around the barn and bawled. This quite disturbed some members of the family.

The incident caused me to remember my experience during the 0-6 Ranch Roundup in the Fall of '42. One afternoon and evening I helped take 1500 calves from 1500 cows. The calves were shipped that night. Their mothers hung around the shipping yards and bawled. A dozen bereaved Angus cows can make quite a noise mourning for their lost offspring, but if you really want to hear something you should listen all night to the vocal efforts of 1500 range Herefords. I have.



The Editor of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff is standing at the head of the line in the above picture. He and the men with him are gazing in open-mouthed wonder at the demonstration of the most efficient device for mowing away long hay in a barn that any of them has ever seen. Watch this page for further information about this great labor-saving and, fortunately, very cheap machine.

GRASS SILAGE GOOD

Very reluctantly we opened one of our silos on August 22. We had put some thirty-odd steers on feed and they were not taking hold of dry grain and dry hay in the extremely hot weather that prevailed strongly enough to make the gains we have got to make with them.

When we topped off this particular silo last year in June, we blew a big load of chopped straw into it. Except for this straw there was not much waste of the grass silage with which it was filled. The silage was quite hot and not as green as it will be later. It had a nice agreeable odor, however, and the steers took to it readily.

It has been our experience with grass silage that it keeps better in hot weather than corn silage. I presume that this is because it is packed more tightly.

An incidental bit of information which may be interesting is that at Cornell University they have successfully made good silage out of a couple of cars of surplus low grade early potatoes. Some dry hay was fed into the chopper along with the potatoes to soak up the excess juice.

This summer we have thought a lot about wilting grass to make silage and despite all the objections we hear from the experts to this method, I am convinced. as are the boys who worked with me, that it is no more difficult to judge when grass is properly wilted for silage than it is to judge when hay is dry enough to put into the barn.

The big point to remember is to deal with the chopped material in the silo rather than with the long hay in the field.

DRY COWS

We have several cows which are drying up now after having made a very nice production record from the time they freshened last fall. Perhaps foolishly, we have saved for these cows a creek pasture which is carrying the only green grass we have available at the present time. We are also feeding them grain once a day. When they are fed grain, we almost daily check their udders. As a result of doing this, we have already uncovered two quarters which might have gone bad if they were not looked after.

CHOPPED STRAW

We plan to bed our loose dairy herd with chopped straw. Our combine is a type which was designed for Western grain fields and, therefore, while it does an unusually good job of threshing the grain, we have to cut the straw very high.

In order to save all the straw we hitch a side delivery rake behind our tractor mower and at one operation cut the straw off close to the ground and make a windrow. The windrow of straw we pick up with a hayloader into a big high-sided hayrack.

We then put the straw through an ensilage cutter and blow it into the loft in the barn right over where the loose dairy cows will be housed. It's a bit slow handling the straw this way, but we get all of it and when we are through we have the finest sort of bedding right where it is easiest to use. I rather expect that towards spring we shall have to buy some straw or corn stalks and refill our loft. It is probably going to take a lot of bedding to keep thirty-two cows clean. Especially when they are on high grain feed and running loose together.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

BUYING LAND WITH PENSION MONEY

"My son has returned from the army and gets a small pension. He wishes to buy a place in town. If he pays for it with his pension, would he be free from taxes? What taxes would he have to pay? It is an incorporated village in New York State."

This was referred to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. The reply is as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry of July 26, we wish to advise that real property purchased with the proceeds of a pension, bonus or insurance granted by the United States or by this State for military or naval services and owned by the person who rendered such services or by his wife or widow or dependent father or mother is exempt from taxation up to the amount of the pension, bonus or insurance money used in or toward the purchase of such property. However, the exemption is not to be allowed in excess of $5,000 and the entire property without exemption is subject to taxation for local school and highway purposes.

"If the property is located outside of a village and is in any special district such as a fire, lighting or water district, it is not exempt from taxes imposed by such districts.

"To obtain this exemption the taxpayer should apply for the same to the assessors."

—A. A.—

AN OLD RACKET IN NEW FORM

"The other day three men came saying that they would re-tin our milking equipment and save us transportation. We wrote on a piece of paper an order to fix them at $3.85 a pound for metal and at $2.00 an hour for labor. They did some work, and we were so disgusted we told them to quit and we would pay them. They wanted $10.00 for labor and said they used fifteen pounds of metal. We weighed the pieces they retinned and they weighed only four and one-half pounds after they had finished. After a lot of arguing, we settled for $50.00. They wanted cash, but we gave them a check, and they went right to the bank and had it cashed."

This is a new racket, or at least one the Service Bureau had not heard about before. Obviously, the price was all out of reason, and we are passing the information along for the benefit of readers. Some years ago, a subscriber wrote of a similar deal on stoves. These men may be the same men who have switched their activities because there has been some shortage of milking pails and equipment.

—A. A.—

ENOUGH FIRE INSURANCE?

A timely suggestion on fire insurance coverage is given by W. M. Curtiss and K. M. Bird of the New York State College of Agriculture. They point out that since the years 1935-1939 the value of some of the things farmers insure have doubled, and that others have increased by at least 50%.

The figures show that few farmers have increased the amount of their insurance to cover this increased value. To put it another way, a man who is carrying $7500 insurance on property valued at $10,000 in 1935-1939 and who has not increased the amount of his insurance, is now carrying $7500 insurance on property that is worth approximately $15,000. Instead of having a 75% coverage, he now has a coverage of about 50%.

It looks like good business to check over your insurance and to increase it if the facts warrant it.

—A. A.—

JUNIOR LICENSE

"Can a young man who holds a junior license in New York State legally drive a car in the State of New Jersey?"

Mr. A. W. Magee, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in New Jersey, tells us that the holder of a junior license who can legally drive in New York can legally drive in New Jersey under the same conditions that prevail in New York State, so long as he drives a car with a New York license. He cannot legally drive a car registered in the State of New Jersey. All New Jersey registered vehicles must be driven by operators at least 17 years old who hold a driver's license.

—A. A.—

KEYS FOUND

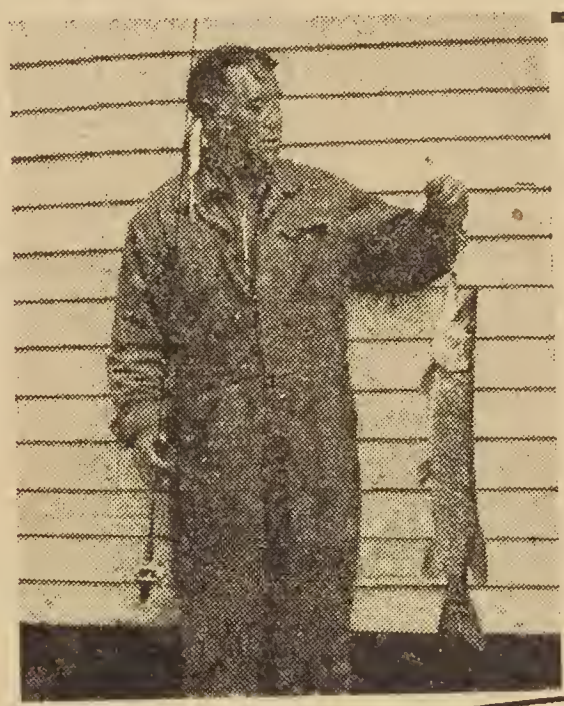
A subscriber has sent us some keys with an Orange Judd Service Bureau tag, number 303682, on the key chain. The name is not very clear, but it appears to be F. C. Wolff, 6517 Roosevelt Avenue—the town or city is not given. If any subscriber knows to whom these keys belong we would very much appreciate your writing the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

Find enclosed $1.00 for your paper. I have taken it for a long time. I am in my 87th year.—*Henry S. Stackhouse, R.D. 1, Yardley, Pa.*

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mr. B. H. Duddleston, Trumansburg (Payment for seed sold)	$186.50
Mrs. Frank Woodell, Granville (Settlement on mail order)	1.89
Mrs. Alfred Reisdorf, North Java (Settlement on mail order)	9.00
Mr. Herbert Arden, Trumansburg (Payment for herbs)	264.00
Mr. Edward Phelps, Blossvale (Refund on unsatisfactory order)	19.95
Mrs. George Martin, La Fargeville (Settlement on bulbs ordered)	2.50
Mr. Clayton McNamara, South Dayton (Claim settled)	4.05
Mrs. V. Schears, Lancaster (Settlement on chicks)	2.00
Mr. Mark D. Luce, Cattaraugus (Adjustment on chicks)	20.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. A. N. French, Goshen (Adjustment on order)	9.75
MAINE	
Mr. J. C. Bond, Winthrop (Claim settled)	150.00
NORTH CAROLINA	
Mr. George Eastwood, Oxford (Claim adjusted)	10.21



WELL KNOWN WAR WORKER VICTIM OF AUTO CRASH

FRANK SHERMAN, an enthusiastic fisherman and owner of a popular Vermont Lake resort, decided to do his share in the war effort by working in a munition plant.

On his way home to spend a weekend with his family, during a bad storm, the car in which he was riding with four other men, skidded on the wet road and turned over several times. Mr. Sherman was killed.

Fair Haven, Vt.,
July 23, 1944

North American Accident Ins. Co.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

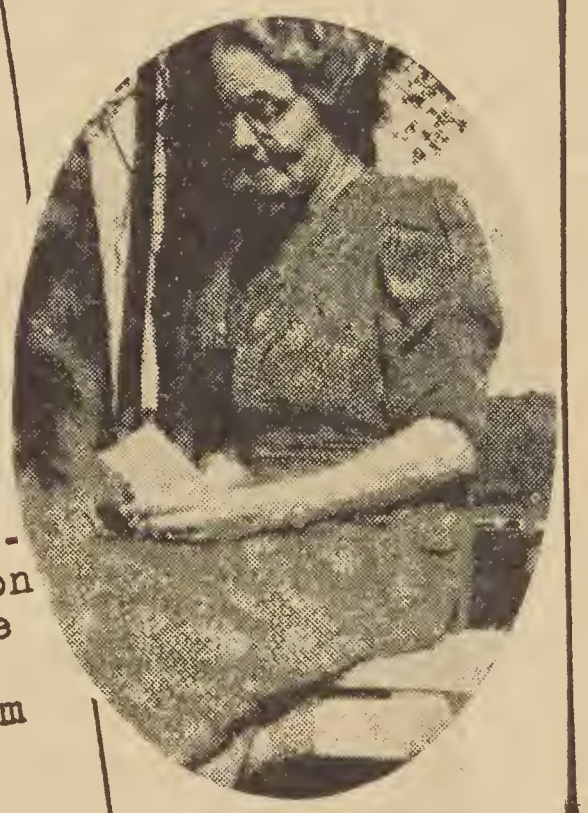
Dear Sirs:-

In my hour of sadness and great need comes your kind letter and check for $1000.00, in payment for my husband's policy.

Our family has carried your wonderful insurance for many years, just to be on the safe side, never dreaming we would one day have need for it, but my husband met with a fatal accident on his way home from the war plant where he worked.

All I can say is thank you for prompt, friendly service. It seems as if every sensible person should buy your travel policy at the small cost of $2.00 a year.

Very truly yours,
Hazel B Sherman



Mrs. Sherman receives check

All readers of American Agriculturist should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure reliable travel accident protection at the low cost of $2.00 per year. Age limits, 10 to 74 years.

Be Sure to Renew Your Policy Promptly

North American Accident Insurance Co. ★ N. A. Associates Dept. ★ Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY
INDEPENDENCE
EQUALITY
SECURITY
Through Self Help . . .

WE REPEAT—

These Are the Postwar Aims of the Dairymen's League for All Dairy Farmers in the Milkshed

FOR 25 years, The Dairymen's League has fought to free dairy farmers from economic injustice . . . from dealer dictatorship . . . from becoming wards of a domineering state . . . or poor relations of the organized force of wealth, business and industry.

The League has demanded economic opportunity for all dairy farmers . . . independence of thought and action for all dairy farmers . . . equality of return for equal hours of labor on the farm and in the shop . . . and security against disastrous price fluctuations whether caused by normal swings in supply and demand, or by artificial rigging of the market by dealers, speculators, social theorists or political adventurers.

League Efforts Have Been Voluntary and Unselfish

In all of its efforts, the League has sought its ends solely through free collective action by voluntary and independent cooperators. It has sought no selfish advantage for its own membership. It has asked nothing that it has not been eager and willing to share with non-member dairy farmers. In fact it has rarely taken action on any matter affecting the interests of the entire milkshed without first consulting with the leaders of other farm organizations.

The League has done this, not entirely out of friendship, sympathy and a neighborly spirit, but because of a deep conviction that all dairy farmers must sink or swim together. We dairy farmers must submerge our little differences in the face of a greater danger. We must present a common front to our common enemies. We must unite our productive, economic and political power if we want to secure a favorable hearing in the market place, and in the legislative halls of state and nation.

Experience before and during the war has proved time and again that such united action produces results. It will produce results in the postwar world. And then, if ever, we dairy farmers must rely upon self help to guarantee us the blessings of opportunity, independence, equality and security. Let's all resolve now to fight shoulder to shoulder—one for all and all for one—so that we may lose none of the ground we have gained during the last 25 years.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

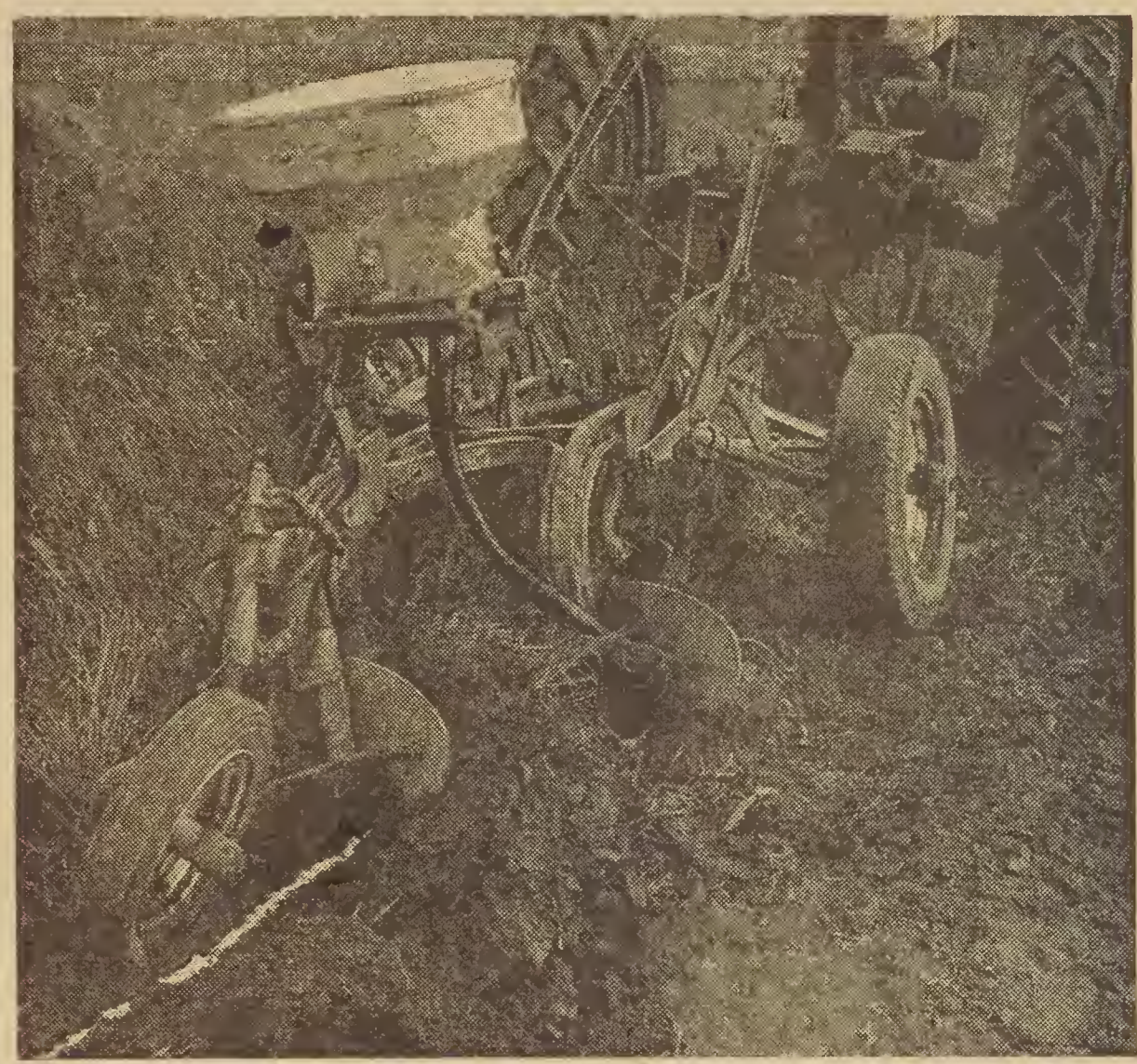
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Interesting Doings

AT THE GENEVA EXPERIMENT STATION

by E. R. EASTMAN

The dwarf apple trees on Malling root stocks offer possibilities for the home gardener and for farmers not in the commercial apple business. Note that this tree, little taller than the girl, can be easily pruned and sprayed. Dwarf trees start bearing at two years of age.



Sowing fertilizer at the plow sole with a special fertilizer attachment. Great advances are being made in more efficient fertilizer application.

THE OTHER DAY I drove through the beautiful Finger Lakes country from Ithaca to Geneva in company with Dean Bill Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Director of Research, and my side-kick Curry Weatherby of *American Agriculturist,* to see at first hand some of the research work being done for farmers at the New York State Experiment Station.

The Station was founded by legislative act 64 years ago "for the purpose of promoting agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiment." From that time until this, that is just what it has done. The contribution that the scientists at Geneva have made across the years is impossible to measure.

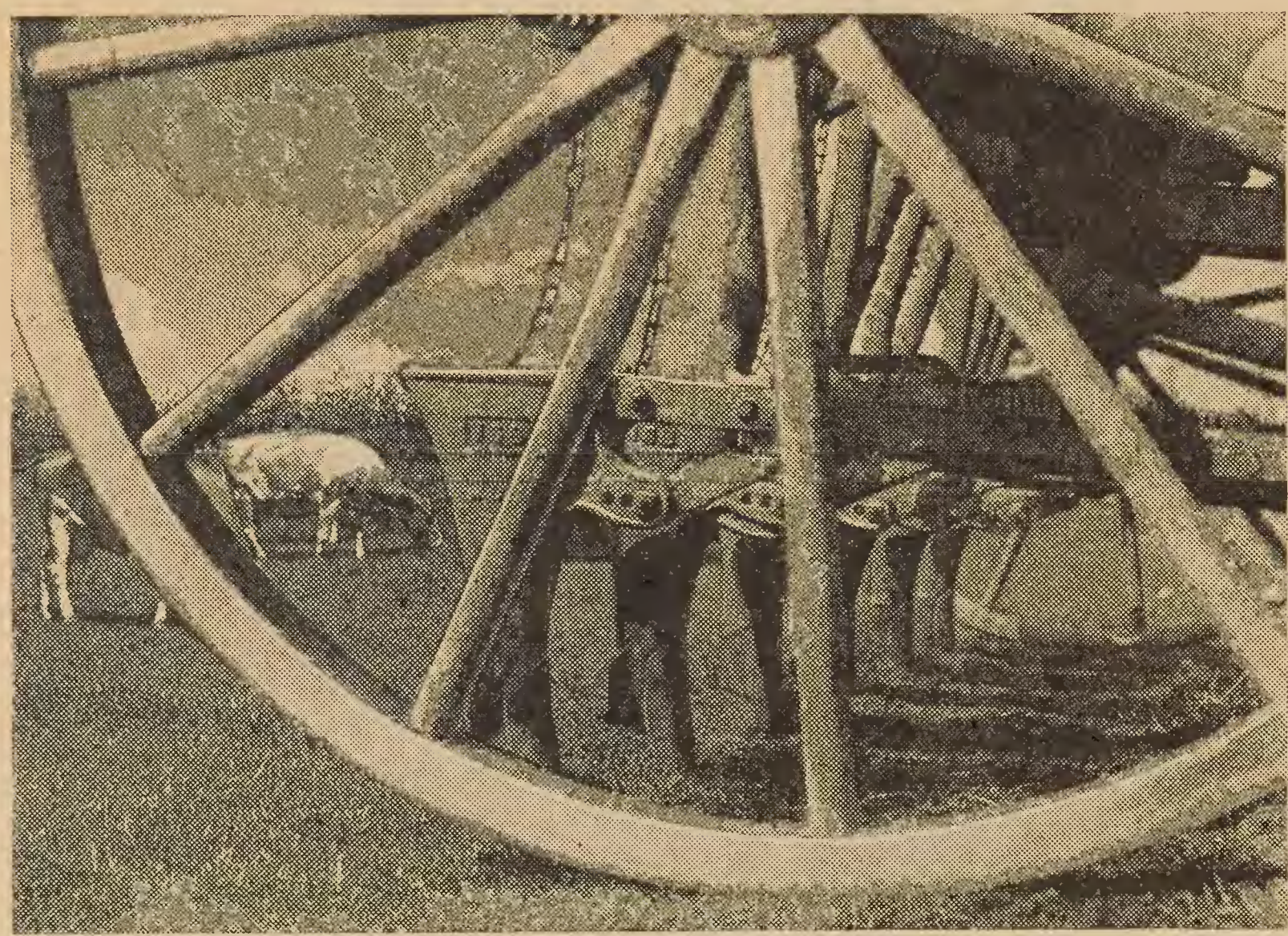
In addition to the work being done at Geneva there are various field stations or laboratories in different parts of the state under the supervision of the Station. These include the vineyard laboratory at Fredonia, the Hudson Valley fruit investigations at Poughkeepsie and Claverack, and the Long Island vegetable research farm at Riverhead. Since 1923 the Geneva station has been a part of Cornell University, and therefore the investigations and research work over the entire state all fit into a common program for the promotion and welfare of agriculture.

Peas Must be Rotated

Our party was met by Director A. J. Heinicke, and we immediately began our tour of the Station grounds, visiting first the vegetable disease investigations under the direction of Professor O. A. Reinking and Dr. W. T. Schroeder. As most vegetable men know, root rot is one of the worst diseases attacking peas. Geneva has found that it is impossible to replant peas on the same ground without danger of loss of the entire crop from root rot, and that the only safe rule is never to plant peas oftener than one year in five on the same ground. What a good argument that is in favor of the suggestion that I have been making for years to farm gardeners to rotate their garden spots! Village gardeners with only one piece of ground cannot do this, but most farmers can, thus avoiding not only the (*Please Turn to Page* **3**)

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Gran-Phosphate Grows Grass...

Apply Gran-Phosphate to pastures this fall to encourage growth of clovers and grasses and develop better root systems which help the plants stand dry weather better

SEPTEMBER top dressing of pastures gets the Gran-Phosphate down ahead of the fall rains and winter snows, which help take the phosphoric acid down to the roots of the plants. This plant food next spring gives the legumes and grasses a good start—ahead of the weeds—and provides a longer season of good grazing next summer.

It takes about 150 to 200 pounds of 20% superphosphate per acre per year to furnish all the phosphoric acid required by a high yielding permanent pasture. It's better to start with a rather heavy application and repeat it every three to five years.

For example, spread 600 to 800 pounds of superphosphate per acre this fall on a-quarter to a-third of your best pasture land. In three or four years you will cover all the permanent pasture you need with superphosphate. Plan to have about one acre per cow of fertilized pasture at the end of this time.

Many of the pasture grasses and practically all legumes need lime. It's best to have your county agent make a soil test of the pasture land you're going to improve. Follow his recommendations regarding lime.

G.L.F. Service Agencies can usually furnish Gran-Phosphate and lime more promptly in the fall than in the spring, and if you have the time it's a good chance to get the job out of the way.

NEWS NOTES

GENERAL MANAGER RETURNS

Friday morning, September 1, 1944 found General Manager James A. McConnell back at his desk again after an absence of more than four months. Tanned and toughened by a summer of hard work on his Mansfield, Pennsylvania, farm, Mr. McConnell looked fully equal to the task of picking up the managerial reins of G.L.F.

"I know," said President Frank M. Smith, "that every G.L.F. director, committeeman, and employee, and every one of the thousands of G.L.F. patrons who think of Jim McConnell as a personal friend, are just as pleased as I am at his return to health and to his job. G.L.F. will benefit from his wise counsel and strong leadership in the difficult period of readjustment we are about to enter.

"I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and that of the Board to the Management Committee (E. V. Underwood, T. E. Milliman, C. N. Silcox) for the splendid job they have done in keeping this cooperative on an even keel and moving forward during Mr. McConnell's absence."

☆ ☆ ☆

DON'T OVERLOAD TIRES

Any farmer or other truck operator who overloads his tires as much as 30%, reduces the life expectancy of his tires by at least two-thirds. To put it in another way—with a 30% overload, truck tires today will average only one-third of normal service.

That is the latest information from the War Production Board after a series of tests by the Government's San Antonio, Texas, Tire Test Fleet.

Comparative tests included a total of 148 tires, of various makes, run at various speeds. Three popular sizes of truck tires were used—7.00-20 10 ply; 9.00-20 10 ply and 11.00-20 12 ply.

While the loss in tread wear was only 16%, the loss in durability—blowouts, separation of sidewalls, etc.—averaged 66% when the tires were overloaded by 30%.

☆ ☆ ☆

KILL THOSE HEN LICE

At least once a month it's a good idea to check over the poultry flock for *poultry lice*. They're small, brownish-colored insects, about pinhead in size, usually found in the fluff of feathers covering the abdomen.

Several things will work against poultry lice, but probably the simplest and most fool-proof is a product like *G.L.F. Roost Paint*. Apply it to the perches an hour before the birds go to roost. Paint on a thin film of G.L.F. Roost Paint with a brush, or you can use an oil can to put drops of the Roost Paint about every inch-and-a-half across the perches.

Fumes from the Roost Paint kill the lice when the birds go to roost. Don't apply the Roost Paint too heavily—the fumes may bother the birds.

85% Farmer Business

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES 2.

The whole idea of a farm cooperative is that a bunch of farmers set up an organization to do a job for them. Naturally, people who are not farmers sometimes want to use the services of the cooperative. To keep non-farmer use within bounds, and to make sure that the cooperative stays on the job for farmers, it is a recognized principle of farmer cooperation—written into the laws of the land—that an agricultural cooperative must do at least 85% of its business with farmers.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—* OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Interesting Doings at the Geneva Experiment Station

(*Continued from Page* 1)

root rot fungi of peas but dozens of other diseases and weed pests that live over on old garden spots.

Suckerless Sweet Corn

Professor C. B. Sayre and Dr. J. I. Shafer called our attention to some interesting sweet corn breeding trials, including the effect of various fertilizer ratios and the effect of different ways of placing fertilizer on tomatoes. There was one test trying to grow single stalks of sweet corn without suckers. Many growers spend time desuckering sweet corn, but the opinion of the scientists seems to be that it not only doesn't pay for the labor but may actually injure the corn. This year my own Golden Cross sweet corn was from one to two feet shorter than usual, and that has been a quite general experience this year. I asked a scientist if this might not be due to the fact that Golden Cross is a hybrid. He said no, that it was due to the dry weather.

More sweet corn stands are lost or are poor than farmers realize because the seed is not treated. Seed treatment costs little and is cheap insurance.

Fighting the Corn Borer

I raised the question with the vegetable research men as to the great menace of the cornborer and the ear worm. The ear worm can be controlled by the application of a chemical into the silk of each ear, but obviously that is an expensive method. There has been no universal remedy yet found for the cornborer, but certain chemicals have been used successfully by commercial corn growers, and other chemicals are being studied which appear even more encouraging. The scientists believe that the most satisfactory control of these pests may be in resistant strains. New resistant strains are greatly to be desired, but not yet available, and in the meantime, control with insecticides is being pushed.

How to Use Fertilizer

Both the farmers and the scientists are rapidly developing new knowledge on the amounts of fertilizer to use and the placement. Conclusions so far indicate that at least for some crops, including corn, more potash and nitrogen may be used profitably, and there is much evidence in support of using larger amounts of fertilizer if at least two different methods of application are used. There are three application possibilities: one is to broadcast and plow under; one is to sow fertilizer on the plow sole with a special distributor attached to the plow; and the other is to place it in bands along the row. Probably the two best methods where large amounts of fertilizer are used are at the plow sole, or part of it at the plow sole, with a later application in bands. Without doubt, farmers have lost millions of dollars in the past from the wrong use of fertilizer.

"Well, so long, Honey. I'll have to be going . . ."

Geneva has done much testing in the use of sprays on commercial tomatoes and has been trying to get a combination spray that would control the several different tomato diseases. I gathered that as a rule it doesn't pay to spray tomatoes unless indications are that disease is exceptionally bad.

Where Your Fertility Goes

One of the most striking effects I have ever seen from erosion was shown to us by Mr. E. A. Carleton. Two plots of ground, each one hundredth of an acre in size, on a gentle 5 per cent slope, were boarded off so that any wash off from either of them would come into the bottom of big tanks at the foot of the plots. One of these plots was bare and one was covered with beans rowed crosswise of the slope. The soil in each plot was of the Dunkirk type. The Geneva community had been fortunate the night before we were there in having a heavy rainstorm, resulting in a fall of rain on each plot of 2,220 pounds. The tank at the foot of the bare slope was full of heavy muddy water; the other had very little in it. The actual soil loss on the unplanted area was at the rate of 2½ tons per acre. On the planted area the erosion was only 8 pounds per acre.

I thought of the thousands of farmers who across the years have been drawing manure and spending millions of dollars in fertilizers to improve their farms while at the same time, because of erosion, the soil was going backwards faster than the farmers could improve it. I raised the question with Mr. Carleton about danger of erosion in fall plowing on a sidehill. He said that much of the erosion on fall plowed ground could be prevented if the furrows were stood up as straight as possible, leaving little ridges crosswise of the field, and of course if the land was not dragged in the fall. We know, of course, that contour plowing and strip farming are the real answers to the terrific loss of soil and fertility by wind and water erosion.

It Killed Bindweed

Another most interesting demonstration at Geneva was explained by Dr. H. B. Tukey. There was a large plot, possibly an acre or more, with apple seed stocks growing in rows. These seedlings had been so overrun with that miserable pest called bindweed that Dr. Tukey was considering plowing up the field to get rid of the bindweed. But fortunately he found a chemical spray, a hormone belonging to the same family as the hormones which are now used to spray apples in the fall to keep them on the trees. By the use of this spray he completely killed the bindweed without in any way injuring the apple stocks. Check rows where the spray was not used showed how thoroughly the spray had done the job.

Apples in Two Years

Dr. Tukey was also enthusiastic over the development of fruit trees, particularly apples. Several years ago the government placed a ban on the importation of root stocks from abroad. This led to an intensive study of root stocks in general and their relation to the resulting fruit tree. It has been found that a class of root stocks known as the Malling have a wide range of adaptation and possibilities. For example, some of these Malling stocks seem to be particularly adapted to low soil moisture, while others grow better on wet soils.

But more interesting still is the possibility from some of these root stocks

(*Continued on Page* 8)

The exclusive Ferguson Linkage System turns draft into more weight when more traction is needed.

ONLY THE FORD TRACTOR WITH FERGUSON SYSTEM GIVES YOU THIS ECONOMY...*TODAY!*

Perhaps your next job of plowing will be easy—a light tractor will do the job.

Maybe it will be hard... in this case you will need a heavy tractor.

Or, it might be fairly easy with a really tough spot coming up every few rods. Then, what kind of a tractor would be best?

Fortunately there is an answer to the correct amount of tractor weight for every kind of ground working tool in every kind of soil. That answer is the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System.

It is a light tractor weighing nearly one thousand pounds less than other full two-plow tractors. On most jobs, that is a thousand pounds less to burn fuel and to pack your soil.

What happens when you run up against a hard pull? Here is the surprising feature. This modern tractor *carries*, instead of merely pulling, plows and other ground implements. As ground tools start into denser soil the extra weight of that soil plus the greater resistance of the tools getting through it have the same effect as though wheel weights were being thrown on and off as the tractor makes its way across the field.

Thus, combined in this really modern tractor, are *all* the desirable features of both a light and a heavy tractor with none of the shortcomings of either.

The next time you are in town ask your Ferguson Dealer how it automatically changes its weight to suit the job and about the other features that make this tractor a revolutionary new kind of farming machine.

FORD FIGHTS for freedom

HARRY FERGUSON, INC.
Dearborn, Mich.

Ford Tractor FERGUSON SYSTEM

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE SHOULD STOP FIGHTING

A GROUP of business men whose names I have not been able to learn, have joined together in an organization known as the National Tax Equality Association, ostensibly to fight the so-called tax exemption of farm cooperatives, but many believe that the fight is really directed at the whole farm cooperative movement. In any case, this attack is ill-advised and a bad mistake. Fortunately, apparently only a small minority of business men are backing the National Tax Equality Association.

The fact is that farm cooperatives are not exempt from taxes. They pay taxes on any property that they own and on any commodity or service subject to tax which they buy. The bone of contention is the exemption of the savings and patronage refunds made by the cooperatives. The Tax Equality Association says that it is unfair to exempt these patronage refunds made by the cooperatives and at the same time tax the profits made by other corporations. For example, if a farmers' cooperative sells a ton of hay for a member or patron, any savings made in the marketing of that hay above the necessary cost of doing business must be returned to the farmers in the cooperative, and that saving is tax exempt. Also, if a cooperative can make a saving on some farm supply which it buys as the agent of its members or patrons, the patrons are entitled to that saving or refund, and such refunds are tax exempt. However, the patron must of course pay an income tax on the refunds that he receives from the cooperative. If you are my agent and I give you $10 with which to purchase an article and you can buy that article for $8, that $2 savings belongs to me and not to you, and you as my agent should not have to pay a tax on it. I am the one that pays the tax, just as the farmer pays a tax on the refund made through the efficient operation of his cooperative if his profits come into the income tax brackets.

Why Exempt Refunds

Business itself has always and still does enjoy plenty of tax exemption or other forms of government support. Here are a few of the many examples:

The cost plus substantial profits which war manufacturers have had now for years is nothing more nor less than a form of tax exemption. Protective tariff, which business in this country has nearly always enjoyed, is a form of government protection which amounts to a tax exemption. The national banks until recently have had government support and help, which adds up to the same thing; both savings banks and building and loan associations have tax exempt privileges.

There may be some cooperative associations, just as there is a small minority of business concerns, whose houses are not in order. Undoubtedly, also, there are some cooperative leaders who have been playing politics in order to get government privileges which they did not deserve. This kind time will take care of, and it is unfair and unwise to judge the cooperative movement by the few bad actors that are to be found in any business. It is possible also that in some cooperative set-ups there may be tax exemptions which are not fair. If so, these ought to be corrected. But that does not apply to tax exemptions made on savings brought about by cooperatives through efficient business organization, and if business forces the cooperatives to pay a tax on these refunds or savings, the cooperatives have but one alternative, and that is to give the patrons or members a lower sales price. Then there wouldn't be any savings to tax. So it would seem to be far better from the standpoint of competing business to keep prices on a uniform basis than to force the cooperatives into lowering their retail prices.

Lower Prices the Alternative

There is room for both the cooperative and the other corporate forms of doing business. Both are necessary; both are good. One keeps the other on its toes. The competition prevents either from gaining a monopoly in any branch of the farm business, which would be disastrous from the farmer's standpoint. The constructive way is for both the cooperative and business leaders to stop wasting their time shooting at each other and to concentrate on doing a better job for their particular business. All business men may as well make up their minds, as a majority of them have, that cooperatives are here to stay, and that the job, therefore, is to adjust their own business and their own point of view to work with farmers and their organizations rather than against them.

Room for Both

There is a far bigger question at stake than this matter of tax exemption. Both farmers and other business men may as well conclude now that they must hang together or they will certainly hang separately. Business and agriculture have the alternatives of joining forces or having the politicians and the government, allied with organized labor, take over and operate the whole show. The business man and the farmer have far more in common than they have to fight about. Both own property, both are conservative, both hire help, believe in the profit system and the American way of business and of life. Therefore, it behooves them to try to understand each other and work out their minor problems, or else lose their major battles.

Must Hang Together

A BAD DROUTH

I CAN REMEMBER few times in my life when the weather has been drier than it has been this summer. With the exception of one light rain and some scattered light showers, we have had practically no rain since June 25. However, some sections have had more showers than others, with the result that crops are spotty, and while there are many local exceptions the average yields will not be too bad.

DO ORANGES COMPETE WITH APPLES?

WHEN I was a small boy, Mother would bring home one or two oranges at Christmas time, dividing them among a large family so that each member got only a small piece. Nothing that I have had since has tasted better to me.

The growth of the citrus fruit industry, aided by strong farmers' cooperative sales organizations, has made it possible for us to eat oranges as often as we do apples. The result is that many apple growers believe that oranges and grapefruit are lowering the consumption of apples and decreasing apple prices. W. E. Black reports in the June issue of Farm Economics, published at the New York State College of Agriculture, that a study of consumer buying indicates that there is no great competition between apples and citrus fruits. After similar study, M. D. Woodin in 1941 reached the same conclusion.

The factor that does make a difference in consumption of both apples and oranges is the income of the family. When there is money, the consumer buys plenty of all kinds of fruit.

THOSE DARNED RATS AGAIN!

1. If rats are never seen but rat signs are visible, you have anywhere from 1 to 100 rats.
2. If rats are seen occasionally at night, you have between 100 and 500 rats.
3. If rats are seen every night and occasionally during the day, the total rats may range from 500 to 1000.

As you know, *American Agriculturist*, in cooperation with nearly all of the farm organizations and several feed manufacturers ran a continuous rat-killing contest all last summer and fall. As a result, thousands of rats were killed. But the trouble is that it must be a continuous fight. Rats, like rabbits, multiply very rapidly. One pair will populate a barn in a short time. It is said that three rats eat as much as two hens, besides the other damage they do. So keep after them.

Personally, I have about concluded that several good female barn cats make the best control. But continuous poisoning and trapping help. A summary of the best methods for eliminating rats can be attained free of charge by writing *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A TRUCK just dumped a load of dry, hardwood chunks near the cellar door. How good the heat from that wood will feel rising from our one-pipe furnace when the winds howl around the parsonage next winter!

To store up wood for winter is sensible, but in another matter we are not always so sensible. Scarcely a person escapes the cold, wintry blasts of suffering and sorrow. We observe the difficult and tragic experiences of other people, give sympathy and help, and then return to our tasks completely forgetting what may be in store for us!

That is good. We should not let our minds dwell on morbid, tragic possibilities. Yet neither should we so thoroughly dismiss them from our minds that we will be completely stunned and crushed as was the woman who, when a telegram stated that her husband had been killed in action, moaned: "Why, we never even considered the possibility of this happening to US!"

The wise person realizes that suffering and sorrow are probabilities and that if they are to be met triumphantly, the mind must be conditioned toward them. It is sensible to prepare ourselves now for the cold, wintry blasts of life which are ahead. The best way to be prepared is to day by day cultivate such faith that when sorrow and suffering come our hearts will be so warmed with peace and courage that we will be able to say, "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God!"—*The Country Parson.*

FINE TRIBUTE

THE THOUSANDS of friends of Carl E. Ladd, late Dean of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, were happy to know of the tribute paid to his memory recently in naming one of the Liberty ships after him.

The U. S. Maritime Commission confers on the 4-H clubs of each state the honor of naming a Liberty ship in recognition and commemoration of an outstanding farm leader who has faithfully served the young people of the state. The 4-H'ers of New York chose Carl Ladd.

The ship was launched in July at Panama City in Florida, and was christened by Mrs. Carl E. Ladd. Lieutenant Robert Ladd, one of Carl's sons, stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., attended the ceremony.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

Believe me, if all those adhering young charms
Which I view with admiring dismay,
Are going to rub off on the shoulders and arms
Of this suit which was cleaned just today,
Thou wilt still be admired with my usual zeal,
My sweetheart, my loved one, my own;
But I'll sternly repress the emotions I feel
And love you, but leave you alone.
It is not that thy beauty is any the less,
Nor thy cheeks unaccustomedly gay;
They are lovely indeed, as I gladly confess,
And I think I should leave them that way.
For the bloom of your youth isn't on very tight,
And the powder rubs off of your nose,
So my love is platonic, my dear, for tonight,
Since these are my very best clothes.

—ANONYMOUS.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 18. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Obm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

A Visit About Parties and Politics

By E. R. Eastman

WHEN YOU VOTE for either the straight Democratic or Republican ticket this fall, don't fool yourself into thinking that you are supporting the principles for which your party has always stood.

The Democratic Party has degenerated into the New Deal, which has violated almost every democratic principle which for generations has been the pride of the Party. Not much more can be said for the Republican leadership, which has gone citified and pretty much deserted the farmers whose fathers founded the Party.

New Dealers are long on lip service to the great leaders of the Democratic Party like Thomas Jefferson, Grover Cleveland, and Woodrow Wilson. The big dinners that are held yearly by the New Dealers in honor of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson where funds are collected to promote the New Deal party, must make those grand old statesmen turn over in their graves. But one doesn't have to go back into history to find Democratic leaders who would disagree with New Deal policies. There are scores of great Democrats right now, both in Washington and in the states, who cannot stomach any more violations of Democratic principles by the New Deal and who are on the point of open revolt or are already on record in emphatic disapproval of New Deal policies.

This is the first of a series of very frank discussions by Mr. Eastman on political situations and the violation of American principles.

Great Democrats Believed in Thrift

Take the policy of New Deal spending. Jefferson was a man of great simplicity, who believed most emphatically in thrift, both personally and for the nation. Cleveland was noted for being one of the most economical Presidents the nation ever had. Wilson ran a world war for a fraction of what the present war is costing, even taking into consideration that this is a larger war.

Long before this War, Senator Harry Byrd, great Democrat of Virginia, began pointing out the extravagant policy of the New Deal and how it would eventually plunge the nation into financial ruin. Writing on this subject in July of this year, Phelps Adams said:

"In the eight peace-time years of the New Deal Administration it developed a degree of proficiency in spending, taxing and borrowing that is unequalled. In these peace-time years the New Deal managed to out-spend the first 27 administrations of the United States, and to out-borrow all 30 of them. By way of comparison, it is interesting to know that wartime President Woodrow Wilson in eight years collected 24 billion dollars and spent 47 billion, while the New Deal collected 40 billion dollars and spent 67½ billion in its peace-time years."

Before the war, taxes prolonged the depression, held down business, kept millions out of work, and caused fear and lack of confidence on the part of business and industry. It doesn't take much imagination to see what the cost of "the lengthening shadow of government" will do *after the war* to business, to private initiative, and to individuals, especially farmers.

Democrats Always Opposed Centralization

You lifelong Democrats need not be reminded that it was your Party that up to the time of the New Deal stood like the Rock of Gibraltar for states' rights and local control as opposed to centralization of government and bureaucracy. The Constitution of the United States names specifically the powers which shall be exercised by the United States; the rest of the powers, comprising the great majority of rights and privileges, are reserved to the states and the communities. Up to the time of the New Deal, the Democratic Party defended these local control principles set forth in the Constitution. But the New Deal has grossly violated them by a centralization of power which rivals the autocracy of any European government and by the largest bureaucracy in the history of any

(*Continued on Page* 19)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IT'S ALWAYS in the early fall that I hear nature's loudest call, I like to sit beside the crick and never do a single lick, I rest down there where all is still and I am hid behind the hill where Jane Mirandy can not see and come out there a-nagging me. The heat of summer's mostly gone, the weather's right to make me yawn, and presently I fall asleep till evening shadows start to creep; the cool breeze carries just a hint that soon the leaves will start to tint, soon winter's breath will come around and frost will be upon the ground. But now the climate is just right to sharpen up my appetite and give me one more chance to lay outside and watch the squirrels play. But if we have September rain, you still will not hear me complain, I simply move my place of rest into a dry and cozy nest beneath the barn roof where the hay affords an easy place to lay; the sound of raindrops sings a song, it isn't ever very long before my eyelids start to close and I am lost in sweet repose. No matter if it's rain or shine, throughout the year my soul will pine until I see September come to wind up summer's work, by gum.

"What is a balanced feed?"

ANSWER: A feed that is complete in itself—with all essential ingredients.

VITAMIN D

The ingredient your birds need for sound growth, good egg production, shell texture and hatchability.

THERE are many methods of feeding chickens—but whatever the system you use, it is essential that your flock is supplied with adequate quantities of all the nutritional elements they need. A balanced feed provides these. Feed manufacturers have developed the science of building such feeds—and despite wartime scarcities, have made it possible for poultry growers to keep their birds on a balanced diet.

Vitamin D is one of the vital nutritional elements needed to raise sturdy chicks, and to get good egg production. It is essential for preventing rickets, for satisfactory hatchability, and for producing eggs with strong shell texture. It is a basically important ingredient in every stage of poultry production—for starting, growing, laying and breeding.

USE FEEDS FORTIFIED WITH

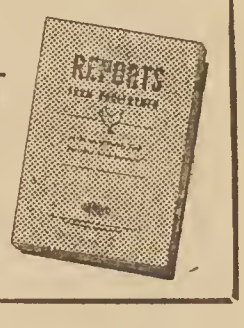
DU PONT "DELSTEROL"

The Scientific Source of Vitamin D Always Uniform—Always Dependable

The development of "Delsterol" by Du Pont has provided the poultry industry with a source of Vitamin D which is controlled and produced with scientific exactness. Feed manufacturers who use "Delsterol" to supply the Vitamin D factor give poultry producers unexcelled protection against Vitamin D deficiency.

The result of 10 years' research, "Delsterol" has been constantly available all during the years of war emergency. Based on a new scientific principle, it is made by irradiating selected animal sterols (chemical substances) with ultra-violet light. Its efficacy and dependability are assured by laboratory testing. Highly concentrated and exceptionally stable, it has many features important both to the feed manufacturer and to the poultry raiser. Having a dry powder carrier, it permits thorough and accurate dispersion throughout the feed—thus assuring the entire flock of adequate amounts of Vitamin D. "Delsterol" will not congeal in cold weather, nor impart "off" tastes or odors.

"Reports from Poultrymen" is a booklet of experiences of leading growers who have been feeding mashes fortified with "Delsterol." For free copy, write Du Pont, Dept. AA-49, Room 8545 Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Del.



DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DELSTEROL*

(DU PONT VITAMIN D)

HELPS BUILD BETTER BIRDS

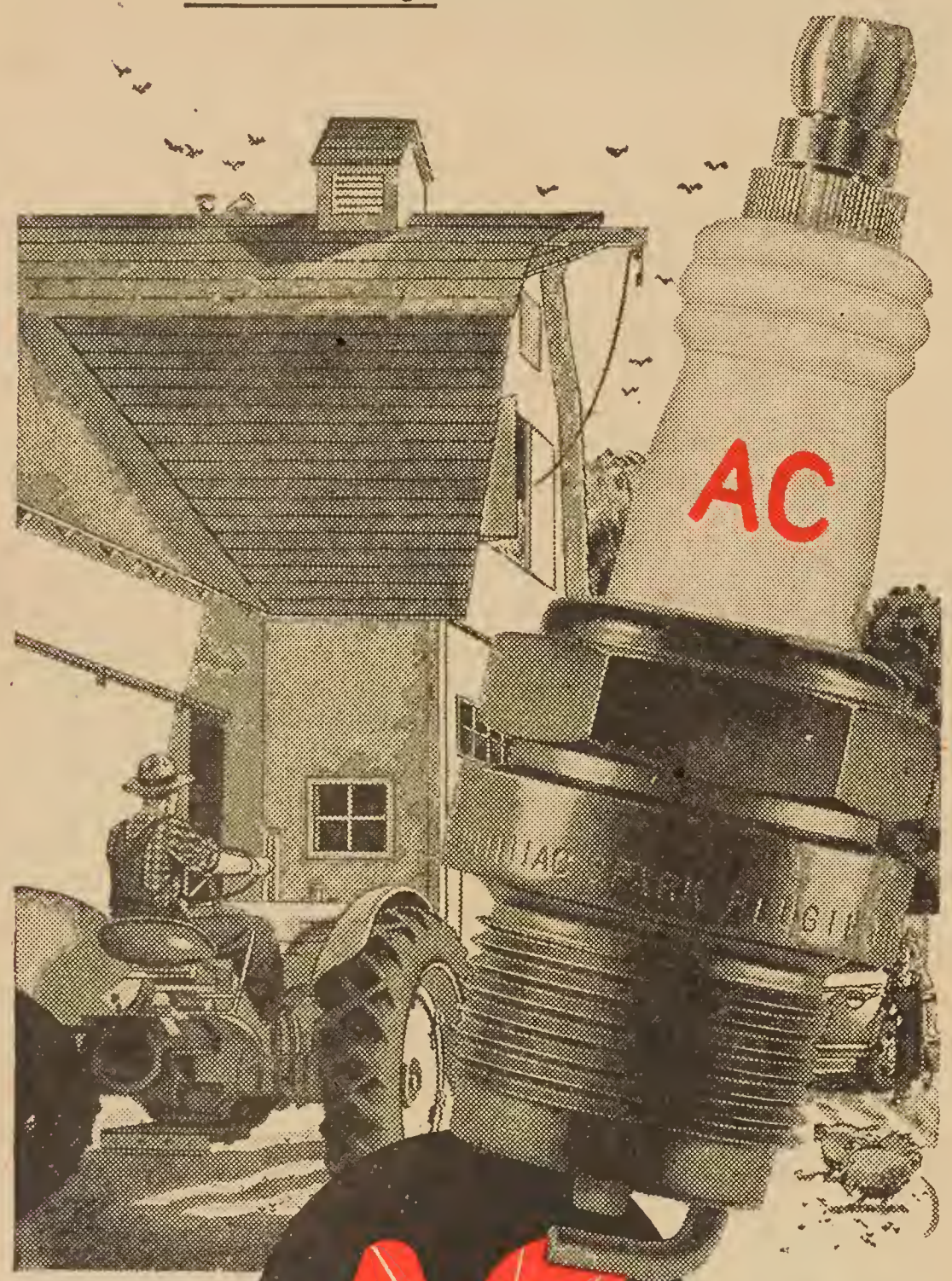
LOOK for the words **"D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL (VITAMIN D)** on poultry feed bags or tags

*Delsterol—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

Proper spark plug *care,* and use of the correct plug *type,* have a direct effect on tractor power. Dirty or worn plugs, and plugs of the wrong Heat Range, clip power output and cut drawbar pull. (They also waste a substantial percentage of the fuel used.)

Your tractor, consequently, will do more work—do it better—do it cheaper, if you follow these simple rules:

1. *Have the plugs cleaned and adjusted every time you change engine oil.*
2. *Replace worn plugs, promptly, with AC's of the correct Heat Range.*



AC SPARK PLUGS

CLEAN PLUGS SAVE UP TO ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE IN TEN

BRING YOUR SOLDIER BACK SOONER • BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND

Mowing Away Hay The Easy Way

By Paul R. Hoff

MOWING away hay is not the task it used to be for a small group of farmers in Genesee and Livingston Counties, in western New York. It is not uncommon for these men to put hay into the mow for half a day at a time without even being in the mow. Wind, which the dictionary says is air in motion, is the secret of their method of eliminating hard work.

The idea started three years ago with A. I. MacDuffie, near Pavilion Center. While he was using an old threshing machine to blow combined straw into a mow, he wondered why hay couldn't be mowed away with a blower. Not knowing how palatable the livestock might find hay that had been put through a blower, he filled only one bay of his barn that way. When the hay was fed, the stock ate the blown hay as readily as they ate the other. Since then all of Mr. MacDuffie's hay has gone into the mow through the blower.

Sells Readily

Hay that is mowed away with a blower is more broken up than is hay put into the mow with a fork. All of the men who are using a blower agree that the hay that has been blown into the mow does not look as good as does long unbroken hay. However they report that livestock clean it up just as well. One of the men who is using a blower for the first time this year bales and sells a part of his hay. Fearing that he might not get the top price that he has been receiving, he consulted his hay buyer before he went "whole hog" with the blower. The buyer reported that in his estimation, the hay was as good as any he had purchased from this farm.

The following year, Irving Smith who lives near Greigsville in Livingston County heard of the MacDuffie system of mowing away hay and decided to try it. He found an old threshing machine, and dismantled it to use the blower, the blower housing and the stacker pipe. This much of the old machine he mounted on a pair of skids and set it on the barn floor with the stacker pipe pointing up into the mow. He operates the blower with a two plow tractor, with the throttle nearly wide open.

A Small "Crew"

The hay crew on the Smith farm is one man on the buck rake and two men to pitch into the blower. The two men at the blower can just about clean up the hay between buck rake loads, but one man alone cannot keep ahead. Over one hundred acres of hay has been put up in the last two years and according to Mr. Smith, it has been the easiest haying he has ever done.

Another second year user is Ward Crowfoot, near Pavilion Center. This year Mr. Crowfoot harvested his hay alone, with the help of his blower and his buck rake. His method was to bring in several buck rake loads and fill up his barn floor. After the floor was full, he pitched the hay into the blower and then went back for more hay with the buck rake. He estimated that his hay harvesting was as fast and with less effort than if he had a couple of extra men.

Hans Weinert and his brother Oscar rebuilt the windstacker part of an old threshing machine in readiness for haying this year. The results exceeded their expectations. Both men are around the 50 year mark and they are operating their own farms without additional help. All the hay for the two dairy farms was put up with one blower and one buck rake. Mr. Weinert was pretty sure that the buck rake and the blower saved 80 per cent of the labor formerly required for haying. He also estimated that there was a lot more hay in the mow, perhaps as much as 50 per cent more.

Building a Stack

The Broadbook farm near South Byron in Genesee County is another first time user this year. This farm is operated by a father and son who were up against the problem of finding extra help for hay harvest. During two weeks of rain at the beginning of the haying season, they heard that the Weinerts were building a blower to put hay into the mow. After thinking it over, they decided the idea might work and they began tearing down an old threshing machine for the wind stacker parts. The blower was completed by the time the two weeks old hay was dry and the first job for the blower was to build a stack of the hay that had been damaged by the rain. The father and son built a fifteen ton stack in ten hours with their blower and buck rake and decided that haying this year was going to be the easiest they had ever experienced. The dry hay that went into the barn was easier to put through the blower than the tough hay that was stacked. The tough hay had to be fed through the blower carefully. With most outfits, it is nearly impossible to plug the blower if the hay is dry.

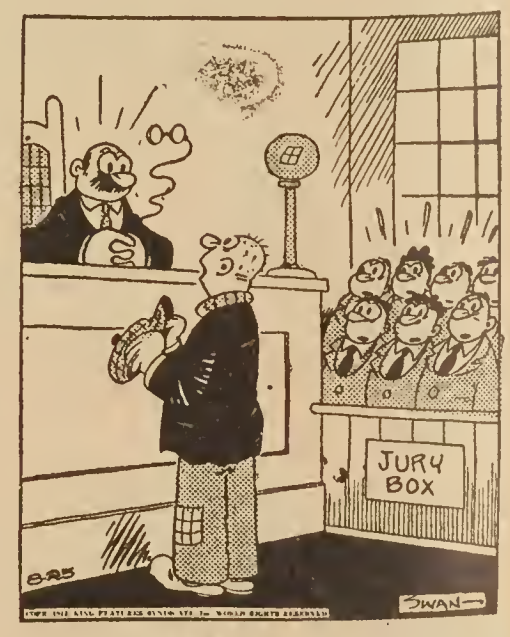
The combination of buck rake and blower has greatly reduced the time required for making hay. Hay is not touched with a hand fork until it is pitched into the blower, and even there, the work is easy because the hay is not raised, but merely pushed into the blower housing. Very little work is required in the mow. Some of the blower users can direct the stacker head to blow hay into every corner of the mow. When this is possible, the mow can be filled without using a fork. Other men report that they may spend fifteen minutes each half day dressing the sides of the mow.

—A. A.—

"STICK-ON" SPRAYS

Some interesting results have come from an experiment at the Rhode Island Experiment Station where McIntosh trees were sprayed with a hormone spray to prevent pre-harvest drop. The fruit was harvested 8 days after treatment. During the 8 days, individual apples increased in size an average of 7.28%. At the time the spray was put on, the apples averaged 68% of the surface colored. At the end of 8 days, an average of 79% of the surface was colored.

An additional advantage of this spray is the saving of a considerable volume of the crop which otherwise would drop and, because of bruising, be wasted or sold at a reduced price.



"I'm acquitted? Does that mean I gotta give the watch back?"

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9′ x 7′, $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW
350 Cuts a Minute

OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW
Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.
FREE BOOK and Price List
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D2131 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae
• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.
ABORTION Vaccine — govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Write for free literature —sent on request.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. A, Kansas City 15, Mo.
MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

A good pasture fence holds a lesson on tractor care

YOU know what a herd of loose cows can do to a field of ripe corn! A husky pasture fence is the ounce of prevention that keeps them where they belong—and saves tons of loss.

Are you taking the same sensible steps to guard your *tractor?* If you fence it off from WEAR, you're not likely to be having breakdowns that could cost you a crop. Especially today, with repair parts hard to get, and the few available tractor mechanics overloaded with work.

Get started using Veedol Tractor Oil. Learn why thousands of hustling farmers swear by Veedol Tractor Oil's ability to fight wear and reduce engine heat. Learn why Veedol can keep tractors rolling through the longest, toughest hours of punishment you can dish out.

Maybe *this* will give you an idea about Veedol: ordinary tractor oils are changed every 60 or 70 hours. Veedol Tractor Oil is good for *twice* as long—and gives unfailing protection every second of the time!

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains

32 ounces of Prevention

STORM WARNING!

Another Farm Land Boom Has Started

THE PRICE OF FARM LAND is going up—fast. In the year that ended March 1, 1944, it increased faster than in any year during this war or World War I.

The volume of sales of farm land is going up—fast. In the year ending March 1, 1944, it was the highest on record, 20 percent higher than the previous year.

Recently the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank found that the value of farm lands in the five states it serves has increased an average of 49 percent above "normal" value. The better farms in Illinois and Indiana showed an increase of 63 percent.

These facts are important to every farmer and to every business—such as our Company—which serves the farmer. They are storm warnings, indications that the much discussed boom in farm lands is past the "maybe" stage. The boom *has started.*

This boom is spotty, as yet. Land prices have gone up faster in some places than others. The influence of city buyers and speculative buyers is felt more in some regions than in others. The boom has not yet gotten out of hand. *But it may.* And if it does, farmers who buy land on thin equities and farmers who buy land at inflated prices are likely to get hurt.

The Harvester Company and other companies serving the farmer have two interests at stake in this—one sentimental and one business. We have millions of farmer friends and customers. We don't want to see any of them get hurt. We do want to see them prosperous, both now and later. That's the sentimental interest. If any large number of farmers are in financial trouble, our business will suffer, too. That's the business interest.

So we would make three suggestions to our farmer friends who are considering buying land:

- **BE SURE** *the price you pay will let you earn a profit on your investment under normal postwar conditions.*
- **BE SURE** *you establish a large enough equity to make you a real owner.*
- **BE SURE** *the land you buy does not enlarge your operations beyond the point of greatest efficiency.*

If you can't be sure of all these factors—well, War Bonds are a fine, safe investment, and there will still be land for sale after the war.

All of the information contained in this advertisement is based on a booklet about the economics of current farm land values, published by the International Harvester Company. Farmers, bankers, and others interested in this subject may obtain copies by writing the Consumer Relations Department, International Harvester Company, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

The Question Box

"STICK-ON" SPRAY

How can I figure when to apply a spray to prevent McIntosh apples from dropping, and for how long a time is the spray effective after it is put on? How much spray is needed per tree?

A hormone spray to keep apples on the tree is usually applied just as good apples of a commercial variety begin to drop. If the spray is put on thoroughly, this will control the drop on McIntosh apples for 10 to 12 days. The amount that is needed depends on the size of the crop. One recommendation is to use from 1 gal. to 1¼ gals. of spray for each bushel of fruit that you think the tree will yield.

* * *

CRACKED CABBAGES

Some of the cabbages in my garden are cracking open. What causes this, and what can I do about it?

Cracking is just a symptom that the cabbages are over-mature. The only ways you could stop it would be to harvest the cabbages now or give each head enough of a pull so that some of the roots are torn off.

* * *

COMBINING "SOYS"

Can soy beans be harvested satisfactorily with a combine?

Soy beans can be satisfactorily harvested with a combine, but they need to be a little riper than if you were going to harvest them with a binder. Usually, to prevent splitting a lot of the beans, the speed of the cylinder has to be reduced and some of the concaves removed.

* * *

CORN SMUT

What causes smut in sweet corn? I have good corn, clean and free from ear worms and borers, but it has a lot of smut. I have wondered whether the seed carried this disease.

Sweet corn smut is not carried by the seed. It lives over in the soil and is carried to some extent by the wind. The amount of the disease seems to vary in different seasons, and is probably affected by the weather. It would be good business to cut out and destroy any smut you find. There is no reason why you should not use affected ears by cutting off the parts that are smutted. These are not poisonous.

* * *

PRUNE IN SPRING

The canes of the red raspberries in my garden are 6 or 7 feet tall. Should I cut them back this fall?

It is a better idea to leave these until spring. You may have some winter-killing, and you can tell better how much pruning to do at that time. In the spring I would cut all the canes back to about 4 feet in height.

* * *

SILAGE WEIGHT

How much difference will there be in the weight of silage at different depths?

One test showed that a cubic foot of silage near the top of a 30-foot silo weighed 33 lbs., and that a cubic foot at the bottom weighed 43 lbs.

* * *

POISONING MICE

How is zinc phosphide used to poison mice in the orchard?

Apples or carrots can be cut into ½-inch cubes and used for bait. You can put a 2-inch layer of the cubes in an enameled pan and sift the poison over them as you stir it. Zinc phosphide usually comes in shaker top cans. One ounce of this material is enough for 10 quarts of bait. Do not handle this poison bait with your hands, but instead handle it with an ice pick. To be most effective, the baits are put in runways or under cover of some sort, both to make them effective and to keep them away from other animals and birds. A good rule is to use three or four baits around the tree and one every 10 feet between the rows. You will get best results from putting out fresh bait every day.

AT THE GENEVA EXPERIMENT STATION

(*Continued from Page* 3)

of producing dwarf and semi-dwarf trees which can be easily pruned and sprayed and which come into bearing in a very short period. We saw many dwarf trees in the Geneva orchards on a Malling IX root stock loaded with apples of different varieties. Some of these trees were only two years old.

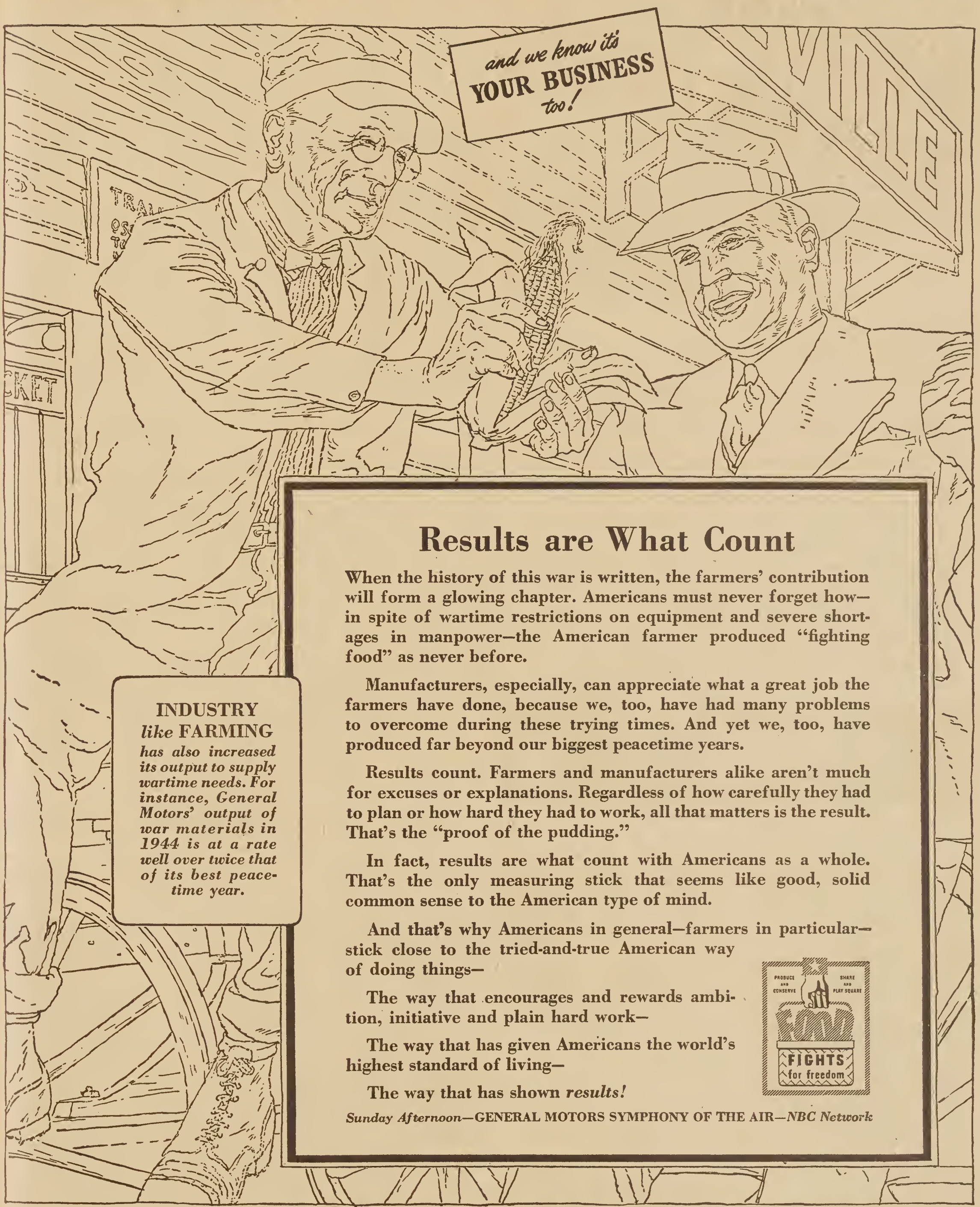
These dwarfs are particularly adapted to the gardener and the general farmer who want apples for home use but don't want to wait too long. The trees are no larger than a small sour cherry tree, so they can be easily sprayed with garden equipment and easily pruned and harvested. The semi-dwarf trees also have commercial possibilities. Eventually I plan to have some of this dwarf stock, not only apples but possibly peaches and pears, but we will have to wait awhile for further experimenting, and until there is a larger supply so that they can be purchased.

Geneva's Great Fruit Record

Geneva has always been particularly noted for its work with all kinds of fruits. Dr. Heinicke, the present Director, has an international reputation as a pomologist. Many of the best varieties of apples, grapes and other fruits that we are eating today were discovered and developed at the Geneva station. A recent report on the fruit experiments and tests at Geneva shows that on the Station grounds are being tested and studied 514 varieties of apples, 206 of pears, 146 of peaches, 100 of plums, 102 of sweet cherries, 83 of sour cherries, 456 of grapes (the work Geneva has done with grapes is particularly outstanding), 128 of raspberries, 98 of strawberries, and a miscellaneous lot of currants, gooseberries, blackberries, blueberries, elderberries, and nuts. Hundreds of varieties have been tested and found wanting, and a few of the best have survived to make up much of the commercial plantings all over the state and country.

Of course, one could spend weeks studying the work that is being done at Geneva or at any of the state colleges, and whole libraries could be written on the subject. All I can give you here is just a glimpse of a few of the hundreds of interesting tests and experiments which are going forward all the time. But this brief review of just a few of the high points emphasizes again the statement I have often made that without our research scientists, farmers would be driven out of business by bugs and insects, nor would they have the new varieties of fruit and crops which come from the plant breeding experiments of the research workers at Geneva, Cornell and other agricultural colleges and experiment stations throughout the country.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



Results are What Count

When the history of this war is written, the farmers' contribution will form a glowing chapter. Americans must never forget how—in spite of wartime restrictions on equipment and severe shortages in manpower—the American farmer produced "fighting food" as never before.

Manufacturers, especially, can appreciate what a great job the farmers have done, because we, too, have had many problems to overcome during these trying times. And yet we, too, have produced far beyond our biggest peacetime years.

Results count. Farmers and manufacturers alike aren't much for excuses or explanations. Regardless of how carefully they had to plan or how hard they had to work, all that matters is the result. That's the "proof of the pudding."

In fact, results are what count with Americans as a whole. That's the only measuring stick that seems like good, solid common sense to the American type of mind.

And that's why Americans in general—farmers in particular—stick close to the tried-and-true American way of doing things—

The way that encourages and rewards ambition, initiative and plain hard work—

The way that has given Americans the world's highest standard of living—

The way that has shown *results!*

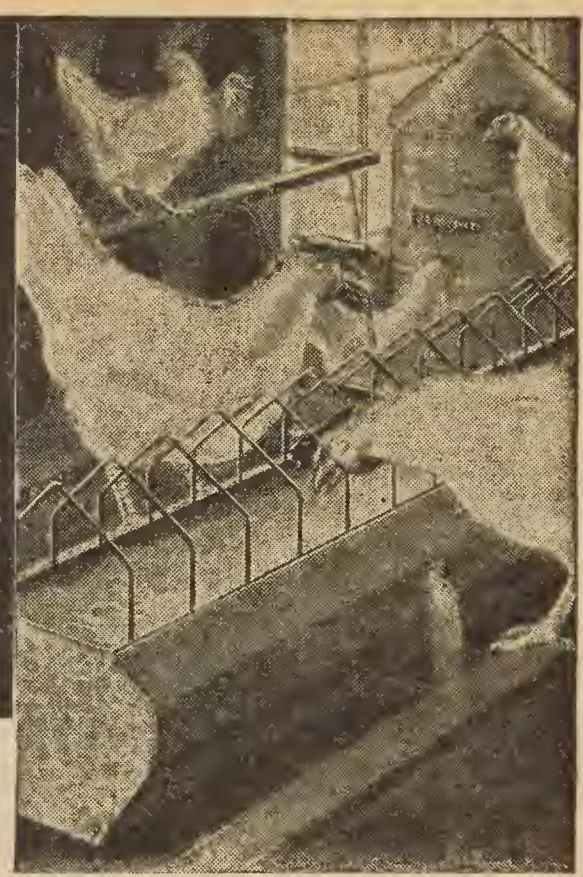
Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—*NBC Network*

INDUSTRY
***like* FARMING**
has also increased its output to supply wartime needs. For instance, General Motors' output of war materials in 1944 is at a rate well over twice that of its best peacetime year.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

Feed 'em Better with LESS FEED!



It's characteristic of poultry to bill out feed from a feeder. You've seen them do it many times. Fouled in the litter most of this feed is wasted. The tumbled sides of a Jamesway Feeder prevent this waste — save feed, as much as one bag in every five.

Likewise, your birds get fresher feed. Because of the sloping sides, feed doesn't lodge in corners to become old and stale.

Better Poultry—Less Work

The entire line of Jamesway Poultry Equipment is designed to give you better results with less work. With Jamesway Housing you handle more birds in a given space. Easier-to-clean nests assure healthier flocks, fewer losses, faster gains. Jamesway Brooders make for hardier chicks, better feathering. Waterers of heavier galvanized metal are more rust resistant, last longer.

Save Feed, Time, and Labor

Each year, more than 50,000 farmers find that it pays to go Jamesway all the way. You will too. In the hog lot, Jamesway speeds animals to market faster and saves feed. In the barn it increases milk production 5 to 10 per cent, cuts chore time —often in half or more—keeps cows more comfortable.

Check with your Jamesway dealer. He may have on hand or can get for you some of the equipment you need now.

Write us for special folders on poultry, barn, and hog equipment.

JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG-944
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin
Elmira, New York Oakland, California

Coming to
PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

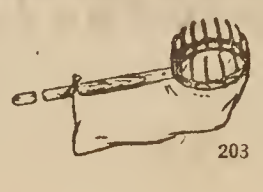
PEACH APPLE TREES 9c AND UP
Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 7c. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 20c. Catalog free.
TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 11, CLEVELAND, TENN.

FOR SAFER LAYING HOUSES

That big job your layers have to do requires *proper sanitation.* So after cleaning up thoroughly—refuse, litter and dirt—and scrubbing, be sure also to *disinfect* with Par-O-San. On proper contact, *Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs (spore bearing organisms excluded).* Used as directed, it *won't harm birds* or equipment. Stainless. Economical. *Pleasant odor.* Get Par-O-San at hatcheries, feed, drug, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S PAR-O-SAN
DEPENDABLE *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT



FRUIT PICKER
Gets fruits hard to reach without climbing trees or slippery ladders. Saves time. $1.25.
SCHAEFER MFG. CO.
203 E. Berry, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

HOMES FOR HENS

By L. E. Weaver

HUNDREDS of dairy barns and other farm buildings have been remodeled into excellent homes for laying hens. On hundreds of other farms new houses have been built for poultry. Where an idle building is available and in reasonably good condition it is considerably cheaper as a rule to remodel than to build new.

L. E. WEAVER

Less lumber and other material will be needed. One big advantage in building new, however, is that the arrangement of roosts, nests, stairs, doors, windows, feed room, and water lines can be planned on paper in advance. This allows a great future saving in labor if one is careful to have the fixtures located so as to save steps in feeding, watering, collecting eggs and cleaning out litter and manure.

Recently the great importance of shortening the chore route has been given a lot of attention. Studies by several institutions have revealed startling savings in steps and time that are possible through thoughtful planning of the interior of the laying house. Before starting on a job of building or of remodeling, one will do well to consult his state college poultry department on this point. It is too new to be found in bulletins.

New Houses

Plans for new houses are available from every state college in the Northeast. From the Cornell Department of Agricultural Engineering there are available the following plans:

20 x 20 shed-roof house for 100-125 hens
22 x 22 gable-roofed " " 120-160 "
30 x 60 trussed gable roof 375-500 "
(includes nesting closet and feed room)

Two story 30 x 60 house for 750-1000 hens.

(Pens 30 x 50, feed room in loft, egg room in small basement, nesting closets at the end.)

Two story 24 x 180 house for 2000 light breed birds.

(Pens 24 x 16-20 feet. May be built in sections as desired.)

The Connecticut 24 x 24 house is popular throughout the Northeast. It can be expanded to almost indefinite capacity by adding a second story and more sections. The Connecticut house has 4 inches of shavings or other loose insulation in the walls, and has a built-up roof which also is well insulated. Any poultry house so insulated is easily kept dry in cold weather as compared to the usual double-boarded-and-paper construction. Most people who have put in the thick insulation feel that the extra cost is more than repaid in steadier egg production, a drier house and cleaner eggs.

One has a choice of ventilating systems. Both the rafter and the slot systems require but little lumber, and that is a big advantage just now. For remodeled dairy barns and other structures with large pens the flue or chimney system has some advantages. The newest idea in poultry house ventilation is to use an exhaust fan to get the air out of the room, and to use the usual intakes to let it in. The success of fans apparently depends on using only a dust-proof motor built specially for this type of long-continued service.

General Construction Rules

For a flock of 500-600 build a single-story house. For flocks of 1000 birds or so a two-story building is less expensive per bird. Face narrow houses to the south. Houses more than 30 feet wide should run north and south with windows on the east and west. Roosts in such deep houses are placed in the middle of the room. Use double-sash windows so that the lower sashes may be raised 2-3 inches to form air-intakes. One square foot of window space is allowed for 20 square feet of floor area.

Use concrete for the ground floor, matched boards for upper floors. Make doors at least 3 feet wide. Avoid steep stairs with narrow treads. Before starting to build or remodel be sure to get the poultry housing bulletins from several state colleges in the Northeast and study them. Also visit a number of remodeled jobs and have the owner tell you what changes he would make if he were building again.

* * *

CHICKEN-HEARTED CHICKEN MEN

At a poultry culling meeting in Rensselaer County I asked my good friend Andy Danish to tell the group what ought to be done with the hen he had just been given. "Well," said Andy, as

(*Continued on Page* 16)

CONNECTICUT BOY RECEIVES NEPPCO PRIZE: (Left to right:) Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md.; Francis Lutwinas, Thompsonville, Conn.; Robert F. Thurrell, N. Wolfeboro, N. H. Francis is accepting the War Bond given to "The Best Vocational Poultry Boy in the Northeast" by the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. Robert Thurrell, retiring president of NEPPCO is presenting the bond while Harry Rieck, newly-elected president, looks on.

Growers Oppose Apple "Set-Aside" Idea

By L. B. Skeffington

APPLE GROWERS of Western New York do not believe a set-aside order is necessary to obtain sufficient apples for processing and have so advised the War Food Administration. It has been intimated there will be an order similar to last year's compelling growers to set aside all apples below Number 1 grade for the processors at minimum prices which in effect become ceiling prices. Growers at a meeting in Rochester called by Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, president of the State Horticultural Society, declared themselves in favor of "reflected prices"—or processors bidding on a basis that would reflect their own resale prices.

Growers feel that under a set-aside order with a fixed price they are more or less at the mercy of the processors, and that in order to move their apples they have to offer them at the canner's or dryer's door. Under the reflected-price plan the processors would receive a support price for their product, provided they paid a reflected price to growers.

Buckman, Frank W. Beneway of Ontario and Thomas E. LaMont of Albion were named a committee to present the matter to WFA. Both growers and processors feel that one of the difficulties springs from the fact that the processed apple industry formerly depended to a large extent upon cheap labor and apples at salvage prices. Now cost of both labor and producing fruit have mounted rapidly, and there still is tendency to think of processing apples in terms of salvage prices. Ninety per cent of processed apples are expected to be taken for government use.

Average Apple Crop

This year's apple crop has been heralded as extremely large, but figures do not bear this out, government estimates indicating that it is only three per cent larger than the 1934-42 average. The fact that the crop is a third larger than last year has resulted to what amounts to almost a scare in some trade circles. This is further accentuated by the fact that in the Northeast many of the apples are of the earlier varieties, indicating a possible temporary surplus early in the season, and also to the fact that there is a scarcity of cold storage space.

* * *

Peaches Move Briskly

Both growers and the trade report peaches moving at or near ceiling prices. The ceilings appear satisfactory and reflect the work of a national committee which worked with the WFA and OPA. Frank Beneway represented the Northeast on this committee, which urged that growers should be given a reasonable break in view of last year's short crop and heavy losses.

Incidentally, this season's apple ceiling reflects long continued efforts of the Apple Institute and a growers' advisory committee to take some of the kinks out of it and make it workable. Last year the order was such as to compel violations and encourage black market traffic. This year the provision that net weight of contents must be marked on each package has been eliminated. Standard packages are recognized and sales by volume are permitted. Ceilings make a distinction between graded and ungraded, packaged or in bulk, with a base ceiling to growers of $2.85 per bushel. In general, prices are about the same as last year, with smaller seasonal advances, a mark-up to the trade of 70 cents per bushel and a retail mark-up of 33 per cent. The grower may add both of these markups when he performs the intermediate and retail functions.

* * *

"One-Man" Sprayer Here

The other evening I went to McQueen Brothers' orchards at Wolcott to see a heralded demonstration of a "one-man" sprayer. The machine was demonstrated by Roy D. Gillette of Albion and was made by the Food Machinery Corporation. It consists of a spray rig hauled by a tractor. Controls are on the front end of the rig within easy reach of the operator. The forward half of the rig is a 500-gallon tank. Next toward the rear is a motor and pump. The spray head on the rear end may be either the single or double type. The single throws spray in one direction, and the double to either side. As the double head splits the stream it is used on low trees, peaches and cherries, while the single head is used on large apple trees.

On the side of the single spray head are 153 small nozzles. Just back of the rig's pump is an airplane propeller 48 inches across. Beyond this are baffles for deflecting the air in any desired direction. When the operator is ready to go he turns on the spray pump and the propeller, and sets the baffles at the desired angle. The air stream displaces 125,000 feet of air per minute, leaving the trees drenched with spray. It was said that the machine can cover as much ground as the conventional three-man rig.

Herman Kappell has been trying a different type of one-man rig on his Lyons farm. It was set up by the Friend people and operates on the principle of a number of nozzles on the side of the rig being swung up and down at various angles. Several other firms intimate they have something as good or better in the works.

—A. A.—

MORE MILK SUBSIDY

On August 28, Food Administrator Jones announced that an additional subsidy amounting to 10 cents per cwt. on milk sold in fluid form would be paid in certain areas which have suffered from the drought. Certain counties in 21 states are affected, extending from Louisiana to New England.

In New York State, all counties are eligible for this 10 cents additional subsidy except: Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Delaware, Greene, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery, Schenectady, Fulton, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Hamilton, and Herkimer.

PETER G. TEN EYCK

Peter G. Ten Eyck, who died at his home in Albany County on September 2 at the age of 70, has a long, honorable record of service to New York State agriculture. He was a past president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, and was for two years Commissioner of Agriculture under Governor Lehman.

On his farm near Altamont, he was a large apple grower, and built up an excellent herd of Guernsey cattle.

He served two terms as Congressman in his district, and was chairman of the Albany Port Commission, where he gained recognition as "the man who deepened the Hudson River."

GOOD BUILDINGS *Increase* FARM INCOME

Far-sighted farmers are doing their postwar planning now. This is particularly true in regard to building needs — because farmers have learned that good buildings vitally affect farm income.

Whenever you meet a farmer who makes money year after year with hogs, you'll find a farmer who has invested money in good buildings. Good buildings and profits go hand in hand.

Good hog buildings make possible more effective sanitation. It has been proved on thousands of farms that sanitation pays. Raising pigs on the same old lot year after year is risky—many pigs die from disease, others are stunted and weak and hardly pay for their feed.

Good hog buildings help save young pigs. By providing warm, dry quarters, by making it easier to raise pigs under sanitary conditions, good farrowing houses save twenty to thirty per cent more pigs per litter—thriftier, more uniform pigs, that produce larger gains on less feed. All this increases farm income.

Every type and kind of building directly affects farm profits. What is true of hog houses is true of every building on the farm. When properly designed to do the job, good buildings increase farm income.

Your 4-SQUARE Lumber Dealer can help you get good buildings. His 4-SQUARE Farm Building Service contains one hundred and twenty designs for practically every size and type of farm building and equipment. There are blue prints and material lists for each design, and each design has been engineered by Weyerhaeuser in cooperation with agricultural authorities.

Lumber is the best and most economical building material for the farm. Plan to build with 4-SQUARE lumber. See your 4-SQUARE dealer and inspect his Farm Building Service for your future building needs.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

4-SQUARE LUMBER

6 Simple Suggestions to

GET THE MOST FROM YOUR FEED

With our country calling for more and more food, it's not only good business, it's patriotic to try to get the greatest possible benefit from the supplies of feed available. Here are some practical, time-proved suggestions that every dairyman can use profitably:

1. CULL. Cull low-producers, non-breeders, garget-infected cows. They lose money for you, anyway. Drop them out.

2. MAKE THE MOST OF ROUGHAGES. Feed good hay three or four times daily, to encourage its consumption. With plenty of good hay, limit silage to 15 to 25 pounds daily.

3. FEED GRAIN INDIVIDUALLY. Adjust grain to the amount and quality of roughages fed, level of milk production, butterfat test, and degree of flesh of each cow. Feed high producers for full production, but be careful not to overfeed low producers. Yearling heifers on good roughage need little or no grain.

4. FIT DRY COWS AND BRED HEIFERS FOR FRESHENING. Allow two months for the fitting period and feed liberally. A well fitted cow will be a more efficient producer. This is one of the most important parts of your feeding program.

5. MAKE FULL USE OF YOUR OWN GRAINS. Balance them with proper supplements so they will give maximum results. Use them so as to make the greatest possible saving of purchased concentrates.

6. CARRY A FEED RESERVE. Aim to build up a minimum of two weeks' supply of dairy rations, even if you must sell a few cows.

The working out of these recommendations is discussed in detail in our booklet "Feeding Your Herd This Winter." It also contains valuable feeding and management suggestions. Send for a copy today. It's yours for the asking.

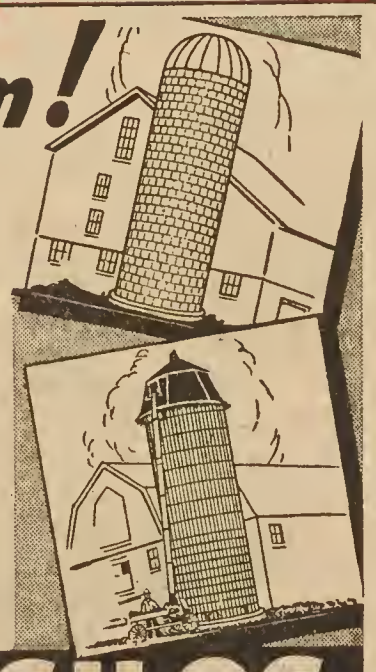
THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.

FEED THE BEACON System

Get the Worm!

It's going to pay to be an "early bird" in planning your 1945 feeding program. Especially if you want to get the most nutritional value out of "green gold" grassland forage crops. You'll want the *right* silo, *in time* to store your first crop. Right now's the time to consider a "Better-Built" *Craine Silo*—the silo most dairymen *prefer*. Be prepared. . . Buy and take delivery of your 1945 Silo late this Fall. Write today for helpful information.

CRAINE, INC. 924 Pine St., NORWICH, N.Y.

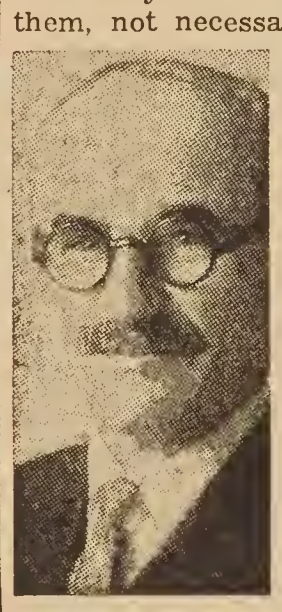


CRAINE better built SILOS

New Tools for Old Jobs

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

AS I LOOK back across the past ten or a dozen years, it seems to me that there are four practices or inventions that have come in during that period which have done a great deal to modify our farm set-up. I name them, not necessarily in the order of their introduction or importance. One is the harvester-thresher or combine. We have owned and used this implement for several years and are so thoroughly converted to its use that we have sold our tractor-drawn binder and a very modern thresher equipped with feeder, wind-stacker, bagger and weigher. In a word we have burned our bridges behind us signifying that we have no expectation of ever returning to the earlier methods of harvesting.


Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Then there is the electric fence. Fencing has ceased to be a major farm problem. The most hardened old bovine offender in respect to crawling through wire fence is easily taught a vast respect for a single wire, and we pasture cows next to the corn field with a confidence that we never felt in the old days. We still have plenty of now unused woven-wire fencing and it comes in wonderfully handy to set up as a support for tall garden peas of the Telephone type. As a matter of fact these tall varieties should not be grown unless you can give them some sort of a trellis.

Grass Silage

Another invention (or I suppose "practice" is the better word) is the ensiloing of grasses and legumes. We have had a number of years' experience and as the result must say that we have failed to become enthusiastic concerning grass silage. Understand me, I am not giving it a blanket condemnation. I cheerfully testify that grass silage is readily eaten by cattle —this with the qualification that I do not believe it has palatability as high as the best corn silage. I further say that we have switched from good corn silage to grass silage without any measurable fall in production. About the worst I could say regarding grass silage would be the Scotch verdict *"Not Proven."*

The one outstanding, almost undebatable argument in favor of ensiloing grass is that the work can go on almost independent of weather conditions so long as it is not actually raining and this is a tremendous advantage when we get one of those long spells of "catching weather" that sometimes comes in June — or any other month.

Of course good grass silage is very much better than the same grass after it has been partially dried and then rained on three or four times before reaching the hay mow. On the other hand, I doubt if there is any conclusive evidence as to the advantage of silage as compared with the same grass made into hay under favorable weather conditions. I am at least sure of this: that in our current literature and discussions of feeding cows we no longer emphasize the advantages of "succulence" in the fashion we did a generation ago. We are certain that heating and fermentation in the silo actually destroys (burns up) some nutrients and it is probable that the high temperatures have an unfavorable effect on the digestibility of others.

Then the labor factor is not in favor of ensiloing grass. Getting grass cut and loaded is rather quick and easy. A "windrower" bolted to the cutter bar of the mowing machine will leave the grass in a very nice windrow and a sturdy, green-crop, raker-bar type of hay loader will dump it on the rear end of a truck or hay-rigging in short order. A husky man accustomed to the work will load a ton of it in ten or twelve minutes if he hustles, but he ought not to be expected to do this every load all day. In our experience, pitching this soggy, green material from the load to the table of the blower is hard, back-breaking, blister-raising work. We can't seem to make it anything else. Of course the solution for this complaint is already available or at least on the way. It will be a machine that will at one operation mow the grass in the field, cut it into short lengths and then blow it into a closed truck from which it can be dumped for blowing into the silo. One wonders what will be the ultimate mechanical complexities of farming.

Every one will agree that to pitch silage out of the silo and then wheel it to the mangers is a much bigger chore than feeding hay from an overhead mow. The labor factor is against grass silage and perhaps that is at the bottom of our failure to become enthusiastic, but we do maintain an open mind and withhold judgment.

The Pickup Baler

Then the last thing to come to the farm is the pickup baler and we are just now having our first experience with this. We do not own our machine but hire a neighbor's. So far our impressions are altogether favorable. With ordinarily good luck, a pick-up baler may be expected to put out one hundred bales or three tons per hour. It needs a skilled operator to drive the tractor and an intelligent boy or girl to ride the machine and avoid or report trouble. We believe that a crew can load and stow away this baled hay at least three times as fast as hay can be put in the mow, loading with a loader and unloading with an electric hoist. Of course it is entirely possible that more experience may tend to cool our present enthusiasm.

* * *

I would like to tell you how one night we broke all precedents by working in the field far into the night. I have always taken a good deal of pride in the fact that in some respects my father was a leader in advance of his time. Back something more than sixty years ago when I was a small boy, he

(*Continued on Page* 17)

"But, Doctor, you TOLD me to keep her quiet till you got here!"

Imagination and Enterprise

Imagination sees through the mountain;

Enterprise discovers the way over, around or under.

Imagination paints the picture in the artist's mind;

Enterprise finds the paints and talent to put it on canvas.

Imagination designs a product that will help or serve or please people;

Enterprise finds methods for producing it, improving it, making it available to more and more people.

In a free country, imagination and enterprise succeed by useful, helpful service to people—by creating opportunities to help the individual improve his condition.

Without freedom, imagination serves greed and hatred—enterprise turns to intrigue, enslavement and oppression.

With freedom, imagination and enterprise built America—helped keep it a nation of free people—and gave us our reserve of power to fight tyranny.

We all must guard this freedom constantly—so that imagination can continue to envision benefits for all of us, and enterprise can make them real.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PLYMOUTH • DODGE • DE SOTO • CHRYSLER
DODGE Job-rated TRUCKS

AIRTEMP Heating, Cooling, Refrigeration
CHRYSLER Marine and Industrial Engines
OILITE Powdered Metal Products

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

For Sale: Registered Holstein Heifers.
One to ten months. Nice flock of hardy crossbred ducks. Twenty tons good quality baled hay.
PAUL FISH, EAST FREETOWN, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Sons of Dunloggin Standard (Dam 24246M—4.3%—1038F—3X) or Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby (Dam 27181M—3.8%—1032F—4X) from Dams with D.H.I.A. records 305 D—2X—400—600F.
STEWART LAROE —or— P. M. BAIRD & SONS
R.D. Chester, N. Y. R.D. Chester, N. Y.

Hi-Lan Farm offers Registered bull calves from good producing cows sired by Carnation Ideal, Son of Carnation Governor Imperial and Carnatian Ormsby Stella, a 25559 lb. milk daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby.
BYRON FANCHER, SUMMIT, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY

BULLS: 1 mo. to service age. Sire—Foremost Peacemaker 61 A. R. Daughters & Antietam Bright Lad—son of Langwater Vagabond and Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 lbs. fat AA Dams high records closely related Peerless Margo 1013 lbs. fat 3 yrs., and Royal Lenda 1109 lbs. fat 4 years.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS Smithville Flats, N. Y.

VALOR-FOREMOST BULL CALVES
from dams on A.R.H.T. Also heifer calves from profitable grades. T.B. accredited—vaccinated—certified. Prices reasonable. Write Farm Manager.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

Guernsey Bull Calf, born April 7, 1944
sired by a grandson of Foremost Prediction. Dam's record 13394 lbs. M, 721 lbs. F. Sire's dam produced 15488 lbs. M, 731.3 lbs. F. Also serviceable age bull of similar breeding. Pedigree and price sent on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

Purebred Registered Guernseys,
25 heifers, 2 mos. to 1½ yrs. old, vaccinated, best blood lines. $100.00 and up. Get price list. Bull Calves.
FORGE HILL FARM, R.D. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS
FOUNDATION STOCK — MALES AND FEMALES. All from advanced registry animals.
GREEN TREE FARMS
TOWN LINE, N. Y. C. BEEMAN, Manager.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS — Well-bred Bulls.
ALL AGES. INFORMATION ON REQUEST.
WM. W. LAWRENCE, Hunter, N. Y.
PHONE — HUNTER 3916.

SERVICE BULL—Doreen's CB Blankus Avard. Sire is a son of Doreen's Swiss College Boy of Lee's Hill, out of a daughter of Nevard of Bowerhome; dam is a daughter of the great Blankus Baronet of Walhalla. For price and pedigree, write
Charles Fox, Clyde, R.F.D. 1, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows, Also Fall Cows.
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE —
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS. ALSO SOME HORNED COWS. ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS
Yearling Boar — champion blood lines. Also spring pigs from thick deep Farmer-Packer type sows.
Ayrvalley Farm, Summit, N. Y.

FOR SALE — ROAD'S END
Registered Hereford Bulls, Cows, Heifers.
DOMINO, DALE, BRAE STRAINS.
Road's End, Cherry Plain, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Telephone—Berlin, N. Y., 25F15

A Few Polled Hereford Bulls,
14 TO 20 MONTHS OLD. WELL GROWN FOR AGE.
HOP CREEK FARMS
Address J. L. MOREAU, Mgr., HOLMDEL, N. J.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Four 3-year registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS cows, 2 with calves at side, 2 due soon, and 1 yearling bull sired by a bull that was 1st at Iowa. Ind., Kan., Mo., and New York State Fairs.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus—Registered, For Sale.
4 YEARLING BULLS.
W. A. HAWLEY & SON
WARSAW, NEW YORK

For Sale: Registered Aberdeen-Angus BULL — 27 Months Old.
MOHICAN FARM, Vernon J. Baldwin, Mgr., SPRINGFIELD CENTER, N. Y.

Herd of Nine Grade Angus Cows
AND ONE REGISTERED ANGUS BULL. COWS HAVE ALL HAD ONE CALF AND BRED TO CALVE NEXT SPRING.
R. G. WALTZ, LIMERICK, PA.

Angus first calf heifer, ELOISE OF WINWICK by Briarcliff Everest out of Eloise 3 of Rosemere, full sister of N. Y. S. 1942 grand champion steer — $400.00.

Angus first calf heifer, GOOD HOPE QUALITY PRIDE by Qualiteer of Sunbeam out of Pride of Wheatland 5 — $350.00.

VLY FARM
R.D. SLINGERLANDS, NEW YORK

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

FOR SALE: Hogs, Purebred spotted, also Black Poland China boars, sows, pigs, etc. These hogs out of some of the best stock available, won first prize boar and gilt N. J. State Fair, 1943.
C. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
The most popular easy feeding, quick maturing, prolific strains. Two top spring boar pigs ready for service this fall. Several outstanding spring gilts. High in quality, fair in price. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MOORDENIER HILLS
I. G. AND J. F. PAYNE,
EAST SCHODACK, NEW YORK

HAMPSHIRE SWINE
Boars farrowed September 1943. Ready for heavy service. Also Spring farrowed boars.
LAVERNE INGALSBE, BASOM, N. Y. Genesee County.

SHEEP

KARAKUL SHEEP —
THAT WILL PRODUCE PERSIAN LAMB PELTS. Registered in the one place that is NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED.
Mrs. James Winne, R. 1, Altamont, N.Y.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS SIRED BY THE BEST IMPORTED AND HOME BRED RAMS. RUGGED HEAVY SET RAMS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Van Vleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.

PUREBRED CHEVIOT RAMS,
TWO YEARS OLD, YEARLINGS AND LAMBS.
REGISTERED.
CARLTON H. SCHMIDT, CORFU, N. Y.

Registered Cheviot Sheep
YEARLING RAMS. EWES ALL AGES.
FARMERS PRICES.
Keikout Farms, Nassau, N. Y.

DOGS

PUPPIES COLLIE, COCKER SPANIELS, SHEPHERDS
Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

NEWFOUNDLANDS, the Dog for all purposes, puppies ready to ship. Also Wire-haired Female Puppies, Female Pointer and Setter crossbred puppies. One 2-yr. trained English Pointer Bitch, Smooth-haired Fox Terriers, mediums and toys. Cockers for Christmas Market.
ROBINSON'S KENNELS, Trumansburg, N. Y.

HORSES

PURE BRED BELGIANS FOR SALE
3 MARES—13, 4, 1 year. 2 GELDINGS—2, 1 year. CHESTNUT SORREL, white faces, priced reasonably Horses at Wellman Farm, Perry, N. Y.
WRITE H. C. WELLMAN,
307 West High Terrace, Rochester 11, N. Y.

SEEDS

SEED WHEAT: HYBRID 595, a new white wheat as good or better than Yorkwin, with exceptionally stiff straw to stand up for combining. Write for further information on this new variety. JERRY A. SMITH & SONS, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y. PHONE — POPLAR RIDGE 3610.

CERTIFIED CORNELL No. 595
A new white variety, superior to Yorkwin in stiffness of straw and more resistant to loose smut.
CERTIFIED WONG WINTER BARLEY
The outstanding new variety.
Send for prices.
Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

CERTIFIED — HYBRID 595 WHEAT
EQUAL TO OR SUPERIOR TO YORKWIN.
ALSO CERTIFIED YORKWIN WHEAT.
Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED: FISHING TACKLE
Casting rod with LEVEL WIND reel. State make, condition and lowest price.
M. E. WAITE, 304 SOUTH UNION STREET, SPENCERPORT, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE — Delco 32-volt Light Plant
in operating order with good batteries, new Air-line push-button radio with shortwave length feature, new stream-lined electric iron, washing machine, electric motor, vacuum cleaner, heating pad and light bulbs. Also, Milwaukee Air Power Pump Company water system with complete equipment plus one spare pump.
WILLARD F. McDOWELL,
Spring Meadow Farm, Marlboro, New Jersey

WANTED TO BUY
MODEL E CLETRAC IN GOOD CONDITION.
REPLY TO REMI WESNOFSKE,
So. Oyster Bay Road, Hicksville, Long Island, New York. Phone—Hicksville 1085.

FOR SALE — Washing Machine Parts.
Genuine Maytag parts and oil. New or used parts for most all makes of washers.. Money back guarantee. Prompt mail service.
K. E. LAWSON, WEBSTERVILLE, VT.

REAL ESTATE

75 Acre Farm, 13 miles from Augusta, under good cultivation. Borders on river. State road, nice nine room house, shed, barn, 10 ton hay, wood, excellent water. For further particulars write or see
CHAUNCEY D. TURNER, WINDSOR, MAINE.

For Sale: 170 Acre Dairy Farm,
excellent location, concrete road, 3 miles from Little Falls, N. Y. 40 caw dairy barn, tile silo, good house, spring water, electricity. One-half farm rich valley land. $7500 — Part Cash.
Write —
ARNOLD E. DAVIS
LIVONIA, NEW YORK

FOR SALE — 268-ACRE FARM, with or without personal property to settle estate. Carries 30 to 35 head cattle. Sugar bush and saw mill, good barns, drilled well. Two houses, one attractive Colonial style. Reasonable terms.
MRS. H. B. DRAKE, MOIRA, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—Single or Married Men
ON FIRST CLASS PROFITABLE DAIRY FARM. BEST WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS. WRITE FARM MANAGER.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

WANTED—Single or Married Man,
assistant herdsman, for one of the largest Guernsey herds in the East located in Central New York. Good salary and living conditions.
Box 514-T, c/o American Agriculturist,
ITHACA, NEW YORK

COUPLE—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm (290 acres) alfalfa, soybeans. Two tractors, one team. New modern tenant house. Wife who can provide meals for farmhand in own house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, height, weight, experience, wages now earned and expected. We pay separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate.
BOX 1032, TRENTON, N. J.

WANTED—Woman for general house work in Professor's family of three.
REPLY TO BOX 514-GT,
c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD. Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock. Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

Broiler Cockerels—Norida Pea Beans*
***A New, Early, Blight Resistant Bean.**
EGG & APPLE FARM
TRUMANSBURG, Box A, NEW YORK

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Available only on advance order for balance of summer and fall.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

READY TO LAY **PULLETS** $1.85 EACH
FREE RANGE REARED. HEALTHY, VIGOROUS.
BRUNDAGE POULTRY FARM
SALISBURY MILLS, NEW YORK.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

HONEY

SAVE SUGAR with the best honey that bees can produce in the "North Country". A combination case of three 5-lb. jars of Clover Honey and three 5-lb. jars of Honey from Fall flowers for $6.66, by Express, not prepaid. No C.O.D.
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER VALLEY APIARIES.
LISBON, NEW YORK

N. J. Wave 118733
GRAND CHAMPION—New Jersey State Fair. RESERVE ALL-AMERICAN Junior Yearling Durac Boar 1943
Featuring his PRODUCTION REGISTRY qualifying spring litters, BOARS and GILTS, at
AUCTION SALE Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
Saturday, October 7, 1944
For catalog, write
SAWYER FARMS, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

AUCTION SALE, Sept. 30th
REG. CORRIEDALE SHEEP
At ANCHORAGE FARMS
Cobleskill, N. Y.
Featuring ewes and rams that carry bloodlines of great names. Plan to attend. Write for particulars.

AUCTION SALE

REG. HEREFORDS

AT ANCHORAGE FARMS

OCT. 7TH

This is an unusual opportunity, particularly for Eastern and New England stockmen, to put into their herds some of the best blood of the Hereford breed. Truly an outstanding lot of cattle, carrying bloodlines of famous names in American Herefords, are being featured.

ANCHORAGE FARMS offering includes bulls, females (some bred; some with calves at foot; some due to calve soon; some open), and a few steer calves for 4-H feeders. This wide selection gives you the opportunity to find just what you'll want in the way of top Herefords.

You cannot afford to miss this sale. Make a date now to attend. Write for catalog.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Warnerville Hill
COBLESKILL, N. Y.

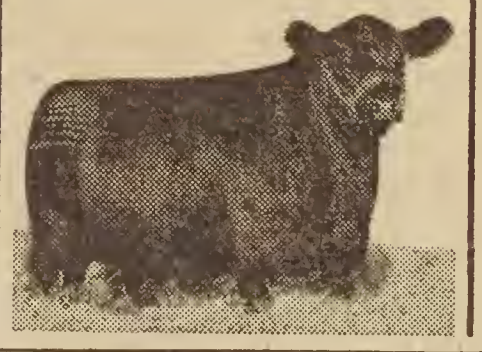
NOTE!

Attend the Dutchess County Aberdeen-Angus Breeders

SALE Mon., Sept. 25

Pine Plains, N. Y.

50 OUTSTANDING HEIFERS



For Catalog Write
MYRON M. FUERST,
PINE PLAINS, NEW YORK

OTSEGO CO. AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1944
30 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
COMPLETE DISPERSAL

E. BLISS BURTON, Worcester, N. Y., herd his farm, located 3 miles west of Westford on County road toward Cooperstown. 4 miles from Westville and 4 miles from Middlefield. Otsego County, N. Y.

All blood tested, young cattle Bang's Vaccinated. Herd established in 1914. Every animal raised on the farm.

An offering of good individuals, well grown and well bred. Herd sire by a 4%, Osborndale sire out of a 900 lb. 4% dam.

Owner's son in service, unable to continue. Every animal sells. Come to this event, starting at 1:00 P. M. sharp.

E. BLISS BURTON, Owner, Worcester, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N.Y.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

NEW YORK PRODUCTION SALE

SATURDAY, OCT. 7th, 12:30 P. M., COBLESKILL, N. Y. 41 selected females and 4 bulls from the best herds in the East. Records of cows and dams of heifers and bulls ave. 9826 lbs. 4.23% milk, 416 lbs. fat. T.B. & Bang's accr'd. For Catalog Write

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, BRANDON, VT.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

FARM WORK HORSES

Clever, well-broken, matched pairs and singles, shapely chunks and heavy drafters; sorrels, roans, greys, bays and blacks. Cheap, medium and as good as grow. Also saddle horses and ponies, gentle for women and children. Can furnish carload lots, whatever kinds best suited to your trade. Main line railways, quick shipping facilities.

HOWARD CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

PORK, in a few short weeks, has become almost unobtainable, particularly the better cuts, such as hams and loins. Some of our packer buyers say they never saw such a scarcity. With present ceiling rules on live hogs, a big old 440 pound hog will bring $14.40—the ceiling—and yet a good smooth 250 lb. hog can bring no more. On some markets, hogs went from the floor to the ceiling in two days.

WORTH OF OLD HOGS

This is to post you on what your big old hogs are worth, and that any of your good hogs weighing 240 lbs. or under are also bringing ceiling which is better than $15.00 anywhere in the Northeast. Also to show how rapidly bureaucratic control, working on a political basis, can deplete an abundance, lose money for farmers, and come out with a shortage, rationing, black markets and all that goes with it. It also shows livestock men that no dependence in their planning can be put upon reported overages, shortages, or supplies of any foodstuffs from releases of any kind. The egg scandal is just another example.

With this in mind, and remembering our grain for feed situation, I heard over the radio this morning, September 1, that the distillers with grain allotted by WPB for whiskey alcohol making during August had relieved that shortage by making between forty and fifty million gallons of beverage alcohol. That's at least a gallon for every adult man in the United States. Wonder what the Northeastern farmer who tried to produce milk without this grain should be allotted as his share and what for?

CATTLE SLUMP HERE

That cattle slump is upon us. I saw some decent-flesh range steers, mostly white-faces weighing 700 to 800 lbs., sell for $10.25 today. That looks cheap enough when you figure what it cost anybody, anywhere, to raise them and transport them after that into New York State. Most of the so-called wise money is still with men who are saying this same type of cattle will go to $8 or $9. If the liquidation of cattle continues, this kind at such prices will need buying by the man that has lots of hay and ensilage. This is a big country but, as in the case of lambs and hogs, it just cannot stand disruptions in supply and demand of this kind without a day of reckoning, no matter when the war ends or what the post-war situation develops.

Perhaps good livestock advice right now would be to warn against getting panicky when the war or both wars are over. Sometimes I think more harm to more individuals could be done by figuring a long time ahead on 75c milk than the actual 75c milk price could do. I have yet to meet the young man, or the young woman for that matter, who is worried about the future—or an older person who is not. Let's think about that.

* * *

On my recent trip I met the prominent New Hampshire veterinarian, Dr. Haubrich of Claremont, New Hampshire, and with a group we drove across the river to Windsor, Vermont, to visit the good farmer and breeder of purebred Holstein cows, old George Gould. His cattle and his farm were worth the trip but when we went up on the porch to just talk, someone said, "George, there are not enough chairs."—George, real quick said, "Enough chairs, too many people." But he did have a twinkle in his eighty-year-old eyes.

VERMONT JERSEY CATTLE CLUB SEVENTH AUTUMN SALE

60 HEAD HARTLAND FAIR GROUNDS, VT. SEPTEMBER 26th, 1944 60 HEAD

A choice offering of young cows with records running as high as 973 lbs. butterfat. Cows classified Very Good with Silver Medals records and heifers with Medal and Ton of Gold dams and grandams bred to Superior Sires. Calves bred for type and production. A sale of animals bred to produce milk during the period of high prices. Four bulls ready for service including one with a dam that has two Silver and one Gold Medal and classified Very Good.

We take pride in offering at this sale two very choice individuals consigned by High Lawn Farm of Lenox, Mass. One by Sybil's Fairy Oxford Victor and bred to H. L. Torono Siegfried, two of the breed's very greatest sires. The other is in calf to Victor. Also we offer the sensational cow, Pinelawn Carrie with a Ton of Gold Award by virtue of her production in two years and seven months. We do not know of any other cow to win this award in as short a period. She is in calf to a four star son of Lilac's Remus.

SHOW IN THE MORNING JUDGED BY DR. GEO. E. TAYLOR.
CATTLE SOLD BY E. M. GRANGER, JR.

Send for Catalog to — S. G. JUDD, RANDOLPH CENTER, VERMONT

ORSON D. SMITH----DISPERSAL AUCTION SALE

120 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE Saturday, SEPT. 23, 1944

at his farm, OAK HILL ROAD, midway between CHITTENANGO AND CLOCKVILLE, 4 miles south of CANASTOTA, MADISON CO., N. Y. Sale held in a big tent.

Herd T.B. Accredited and negative or Bang's Vaccinated.

60 milking cows and heifers, all stages of lactation. Many fresh or close. About 25 cows with 500 and 600 lb. of fat, up to over 700 lb.

50 yearling and heifer calves from high record dams and many by a son of a 944 lb. fat cow with a 4.5% test.

10 BULLS FROM DAMS WITH 500 LB. UP TO 944 LB. FAT.

It will pay you to travel many miles to attend this sensational dispersal. For more details, write the Owner, ORSON D. SMITH, Canastota, N. Y., or

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer*, MEXICO, N. Y.

Two-Day Auction -- Fri. and Sat., Sept. 29-30

At the edge of PINE PLAINS VILLAGE, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THE FIRST DAY — A complete line of McCormick-Deering farm machinery, all new within last year or two including M Tractor on rubber; F-14 Tractor on rubber; T-20 Crawler Tractor along with tractor corn planter, mower, spring-tooth harrow; corn harvester; loader and conveyor; cultivators; plows; New Holland pick-up baler; tractor side delivery rake; 28-36 Thrasher; 20-can milk cooler; 2 trucks and much other equipment.

350 tons of hay, mostly alfalfa and clover; 1000 bu. of oats; 4 silos of ensilage.

The 411 acre farm with modern barns for 75 head of cattle, 4 silos, 3 houses, all absolutely modern. This farm will be sold without reservation, at 1:00 P. M. the first day.

THE SECOND DAY — 120 head of Holstein Cattle —

74 cows of which 50 are fresh or close springers.
24 two-year-olds, fresh or due.
24 heifer calves nearly one year old. (Ten of the cows are Registered Holsteins).
3 Registered Holstein bulls.
5 Guernsey cows and heifers.
All T.B. Accredited and blood tested, yearlings and calves Bang's Vaccinated.

5 AND 6 YEAR OLD TEAM OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, WEIGHT 2950 LB.

You cannot afford to miss this big two-day sale. Everything sells absolutely without reservation, and the quality is the best all the way through.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer*, Mexico, N. Y.
RALPH PULVER, Owner, Pine Plains, N. Y.

DUTCHESS CO., N. Y. Big Farm Auction Sale Monday and Tuesday, October 2 and 3, 1944

SAM LUTZKY, selling at his farm, 5 miles northeast of PINE PLAINS, 8 miles southwest of Copake on Ancram Road, starting at 10 A. M. each morning, lunch served.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2 — 80 HEAD, REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, and younger animals Bang's Vaccinated. Many have large CTA records. This is a very choice high bred, high producing herd with animals in all stages of lactation and of all ages. Selling in a tent.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3 — THE BEAUTIFUL FARM AND MACHINERY SELLS.

The farm has attractive buildings, alfalfa land, good fences, is well watered and will be sold together with a modern and complete line of farm machinery, all recently new, including 2 tractors, pick-up baler and about every kind of a modern farm machine.

Plan to attend this big sale both days. There are certain to be many bargains.

SAM LUTZKY, Owner, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer*, MEXICO, N. Y.

THENDARA HERD AUCTION Saturday, October 7, at 1:00 P. M.

AT DECKER HOMESTEAD FARM, THREE RIVERS, N. Y., which is 12 miles north of Syracuse on Phoenix-Oswego State Highway.

50 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BANG NEGATIVE UNDER CALFHOOD VACCINATION PLAN CERTIFICATE NUMBER A-50.

11 MILKING COWS, including a daughter of WINTERTHUR BESS ORMSBY.

20 HEIFERS AND SEVERAL SPRING CALVES, most all by WINTERTHUR FOBES GREAT TAURUS, whose 14 nearest dams average 920 lbs. of fat, with 3.9% test.

15 BULLS, choice breeding, 9 ready for service.

These animals are close to the original Gerritt Miller importations from Holland, and Thendara blood is popular and much appreciated by every breeder and dairyman who has it.

THIS IS A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR YOU. SALE IN A LARGE TENT.

FRANK N. DECKER, *Proprietor*, 126 West Washington St. Syracuse, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer*, Mexico, N. Y.

173rd EARLVILLE SALE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1944

in sale auditorium, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

160 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE, all T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang Approved and Bang's Vaccinated. Up-to-date mastitis charts with milking animals.

125 fresh and close springers, mostly first, second, and third calf heifers. Many have good Cow Testing records. All have backgrounds of great inheritance. A truly marvelous offering. You will buy many of them from $200 to $300—little more than you would pay for top grades.

25 heifer calves, majority from dams that are selling.

10 bulls, from dams with 500 lb. up to 950 lb., mostly ready for service

COME TO THIS GREAT FALL-TIME EARLVILLE AUCTION SALE, STARTING AT 10 A. M. SHARP. CATALOGS AT THE RINGSIDE.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer*, MEXICO, N. Y.

NEW DISCOVERY ENDS CALFBAG IN 3 DAYS OR Double Your Money Back!

Can Save You up to $27. each time a Cow comes in!

Now you can make *much more money* on your cows because you can get them on regular feed and milk production *right after calving.*

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called UDDEROLE that takes hold *at once* and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk.

UDDEROLE *ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days.* Yes, even when the udder is swollen almost to bursting, when it's hard and hot to the touch—caked, lumpy and inflamed to an angry red, UDDEROLE clears up the most severe conditions—*not* in a month—but *in 3 days!*

That's because UDDEROLE is made by a newly discovered, scientific formula, rich in lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. Moreover, the lanolin is *irradiated* to increase the potency of UDDEROLE'S healing drugs and to insure deep penetration.

Figure out for yourself how much extra money UDDEROLE can put in your pocket! When this magically quick, irradiated lanolin remedy cuts down calfbag from 30 days average time to *3 days*, you'll make up to *$27 extra* on the increased milk of *just one cow.* Or, if you've had stubborn cases of calfbag drag out for 2 months, UDDEROLE can save you *even more per cow.*

And if you'll use UDDEROLE for your valuable first calf heifers 3 weeks before calving, they'll freshen with perfectly normal udders and go right into big milk production. All these facts have been *tested* and *proved.* That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only $1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

. . . If UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, when used *for your cows*—if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not $1, but $2—*double your money back* to pay you for your trouble. No quibbling. *You* be the sole judge. Either way, *you win,* so . . .

Send Today . . . Just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you by fast mail, all charges prepaid, an 8 oz. tin of UDDEROLE. Use and test this amazing discovery *freely* on our double-your-money-back guarantee. **DAWNWOOD FARM, Amenia, N. Y.**

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

COW-POX **SORES**

Don't neglect the sores of cow-pox and let them become infected. Treat them *as soon as they appear* with Gambine Tincture or Ointment. Either will prove beneficial, but *both* is better. Apply Tincture first, let it dry, then apply Ointment. Don't let one cow infect your whole herd. Use Gambine *promptly*—it pays!
If your dealer cannot supply Gambine, write us.

TINCTURE **GAMBINE** OINTMENT

Gambine, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

STROUT'S BIG FALL FARM CATALOG JUST OUT!

100 pages chock-full of bargains in 18 states from Maine to Florida and west to the Mississippi — many pictures, rock-bottom prices. Write today for this time-saving money-saving book. *FREE.*

STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY 10

SAY that you saw the product advertised in American Agriculturist when calling on your local dealer

For Chickens and Turkeys—

ROTA-CAPS Remove Large Roundworms *and Intestinal Capillaria Worms*

Many preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the bird. So, when treating your flock for large roundworms, you'll welcome this extra value which Rota-Caps provide.

Rotamine, the drug compound found *only* in Rota-Caps, *removes these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition* to large roundworms, without the effect of harsher treatments.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost, preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Rota-Caps now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. If no dealer is near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 50 caps, 75c; 100 caps, $1.35; 200 caps, $2.50. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c.

Flock treatment for large round *and cecal* worms: Dr. Salsbury's *Avi-Ton.*

GET THE *Genuine* Dr. SALSBURY'S **ROTA-CAPS**
For CHICKENS and TURKEYS

Stop Picking

1944 PERFECTED
HELMETS
More comfortable, more efficient than ever before. Positively prevent picking. No interference with growth or production. Light, safe, easy to attach. SAMPLE FREE

PRICES $2.95 per 100 $27.50 per 1000 POSTPAID

NEW IMPROVED
OPTIKS
Simple, effective; stop picking and fighting. Birds readily perform all natural functions. Light, strong and durable. Easy to put on. *Sample Free.* Dept. L.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCTS CO.
581 Sixth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS

50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings, mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.

O. J. WARD & SON,
CANDOR, N. Y. PHONE 3H or 3Y

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

CHICK·BED
THE *PERFECT* LITTER FOR *LAYING HOUSE & BROODER*
CHICK-BED COMPANY • CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

HOMES for HENS

(*Continued from Page* 10)

he held up a small, anemic-looking hen so that all could see her, "this bird should never have been put into the laying house in the first place. She should have been culled last fall. Chicken men are too chicken-hearted. They want to keep every little runt of a pullet, and give her a chance. They can't make any money that way."

Isn't that the truth? Don't we all weaken when we put the pullets in the house, and slip in a few or perhaps a lot of them that we know have mighty little chance of ever making us a profit? Isn't that one mistake that helps to run the mortality rate higher? If one could just be hard-boiled instead of chicken-hearted at such times and "cull drastically" there would be less overcrowding, more eggs per bird, less trouble with wet litter, more income from fewer pullets.

Another weakness of the chicken-hearted chicken man comes to the surface when he sees a dopey hen in the laying pen. He should know that the practical and sensible thing to do is to grab her then and there and get rid of her. But he hesitates. Maybe she will get better. I guess I will give her a chance. Anyway, I haven't got time now. Later he picks up another dead bird and carries her out.

Hard-boiled, common-sense culling begins when the pullets are housed, and continues as a daily chore as long as that flock is kept.

* * *

NON-WASTE FEEDERS

Almost any inexperienced person will fill mash hoppers too full. Many other people who know better do the same thing. The result is that much mash—probably many tons each year — is wasted. It is "hooked" out into the litter by both hens and chicks. Furthermore, it is not uncommon to see no reel or other provision for keeping chicks or hens out of the feeders. Here the waste is greater because the birds scratch the mash out, and even take dust baths in it.

Professor William C. Sanctuary of the Massachusetts State College has made a study of just how full feeders can be filled with mash without danger of wastage. He found that the line of safety for mash will also be safe for grain and shell. In fact it is safe to fill a feeder a little fuller with grain or shell than with mash.

Two styles of feeder are in common use—flat-bottomed and v-shaped. The study showed that a flat-bottomed feeder 10 inches wide with sides 6 inches high will allow wasting if the mash is more than 2½ inches deep. V-shaped feeders 10 inches across and 6½ inches high with a 2 inch lip could be filled to a depth of 4 inches. A lip on the flat-bottomed feeder would probably allow filling it also to a greater depth.

Professor Sanctuary made an excellent suggestion. It is that feeders be tested by filling them to different levels to determine the non-waste line. Then mark this line by running a piece of baling wire the length of the feeder and fastening it firmly in place.

Of course, all thrifty persons have their feeders equipped to keep the hens or chicks from getting into them.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

The necessity of paying income taxes has greatly increased the importance of keeping farm records. Farmers are concerned too over possible changes that will affect farming after the war. In this connection, the Massey-Harris Company of Racine, Wisconsin, has prepared "The Massey-Harris Postwar Guide." Copies are available from local Massey-Harris dealers without cost, or they can be obtained from the Massey-Harris Company. The book has forms for a five-year inventory, and suggestions and space for making farm plans for some years to come.

ARE YOUR HENS LOUSY?

4414

You can solve the louse problem over night with Black Leaf 40. Spread on the roosts. It gives off fumes which kill lice and feather mites while chickens perch.

Get the Black Leaf 40

Black Leaf 40 which is sold at almost every drug store and hardware store, as well as many other places, is easily obtained. It is the same product that is used for spraying fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs. For killing insects on plants, it is put in water. For treatment of roosts, it is used full strength.

CAP-BRUSH SAVES MONEY

A Cap-Brush for application of Black Leaf 40 to chicken roosts is enclosed with small bottles. By using it, Black Leaf 40 can be spread very thin, thus saving in cost.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION Incorporated
Louisville 2, Kentucky

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

TOLMAN'S WHITE Plymouth ROCKS
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st
Baby Chicks $15.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

Colonial FALL Chicks

Prompt Service — Low Prices!
For 14 consecutive years MORE people have bought Colonial Chicks than any other kind! All leading breeds. U. S. Approved — U. S. Pullorum Tested. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS, also.
CATALOG FREE.
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS
MARION, OHIO

— BROOKSIDE PULLETS —
Large Hanson Strain Leghorns, 12 weeks to 16 weeks old. Grown on free farm range. Write for Circular and prices.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box A, Sergeantsville, N. J.

REDUCED SUMMER PRICES
WENE CHICKS
Leading pure or crossbreeds. Sexed. U. S. N. J. Approved. Blood-tested. Hatches weekly year around. Catalog FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box J-4, VINELAND, N. J.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

THE NEW
SUPERFINE
NICHOLS
TRIANGLE BRAND
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
99%+ PURE
COPPER SULPHATE

Makes Bordeaux the Quick, Efficient Way!

Superfine is made by an entirely new process of vacuum crystalization which assures high *purity* and *uniformity*. A *premium* product at *no extra cost* to you!

NEW, QUICK WAY TO MAKE BORDEAUX—Superfine crystals are about the size of coarse table salt. Pour them into a container and play the hose on them. They dissolve before the container is filled! *It's the easy and efficient way to make Bordeaux!*

● FREE! SEND POSTCARD TODAY FOR VALUABLE FREE BOOKLET—"Bordeaux Mixture"—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

Your dealer can also supply TRIANGLE BRAND Copper Sulphate in LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED, "INSTANT" (powder) for regular Bordeaux mixture. Also MONOHYDRATED for Copper-Lime dusts.

Oldest and best known brand!
The standard for over 50 years.

MADE BY
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

●Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

● *Large size bottle $1.25—at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

Post Your Farm

with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100
Price WITH NAME and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEW TOOLS FOR OLD JOBS

(*Continued from Page* 12)

introduced a distinct innovation. In those days, of course, the farm work day currently ran from "sun to sun" and the worker had no need of a timepiece. He had merely to lift his eyes to the western horizon to know when the day was done. Rather suddenly I think, my father declared that any man worth having around could do all the work that he ought to between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. It was something of a new idea and I suppose his neighbors voted him at least a radical and perhaps a sluggard, inoculating hired men with false ideas of leisure. Well at any rate, ever since we have tried to finish the farm work day at six o'clock. Sometimes we miss the goal by a few minutes but this is a mistake and not by intention.

But one day we threw all this accumulated tradition into the discard. We had some hay all ready for the baler which drove in at six o'clock. The farm help snatched a hasty supper, and then the operator and his lady assistant proceeded to grind out the bales and our three farm men and my son and myself (I am now often referred to as "Pop") proceeded to load and stow them away.

There was another important member of the crew. I am fortunate in having a sixteen-year-old granddaughter, Martha, a child of the farm, who is a somewhat expert tractor driver. For some time she has done almost all the driving for loading hay and for picking up bales. She stayed by her job until the end.

At 10 P. M. the job was completed—some 337 bales—at least ten tons. During the last hour it was very dark because of a coming thunder shower but the tractor pulling the baler had both head and tail lights and a car and truck driven around as needed served as flood light to help with the loading. What gave the job a final dramatic touch was the fact that just as the last bale was loaded, the thunder storm that had been growling on the horizon suddenly broke with crackling lightning and crashing thunder and the whiplash of driving rain. The tractor-drivers were drenched and we who were riding home in cars could hardly make out the road because of the streaming water on the windshield. It was a long day—perhaps a hard day—but everybody was content and happy because a good job was done in the nick of time. None-the-less, a seventeen hour day is too long, and on mature consideration I am quite sure we would be willing to let say thirty or forty years go by before repeating the experiment.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Sept. 18	Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Sept. 20	First Annual Fillmore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Bennington, Vt.
Sept. 23	Orson D. Smith Holstein Dispersal, Madison County, N. Y. (See ad, opposite page).
Sept. 23	Topsfield Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Sept. 23	Dunsmore Ayrshire Milking Herd Dispersal, St. Albans, Vt.
Sept. 25	New York State Guernsey Sale, Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Sept. 25	Dutchess County, N. Y., Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale, Pine Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 26	Vermont Jersey Sale, Hartland, Vt.
Sept. 27	E. B. Burton Sale, Worcester, N. Y.
Sept. 29-30	Ralph Pulver Sale, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.
Sept. 30	Sale of registered Corriedale Sheep, Anchorage Farms, Warnerville, N. Y.
Oct. 2-3	Sam Lutzky Sale, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.
Oct. 3	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon, Vt.
Oct. 5	173rd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 7	Duroc Jersey Swine Sale, Sawyer Farms, Princeton, N. J.
Oct. 7	New York Ayrshire Production Sale, Cobleskill, New York.
Oct. 7	Anchorage Farms Hereford Sale, Warnerville, N. Y.
Oct. 7	Frank N. Decker Sale, (Thendara Herd), Three Rivers, N. Y.
Oct. 13	Pennsylvania State Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 14	New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 14	First Annual West-Central Pennsylvania Ayrshire Sale, Shirley-Ayr Farm, Mt. Union, Pa.
Oct. 18	Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lititz, Pa.
Oct. 21	Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 25	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

SHORT OF HELP?

Here's how electricity can help solve the labor shortage!

ELECTRICITY can do all sorts of work on the farm. It can carry and heat water. It can milk cows and cool the milk. It can increase food production by giving your animals all the water they want to drink. It can ventilate animal sheds and poultry houses. You say you know all that? Well, what you may not know is that the electric equipment to do many of these jobs for you is available to farmers now!

It is not possible to buy everything you want—but there is certain equipment available for food production purposes. See your County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee. They know the rules.

FREE BOOK—*Gives advice on how to get the most from your water system. Write for your copy today!*

KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING — FOOD FIGHTS for freedom

RURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT
NIAGARA HUDSON

IRRITATED UDDERS?

Try This CREAMY Ointment

At first sign of teat or udder cracking, chapping, scratches or abrasions, massage with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Udder Ointment. Soothes and softens skin; with massaging, helps stimulate local circulation and thereby promote healing. Antiseptic on contact. Creamy, not "sticky." Disappears as you rub. *Pleasant* to use. Full half pound only 50c at drug, feed, other stores, hatcheries. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

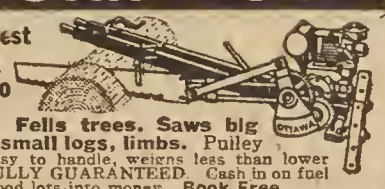
GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
UDDER OINTMENT

VACCINATE LIVESTOCK WITH THESE Dr. Salsbury BACTERINS

Garget: Use Autogenous Garget Bacterin. Tailor-made for your own herd from milk samples from affected quarters. Write for literature and directions for sending sample. Blackleg Bacterin (Whole Culture); Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Bacterin; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 1; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 3. Complete instructions with every package help you do the vaccinating yourself. Ask your Dr. Salsbury dealer about these bacterins.

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE



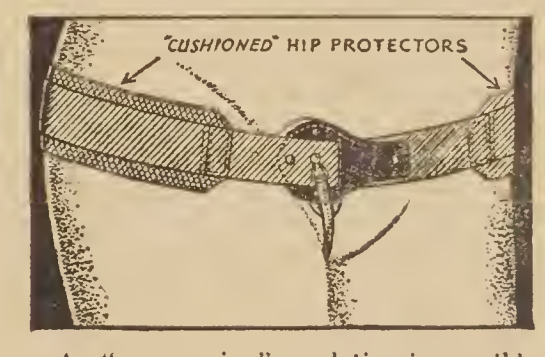
BIG FREE BOOK

Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 931 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-L, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

SKIN ITCH?

Get quick relief with Paul's Skin Formula. This medicated scientific discovery has given new hope to skin sufferers. Actually stops miserable itching caused by Psoriasis, Eczema, Dermatitis, Athlete's foot, Pimples, Scalp Itch, and other external skin ailments. Greaseless, stainless. Helps heal skin. Results guaranteed in 10 days or money back. Send $2. C.O.D. postage extra. Paul Bros., Pharmacists, 1221 White Plains Road, (Dept. A.A. 2), New York 60, N. Y.

FARM HELP WANTED

Two additional men wanted for permanent work on essential 875 acre farm estate in Berkshires. One man for regular farm work. The other to care for buildings, garden and grounds. Each man's family is provided with a separate modern house, including complete bathroom and electricity. Fuel furnished free and part of electric bill. Other family members will have opportunity to earn extra money. Wages, $125. per month and privileges. Liberal time off. Applicant should have own car for personal transportation. Address,

NOTCH VIEW FARM, WINDSOR, MASS.

—F. M. Demarest.

For a "yummy" apple dessert, try this Apple Cottage Pudding. You'll find the recipe on this page.

Delicious Apple Recipes

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

A PLAIN APPLE unadorned can do so much for our menu that sometimes I wonder why we do not leave well enough alone. Of course the craving for variety is the answer. But why not try first to see in how many interesting ways we can serve this plain unadorned apple? It has the attributes of the perfect salad —crispness, tartness, refreshing flavor and attractive color. If we feel we must mix it with other things, it obligingly blends nicely with most fruits, some vegetables and some meats. Here are a few good salad combinations:

Apple, celery, nuts.
Apple, carrot, celery, nuts.
Apple, celery, marshmallow, peanuts.
Apple, rutabaga (in equal amounts).
Red apple, cottage cheese, nuts.
Red apple, cabbage, raisins.
Apple, chopped celery, chopped cooked chicken, goose, turkey, veal or roast pork.

A tiny bit of onion or onion juice usually improves even apple salad. Serve these salads with cooked or mayonnaise dressings.

APPLE CUCUMBER SALAD

3 tart apples — Salad dressing — 1 large cucumber
Lettuce or cabbage — Nuts if desired

Wash, peel and dice the apples and cucumber; the peelings may be left on both if preferred. Toss them together with salad dressing. Place the mixture on shredded cabbage or lettuce and sprinkle nuts on top, or paprika.

APPLE CARROT SALAD

3 tart apples — Salad dressing
5 carrots — Lettuce or cabbage

Wash, peel and dice the apples and carrots. The peelings may be left on both if preferred. Toss them together with salad dressing. Place the mixture on lettuce or shredded cabbage and sprinkle nuts or any preferred topping on top.

Carry the plain apple idea still further into the desserts by serving a tray of polished apples with crisp crackers and squares or wedges of cheese.

APPLES fit into the menu anywhere. Here is a satisfying main dish suggested by the New York-New England Apple Institute:

APPLES WITH SAUSAGE STUFFING

6 apples — Fresh bread crumbs
1 pound sausage meat — from about 1½ loaves

Use very lightly seasoned meat or add seasonings of sage, poultry seasoning, salt and pepper. Mash sausage in frying pan and brown well until it is cooked into very small pieces. Add fresh bread crumbs to hot brown sausage until all of the fat has been taken up. Finely chopped onion may be added if desired. Bake in moderate oven until apple is tender. Rhode Island Greenings are particularly good served this way. Six servings.

The great American dessert is apple pie but here is an old Dutch variation of it:

DUTCH APPLE PIE

6 or 8 apples — ½ cup granulated sugar
1 cup sweet or sour cream — ½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup brown sugar — 3 tablespoons flour

Wash, peel, core and quarter apples. Mix brown and white sugar, cinnamon and flour together. Put about half of this mixture in the bottom of an unbaked pie shell. Add apples, arranging symmetrically. Mix cream with remainder of flour and sugar and pour over the top. Cook in preheated oven at 450 degrees for ten minutes, then reduce to 325 degrees F. and cook for 45 minutes longer or until apples are translucent and tender. Serve hot or cold.

CLARIFIED APPLES

2 cups sugar — 1 quart water — 6 apples

Cut apples in cubes or rings. Cook the sugar and water in a flat saucepan to form a syrup; simmer in it the apples until tender, turning the pieces just once. Remove apples carefully. Cook the syrup 10 minutes longer to condense it. Then pour over the apples and cool.

APPLESAUCE MUFFINS

½ cup shortening — 2 cups enriched flour
¾ cup sugar — 3 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs — 1 cup chopped nuts
¾ cup sweetened applesauce

Cream together shortening and sugar. Beat eggs and add applesauce. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt and add to the creamed mixture. Stir only until flour is moistened. Add nuts. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full and put in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for 20 to 25 minutes. Yield: 2½ dozen 2-inch muffins.

APPLE SURPRISE

4 tart baking apples — 2 tablespoons raisins or chopped nuts
2 tbsps. dried crumbs — 1 tablespoon melted butter or shortening
4 tablespoons sugar — Cream cheese
½ teaspoon almond or black walnut extract

Wash and core apples. If skins are attractive do not remove. Mix crumbs, sugar, chopped nuts or raisins, flavoring and melted butter in order given. Fill hollows of the apples; bake in moderate oven (350° F.) in deep baking pan with water to cover bottom of pan, 45 minutes to 1 hour or until apples are tender. Cool and serve each apple on crisp lettuce leaf with a ball of cream cheese on top.

FRUIT WHIP

1 cup heavy cream — 1 cup grated peeled apple
2 to 4 tablespoons sugar

Whip the cream and fold in the fruit pulp. Sweeten to taste. Yield 6 servings. Beaten whites of two eggs could be substituted for heavy cream if it is not obtainable.

APPLE COTTAGE PUDDING

2 tablespoons butter — 2 apples
6 tablespoons pure New Orleans molasses

Melt butter and put 1 teaspoon in each of 6 custard cups. Pare, core and chop apples and divide evenly in the cups, and add a tablespoon of molasses to each. Cover with the following batter:

⅓ cup shortening — 1½ teaspoons baking powder
⅔ cup sugar — ¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg, well beaten — ½ cup milk
1 cup sifted flour — ½ teaspoon vanilla extract

Cream shortening, add sugar and beat until light. Add egg and flavoring. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk, mixing until smooth after each addition. Place over apple mixture, filling cups three-fourths full. Bake at 350 degrees F. about 30 minutes. Invert on serving dish and serve plain or with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.

INDIAN APPLE PUDDING

6 cups milk — ½ cup molasses
½ cup cornmeal — ½ teaspoon butter
2 cups sliced apples — ½ teaspoon salt

Boil 2 cups of milk and stir in the cornmeal. Add sliced apples, molasses, butter and salt. Mix well; add balance of milk. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake in slow oven (250 degrees F.) for 3 hours. Serves 8. Serve with or without cream.

APPLESAUCE CREAM ROLL

15 molasses cookies — 3 tablespoons spicy apple butter
1 cup whipping cream

Whip cream until stiff, fold in apple butter. Spread cookies with cream mixture and put together to form a roll. Frost outside and chill several hours or overnight. When serving, slice diagonally. Serves 6.

APPLE CANDY

4 cups apple pulp — 2 teaspoons lemon juice
4 cups sugar — 4 tablespoons gelatin
⅛ teaspoon salt — 1 cup cold water
3 cups nutmeats chopped

Cut unpeeled apples in small pieces; cook in just enough water to prevent burning; sieve all. Soak gelatin in cold water; add sugar to pulp and cook until very thick, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, add gelatin and stir thoroughly until dissolved. Add nuts and lemon juice, pour into shallow pans to cool. Cut into rectangular pieces and roll in powdered sugar.

COOKIES IN THE PANTRY

By Orrissa M. Rines.

Cookies in the pantry,
Jam upon the shelf.
Cupboard shelves are laden
With every kind of pelf.

But sailor lad is roving now;
He seeks a bigger foe
Than in our little mill-pond
Where wee ships used to go.

And roaring motors overhead
Make a heart to know
Bomber squadrons, fighter planes,
From model airships grow.

Cookies in the pantry,
Jars of jam galore:
Lads will come to raid them
As once they did before.

A Visit About Parties and Politics

(*Continued from Page* 5)

country, a bureaucracy which results in a government by regulation and directives and not by laws passed by your own representatives in Congress. This bureaucracy had reached huge proportions before the beginning of the present war.

It is a curious fact that the 26 Republican Governors recently conferring in St. Louis agreed unanimously that one of the most important issues of the coming campaign was decentralization of the Washington government and restoration of rights to the states as intended by the Constitution of the United States. I say it is a curious quirk of history that Republicans should now be defending one of the fundamental principles long defended and fought for by the Democratic Party.

New Deal and Sidney Hillman

To those Democrats who still believe that the Democratic Party as they have known and loved it is the same as the New Deal Party, I call attention to the fact that the boss of the New Deal Party is Sidney Hillman. Mr. Hillman was born in Russia. He is not even a member of the Democratic Party, but he is a member and an official of the American Labor Party. Mr. Hillman is credited with running the New Deal Convention in Chicago. Samuel B. Pettengill, former Democratic Congressman from Indiana, says that Hillman favors post-war loans to industrially backward countries and a "planned exchange" of international goods under highly centralized government control. Mr. Pettengill continues:

"This, Hillman believes, will facilitate business with a state-controlled economy, such as the Soviets'. In short, our government would largely displace private merchants as importers and exporters. And thus totalitarianism marches on—to the eventual enslavement of the workers themselves!

"Hillman's Political Action Committee (representing chiefly the C.I.O.) has more cash than the Democratic and Republican treasuries combined. One hundred thousand shop stewards are seeing to it that their men register and 'kick in a buck' for the re-election of the New Deal candidates."

So much for a brief review of what the New Deal has done to the principles of the Democratic Party. Whole books could be written on the subject and I shall have more to say on it in coming issues.

Republicans Deserted Rural People

Now turn for a moment to Republican Party history. With the exception of in the South, from time immemorial the Republican Party was a rural Party, and I call attention to the fact that 30 million of our people still live on farms. If you count the people who live in villages and small cities, well over half of our population still has more or less of a rural point of view, and it requires only a part of the rural people to swing the balance of power in any election. Those facts seem to have been entirely forgotten by modern Republican leadership. Instead of continued efforts to hold the confidence and support of rural people, Republicans have taken farmers and other rural people for granted and have tried to compete with Democrats, who in the North have always been a city party.

This more than anything else has enabled the Democrats to gain and keep control in many states and in the nation itself. In New York State, the farmers, although in the minority, always had the balance of power. It was not until the Republican leadership in New York began to neglect Upstate and base its policies and leadership on the cities that the Democrats got control and kept it for more than twenty years. In New York the Democrats were fortunate in having two great Governors, Al Smith and Herbert Lehman, both of whom were sympathetic and helpful on agricultural policies.

A "Me Too" Policy

Too often the New York Republican leadership, instead of developing initiative and policies of its own was a poor second to the Democrats in trying to win city votes. The recent nomination by the Republicans of Mr. Thomas J. Curran from New York City for U. S. Senator makes us wonder if the Republicans have learned their lesson. Mr. Curran is an able, honest gentleman, but he comes from New York City, and therefore has little knowledge of upstate problems. New York City is already well represented on the Republican ticket by its standard-bearer, Governor Thomas Dewey. So here was a great opportunity muffed by the Republicans to nominate an outstanding upstate man like Irving Ives for U. S. Senator, thereby assuring farmers and other upstaters of a rural point of view in Congress in the Republican leadership from this state.

Well, you say, you don't give us much hope from either Party. What is a voter going to do? You are right! Fundamentally I agree with my grandfather and your grandfather—no matter what their politics were—that we don't want the politicians doing the jobs that we should be doing ourselves. No matter what the leadership in Washington is, it cannot run my business or yours as well as we can ourselves. I think the role of government should be that of an impartial umpire, leaving you and me alone to work out our own destinies as long as we behave ourselves and are fair and square in our business operations.

No Third or Fourth Term

I answer your question, "What is a voter going to do?", by saying that it is not my business what you do — but I know how I am going to vote. I have little faith in either Party solving our great fundamental problems. Therefore, I don't believe in trusting either of them in power too long. I believe that a third or fourth term for a President of either Party is contrary to American principles and that it is exceedingly dangerous, because no matter how great or good any particular President may be, the next one may prove to be bad, and will become a dictator if he is given a chance. A third or fourth term gives him that opportunity. I know also that with either Party in power too long there is an opportunity to build a great, dangerous and undemocratic bureaucracy just as the New Deal has done.

"Wake up, Grampaw! The creek's gone dry!"

BEGINNING September 1st your Sinclair Agent offers a special discount on Sinclair farm oils, greases and stock spray. To get this discount all you have to do is to order your next season's supply now for delivery in the spring. And besides the discount, your Sinclair Agent will guarantee the price against any increase between now and the delivery date.

Remember, too, that if you wait until spring to order, or order "from hand to mouth", you may be caught short by wartime transportation delays. But if you order now your Sinclair Agent will have plenty of time to get your oils, greases and stock spray on hand for spring delivery.

Furthermore, your Sinclair Agent will deliver on the date you set, and you pay no money until then. So figure out your next season's requirements now and phone or write your local Sinclair Agent.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

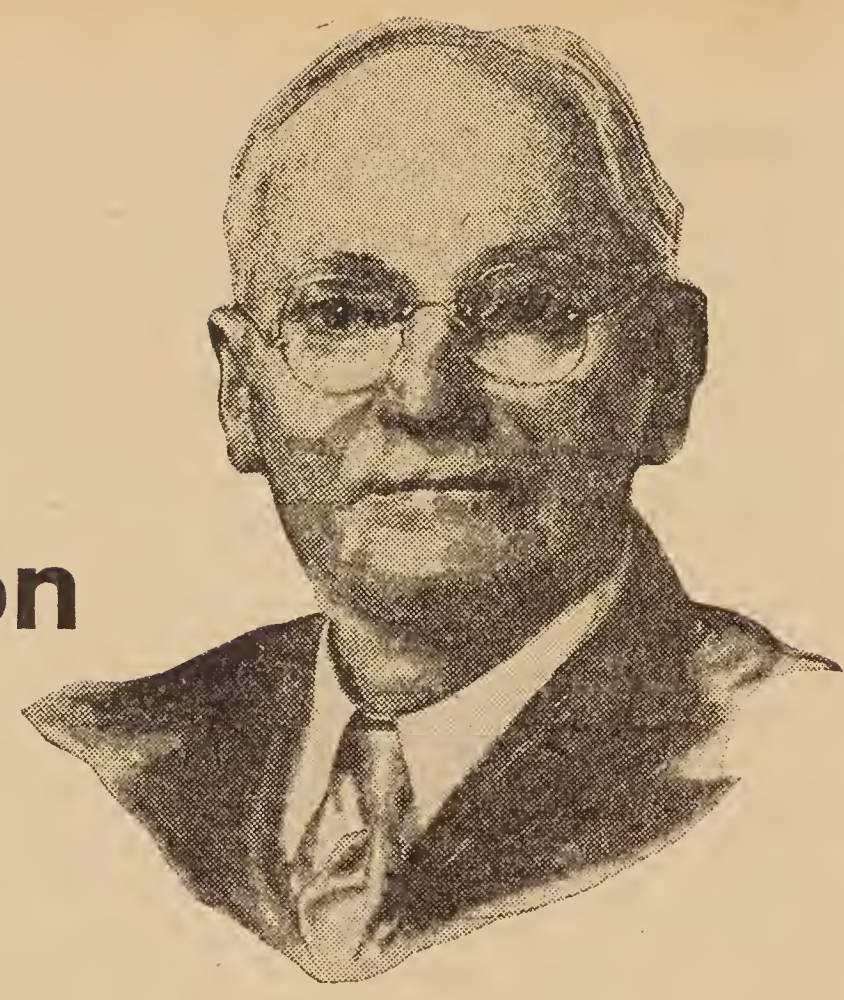
King's Heralds Male Quartet
FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Courses
ADULT • JUNIOR • BRAILLE • SPANISH • PORTUGUESE • GERMAN

Stations carrying program listed in local Newspaper Radio Log

BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53, CALIF.

George M. Putnam

Director, American Farm Bureau Federation and President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, *explains why*



Post-War Prosperity for Farmers hinges on Foreign Trade

"Today American farmers, working under desperately adverse conditions, are producing the greatest crops in U. S. history; and yet, in the back of every farmer's mind is the big question: What will be the market for my crops after the war?

"Foreign trade, of course, is not by any means the sole and complete answer to that question. But let us see how much peacetime exports of farm produce can do:

"In the years 1934 to 1940—bad years for the farmer, as we all know—even then, agricultural exports amounted to 10 per cent of cash farm marketings. Now contrast these years—which were marked by a decline in America's over-all foreign trade—with the years 1910-1919, when farm conditions were generally good, when our over-all exports were increasing: in those years, exports of American farm products amounted to 23 per cent of cash farm marketings.

"The conclusion is inescapable. After this war, if we are to have full employment with the resulting increased agricultural and industrial production, it will be necessary to develop expanding export markets for this excess production.

"If we are to have a world surplus of certain agricultural commodities, a united nation pool of those surpluses, together with a plan for exchanging them for those commodities we do not produce in sufficient quantity to meet our needs, might be desirable.

"Such a plan applied to the removal of both agricultural and industrial surpluses should result in a maximum return to the nations contributing, with the least disturbance of economic conditions.

"We must look forward toward an expanding export picture in which agricultural products and manufactured goods go hand in hand to waiting world markets."

George M. Putnam

NATURALLY, the American farmer is looking beyond his own direct interest when he considers this country's need for a sound and healthy foreign trade. For he knows that what affects him, and the market for his crops, vitally affects the general prosperity of the nation.

In normal peacetime years, America's world commerce, both export and import, accounts for one dollar out of every ten in our national income. That, of course, is money in the pockets of millions of

Americans; money with which they can and will buy more and better food, more and better clothes—more of the things the farmer produces that serve to raise the standard of living for everyone.

But we cannot obtain the foreign trade we need simply by sitting down and waiting for it. We must have an active, efficient American merchant fleet, ready to help farmers and businessmen take advantage of every opportunity to open and expand new markets.

Today we have this fleet. It was built at huge expense, and most Americans are determined that it must be continued in operation after the war, both to protect our tremendous investment and to insure our future defense.

Ships are markets

Operation of this fleet after the war will in itself contribute greatly to farm prosperity—for American ships need huge stores of food and other supplies before every voyage; they need the hundreds of different items of repair and maintenance which in their original state come from American farms.

Today the many American steamship companies, operating under the War Shipping Administration, are setting an amazing record in prompt deliveries of tremendous war cargoes.

These efficient organizations need only the continued support of the American people to do equally well their part of the job of creating post-war prosperity.

This support, in the form of encouragement to private shipping enterprise backed by solidly secured financial aid, is now

contained in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The policies of this wise act of Congress, firmly carried out, will enable our merchant marine, after the war, to obtain its fair share of world commerce.

United States Lines

THE STEAMSHIP ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS CARRIED THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC SINCE 1872

SEW *Successfully*

No. 6--Be Accurate

By HELEN POWELL SMITH, Cornell Clothing Specialist.

WOMEN who lately have been having the experience of working in industry will more readily appreciate the meaning and importance of accuracy. I find that real accuracy is one of the hardest things for women to learn in regard to sewing. They are so apt to be in the "about" state of mind. "About" may be anything from one-half to five inches.

When I say, "Be accurate," I mean pin and baste carefully, measure exactly, and cut definitely. If a seam allowance is intended to be one-half inch, that does not mean three-eighths or five-eighths. No one likes to rip and sew again, but unless you are very careful and accurate in the beginning, there is no way to get a thing accurate unless it is redone.

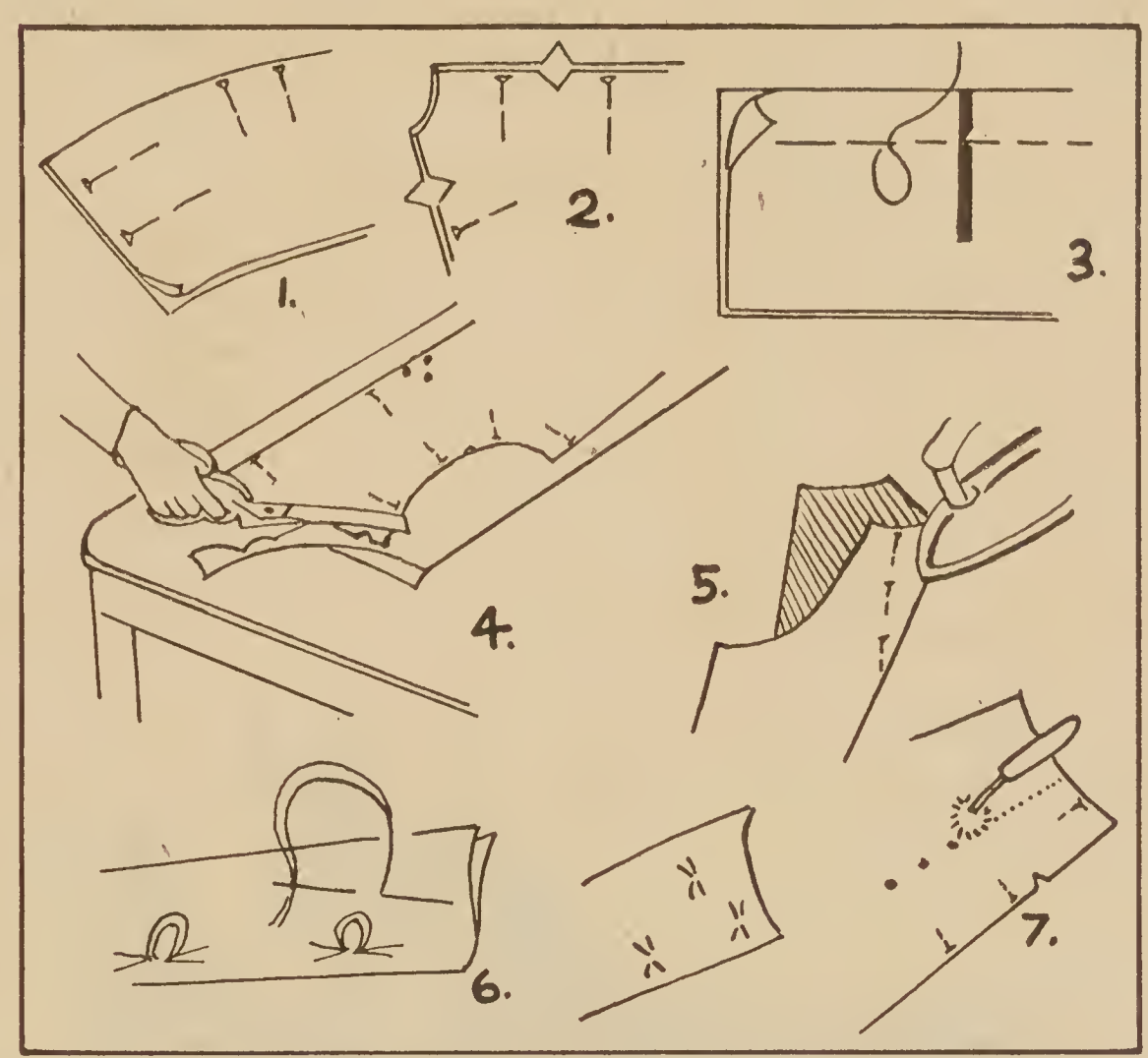
Accuracy as to grain of material is another important "must". Grain of material means the long length-wise threads or cross-wise threads. To get a straight piece of fabric to hang well on our curved bodies, it is necessary that we watch how the pattern pieces are laid on the cloth. Each pattern piece is marked with perforations to show how to lay it on the cloth, so be especially careful to pay attention to this. It makes all the difference in the world between a well-fitted dress and one that pulls and twists and is uncomfortable. And a sleeve that pulls will wear out much faster than one properly cut and fitted.

Fasten the pattern securely on the cloth with the pins at right angles to the edge of the pattern (Fig. 1) so that the pattern will not shift as you cut. Cut close with smooth, even strokes along the edge of the pattern (Fig. 4). If you think you need a greater seam allowance than given by the pattern because of the seam finish you wish to make, then measure carefully and mark in a new cutting line with tailor's chalk.

A good habit is to learn to make a V-cut *out* on your material for notches (Fig. 2) instead of snipping in. They are more easily seen when assembling the garment and prevent fraying.

Mark every perforation and notch on the fabric pieces *before* you remove the pattern. Refer to the sketches given here to see ways of marking. Put in a basting line on the grain line down the center front and back, and at right angles to this to indicate the cross-wise grain. This will help you later on with your fitting.

(Next: No. 7—FITTING YOURSELF)



No. 1—Pin at right angles; No. 2—Cut notches out, not in; No. 3—Mark accurately, baste carefully; No. 4—Cut definitely; No. 5—Mark with an iron; No. 6—Mark with tailor's tacks; No. 7—Mark with a tracing wheel.

School and Mother-Daughter Modes

No. **3894.** Here is a handsome go-everywhere outfit which will give the teen-ager that well-groomed look she wants for class-time or casual wear. Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12, jerkin and skirt, 2 yards 54-inch fabric; jerkin, ⅞ yard 54-inch fabric.

No. **3721.** Dress yourself and your daughter in these charming dirndls when you go visiting your friends. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yards 39-inch fabric; ½ yard contrasting.

No. **3722.** The younger set will heartily approve of this pretty dirndl with frosty white collar and cuffs. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric; ½ yard contrasting.

No. **2525.** "Sweets to the sweet" . . . . and for your baby girl this dainty little frock will be just the thing. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 years. Size 2, dress, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; ruffling, 1 yard; panties, ¾ yard 35-inch fabric.

No. **3622.** Rag Doll, 14 inches high, with her clothes included in pattern.

No. **3488.** For crisp fall days have this youthful looking jumper ready, so practical, and becoming in all sizes. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, jumper, 1⅞ yards 54-inch fabric; blouse, 1⅞ yards 35- or 39-inch fabric.

No. **3719.** Your daughter will love having a jumper and blouse just like Mother's—and it will be just right for schooldays. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, jumper, 1¼ yards 54-inch fabric; blouse, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2505.** Off she steps in this lovely dress with its fashionable U-neckline. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅜ yards 39-inch fabric; 3 yards ruffling.

No. **3675.** Make yourself this sophisticated wrap-around dress in which you will be able to show off your accessories to perfection. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, dress, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coin. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter fashion catalog, *or* enclose 25 cents for the Book *and* a pattern of your own choosing. Due to paper shortage, our Fall-Winter fashion book has been held up until September 20th, but orders sent in now will be filled in the order of their receipt.

CONCRETE materials are widely available

for needed farm improvements

Concrete materials—portland cement, sand and gravel or stone—are widely available to help farmers build for greater wartime food production.

Set the stage now for producing more eggs, pork, beef and dairy products—by building clean, sanitary, feed-saving, concrete floors in your poultry house, feed lot and barn; by building a manure pit, storage cellar, water tank or other modern improvements of economical, long-lasting concrete.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer. We will help with free plan sketches. Just check list below and mail today.

Paste on penny postal and mail

- ☐ Dairy barn floors
- ☐ Poultry house floors
- ☐ Feeding floors
- ☐ Milk houses
- ☐ Foundations
- ☐ Manure pits
- ☐ Grain storages
- ☐ Storage cellars
- ☐ Tanks, troughs
- ☐ Farm repairs

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K9c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

One Best Home Way To

BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS *at once!*

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. *Well worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

FOR

INDIGESTION

(due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED
PLUS 8 SPARKLING POST CARD ENLARGEMENTS ALL FOR 30c
Send for FREE Film Containers or Mail Films to
ENLARGIT COMPANY GENERAL POST OFFICE BOX 11 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

PLANNED for the next issue of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff is a new feature. This new service has not yet been christened. Look for it, however, in the right-hand column under some such title as "Freezer Facts and Fancies."

Purpose of this column will be to make available to readers of the *American Agriculturist* information which will be useful to them in buying farm freezers, in developing zero storage in their homes, and in the processing, storage and use of frozen food.

To some extent the experience at Sunnygables in the use of the farm freezer will be drawn upon. In addition, every effort will be made to keep abreast of and report on the findings of experiment stations in the frozen food field. In fact, a small, completely equipped laboratory will be run by the *American Agriculturist* itself for the purpose of testing freezers, checking on directions for processing foods, and developing menus for frozen food meals.

While facts will predominate, fancies and flights into the future will not be ruled out. For example, one of the early projects will be with the development of directions for a complete frozen food meal which can be prepared and stored against the day when company arrives unexpectedly.

* * *

FEEDING LOOSE DAIRY COWS

Recently I told of my plan of handling our winter dairy about as follows:

The herd will run loose in a big basement. Five cows will enter a small milking stable at a time. Once in the stable they will be fed their grain. Their udders will be wiped and manipulated and they will be machine milked as rapidly as possible by one man using two milker units.

As soon as five cows are milked, they will be turned into a large enclosed shed where they will find their hay. This shed will have partitions in it so that the cows which are milked first will have no longer time to eat their hay than those which are milked last. In the morning, while the cows are in the shed eating their hay, the pen in which they are stabled loose will be freshly bedded and large bunks will be filled with grass silage. Enough silage will be fed at this time to last the cows for 24 hours.

It is our thought that after the cows have had a full feed of grain and on top of that what good second cutting alfalfa they will clean up, they will be pretty full. They may eat a little silage when they first go back in the pen but our guess is that they will only eat a little and then lie down.

During the day and the night, however, we hope that the cows will get up as they feel like it, go to the bunks full of silage and literally graze on it and then take a drink and lie down again. Possibly such a system of feeding won't work. It is a long time since we have fed any dairy cows for milk production at Sunnygables.

One dairyman has already written in to say that he would reverse the procedure. That is, feed the silage in the shed and keep hay in front of the cows all the time. *We would like to try this, too, but our set-up makes it very inconvenient because it means carrying our hay a long way by hand.*

One possible objection which we have thought of ourselves to the plan we intend to try is that we may not be able to get by with one feeding of silage a day. Such a system may result in the cows eating so much silage during the day that they will not eat enough grain and hay at night. If such proves to be the case, we can of course without too much inconvenience feed silage twice a day.

From watching during the last few years several hundred beef cattle which we have fed grass silage once a day, however, I have come to the conclusion that once they find a supply always available, cattle will literally graze on silage instead of "hogging" themselves full of it.

* * *

"GUILTY AS H——"

Readers keep writing in about the Angus-Brahman calf. They seem keenly disappointed that it died or was killed before we had a chance to see how it would develop and get a picture of it.

Most of these correspondents blame our sorrel mules, Jack and Sandy (see picture), for having killed the calf.

One individual attributes the destructiveness of mules to their frustrated love life. Another claims that in his experience mules will always attack and worry any small, weak animal. Just as people do on circumstantial evidence, a good farmer who has had a lot of experience with mules writes that Jack and Sandy are surely "guilty as H——" of having killed the calf.

Perhaps before we continue to convict the old fellows on *circumstantial* evidence, I should point out that for four or five years we have considered Jack and Sandy an exception among mules in that they never attacked or worried any other animal. This hasn't been true of our other mules. In fact, at the time the Angus-Brahman calf was dropped in the pasture there were already fourteen little Angus calves there and two litters of pigs. Jack and Sandy never paid the slightest attention to these small animals.

Absenteeism

There is, however, one crime — at least it's a crime in war time — for which Jack and Sandy are "guilty as H——", and they are not convicted by circumstantial evidence either. Toward the middle of August, due to very hot weather and our hard gravelly soil, Sandy became a little tender in his forefeet. The boys took advantage of this condition to stop drawing straw with the mules and to use a tractor instead. What modern farm boys wouldn't?

Jack and Sandy hung around the barn for ten days doing nothing. Then one day we caught them up and drew two or three loads of manure with them. At this point their life of crime began.

The next morning they were nowhere to be seen. We finally located them at the extreme end of the pasture, a good mile and a half from the barn. Tigger, our one saddle horse, was used to round them up. They were worked an hour or two and then turned out.

The next day they had again disappeared *and this time they adopted the precaution of taking Tigger along with them.* For the next week they stayed at the extreme end of the pasture and since nobody wanted to walk three miles to get them they had a real vacation.

Finally, we rounded them up and put Tigger in the barn. Since then, Jack and Sandy too have hung around the barn because they know if we want them someone will jump on Tigger's back and drive them into the barn. Apparently they prefer to be on hand under such circumstances and thus save themselves a walk to work.

I wonder, after all, if they did kill the Angus-Brahman calf? We were talking about it as we unharnessed them the other night. I thought I saw Sandy wink at me just before he took his evening roll in the wallow he has been building up for just such a purpose all summer.

The two outside mules are our Jack and Sandy, now convicted by most of the readers of this page of having killed our little Angus-Brahman calf. Just as a note of interest, we weighed these mules individually the other night. Jack weighed 1354 but he had just had a drink of water. Sandy weighed 1310.

* * *

SIGNALS OFF

Often times from the stands we hear the quarterback of a football team call, "Signals off." Then he starts over again with the directions to his team.

Now I don't pretend to be any quarterback on a brome grass growing team but I have said quite a little on this page about brome grass and how to sow it and I have written countless letters to farmers who have asked me the best way to handle this big, light fluffy grass seed.

For two or three years, following information I got directly from a big Michigan grower of brome grass and from certain experiment stations, I have been advising mixing the brome grass seed with the grain with which it was sown, that is, wheat, rye or oats, or with the fertilizer which was put on at the time of sowing these grains.

Last fall we sowed toward twenty acres of brome grass this way and on these two pieces today I cannot find that we have a stand. Of course, this may be due to our abnormally dry season. On the other hand, I think it is more reasonable to believe that we got the seed in too deep last fall.

This conclusion is supported by advice *which I now get* both from Michigan and New York experiment stations. Both stations seem to have concluded that there is danger of sowing brome grass too deep. It apparently should not go down as deep as oats, or barley, or rye. The preference seems to be to get it in a little deeper than legume seed but not as deep as grain.

One of my neighbors seeded about fifteen acres of brome and alfalfa this fall before he heard about the danger of getting it in too deep. He drilled it in with the fertilizer, then cultipacked, sowed his alfalfa on top with a cyclone seeder and cultipacked again. In contrast I have just put in a twelve acre piece on which we mixed brome grass with fertilizer, and distributed the fertilizer on the surface of the freshly dragged ground. We then cultipacked, sowed our alfalfa seed and cultipacked again.

These two pieces which went in about the same time would seem to furnish a test of how best to seed brome grass. Unfortunately, however, one is on gravel soil and the other on a clay loam. One is at 300 ft. elevation and the other at nearly 1200 ft., so I doubt if any worthwhile conclusion can be drawn.

* * *

OLD IDEA STILL GOOD

An old resident of Southbury, Connecticut, Mr. Albert H. Hawley, makes a very pertinent contribution on the subject of rat control. We have already taken note of Mr. Hawley's shrewd Yankee observations at Sunnygables.

He writes: "For over twenty-five years while living in Brookfield, Connecticut, on a 75 acre farm with three large outbuildings, I was never troubled with rats. I like it better living with a few cats instead of a lot of rats. In every room in my outbuildings I cut a small hole so the cats could go in and out as they liked. They kept the rats thinned down. During the summer they would live on field mice and in the winter they would keep the mice and rats out of the feed room and other buildings. Some neighbors had cats, and rats, too, because they fed their cats so much they would not be hungry enough to hunt. . . ."

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

INSURING AGAINST RISKS

IT IS POSSIBLE these days to get an insurance policy to cover practically any risk that an individual must take. Boiled down to simple terms, an insurance company gives you odds and bets that you will not die, that your buildings will not burn, or that you will not have an automobile accident. An insurance policy is excellent protection, but the important thing is to know what the insurance policy covers so that you will not have a false sense of security, only to be rudely awakened by finding that you are not covered when trouble comes.

Fire Insurance

An occasional man in the past has taken out fire insurance in two companies with the mistaken idea that both of them will pay the amount of the policy when the buildings burn. That is not so. If you do this, and insure your buildings for three-fourths of their value in two companies, the companies are just going to compare notes and each of them will pay half of the amount of the policies.

Values are increasing, and it is a good idea to check your fire insurance policies to see if it is not good business to increase your protection.

Life Insurance

Life insurance is a complicated subject. There are many types of policies, including straight life, endowment policies, and term insurance. There is an element of investment as well as insurance in many policies. The important thing is to know what kind of a policy you are buying, and to get the kind of policy that fits your needs.

Closely allied with life insurance are policies covering sickness and accidents. Here again there are many varieties costing various sums, with the amount of protection you get proportional to the amount of money you pay. For example, there is a limited travel accident policy which pays indemnities following injuries resulting from accidents while traveling in automobiles, trains or buses. Then, there are policies covering certain illnesses and accidents but which exclude certain others. Finally, there is the full-coverage sick and accident insurance which pays you when you are unable to work because of illness or an accident.

Licensed Companies

In general, state insurance laws require that a company which sells policies through local agents must be licensed with the state Insurance Department. There are also a good many companies that solicit business through the mails; for example, a company in some western state can write a letter to any citizen in the northeastern territory, telling about the advantages of their policy, without being licensed in the state in which that citizen lives. This is entirely legal, but state insurance departments recommend dealing with licensed companies, and it seems to the Service Bureau that this is good advice.

Liability Insurance

The term "liability insurance" indicates that the holder of a policy is protected from possible suits by other people who suffer personal injury or property damage. Perhaps the most common type of liability insurance is automobile liability, and this type of policy is what most people have in mind when they say that they are carrying automobile insurance. Up to a stated limit, the company that issues you such a policy will settle for injury or damage caused to other people or their property by an auto accident resulting from your negligence. It is important to remember, however, that there are definite limits to the protection of such a policy. For example, if a policy puts $10,000 as the limit on personal injury, and you should run into a car and skill several people, you might be faced with lawsuits which would result in claims of $20,000 against you, in which case the insurance company pays $10,000 and you would be expected to pay the balance.

It is also possible to buy a policy commonly referred to as "collision insurance." This will pay you for damage done to your car in the case of an accident, regardless of whose fault the accident might be.

Farm Accidents

In recent years farmers have been concerned over possible damage suits resulting from accidents on the farm. There are several types of insurance which gives some protection against this. Most state laws require workmen's compensation insurance for workers in industry, but exempt farmers from this provision of the law. A farmer can carry a workmen's compensation policy if he wishes, but most of them find it pretty expensive. There are, however, several policies put out by insurance companies that give some measure of protection against such damage suits. Here is a point that should be remembered. Because the law exempts farmers from carrying workman's compensation insurance, it does not follow that an injured hired man cannot sue you if he can show that his injury resulted from your negligence.

In an article in the July 31, 1943, issue of *American Agriculturist,* Avery D. Gentle, Deputy Director of the N. Y. State Farm Manpower Service, explains the various policies which give protection against suits resulting from this type of accident. Also, there is an excellent bulletin which can be secured by dropping a postcard to the Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. This is called "How Farm Owners Can Insure Themselves and Their Workers Against Farm Accidents."

POLICYHOLDER BURNED FATALLY STARTING FIRE IN STOVE WITH KEROSENE

RUINS OF THE HOME IN WHICH ABRAM SHUSTER LOST HIS LIFE.

ABRAM SHUSTER of Blairstown, N. J., wanted to get the fire started quickly in the kitchen stove. He poured kerosene on the wood. There must have been hot ashes — it exploded and his clothing caught on fire.

He managed to get out of the house, but his clothing was completely burned off. The doctor reported severe burns, he was removed to the hospital and died that night.

THE North American Accident Insurance Company paid the death benefit to Austin Shuster, Abram's brother, who was named beneficiary on the policy.

North American agent, Claude R. Herdman, of Flemington, N. J., who delivered the check, has a letter saying, "Many thanks for the check and your help in filing the claim which was settled very promptly.'

He asks us to warn all policyholders to be careful when using kerosene to start a fire in the stove. He also suggests that all policyholders renew their policies promptly.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

'MID THE ROCKETS' RED GLARE . . .

TO DEFEND OURSELVES AGAINST SLAVERY

Farm boys on world battlefronts are fighting the selfsame fight that their Dads back home in the Dairymen's League are waging. Both are struggling to overthrow tyranny, oppression, exploitation. There is only one difference. The fight on the battlefields will end. The enemy forces will disband. But there is no armistice, no surrender, no peace on the home front.

Time and again the Dairymen's League has routed the forces that oppress the dairy farmer. But the enemy has never surrendered. Instead he has gone underground, has invented new and more misleading propaganda, and has attacked the dairy farmer's peace and security at some unexpected point.

That's why active participation in a cooperative association, such as the League, is so very important for every dairy farmer. Only by joining his strength to that of his fellow farmers, only by uniting in a fighting organization that watches and forestalls every move of his enemies, can the dairy farmer hope to be secure. The Dairymen's League offers him greater promise of freedom, prosperity and security than he can find either by himself or in some smaller organization.

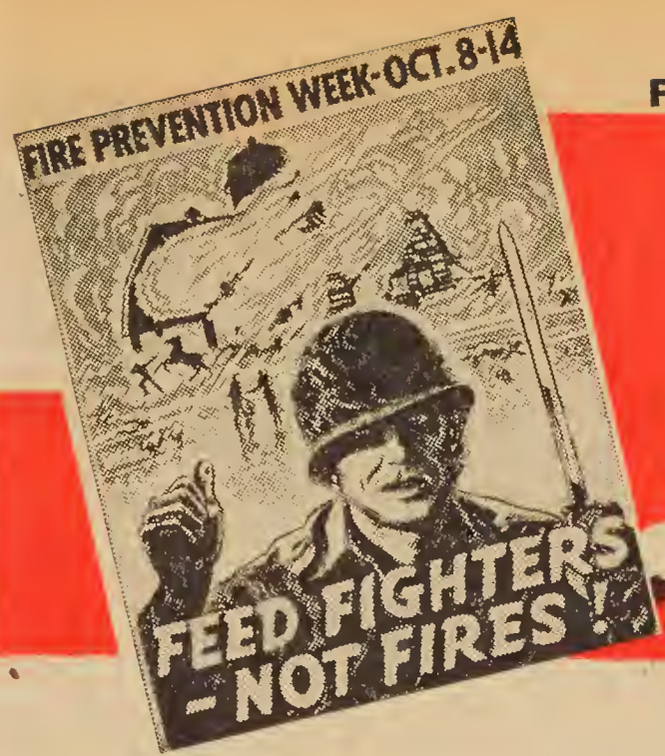
PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF DAIRY FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH OCTOBER 7, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Question?

THE F. F. A. BOYS ANSWERED THESE FARM PROBLEMS. *CAN YOU?*

Hollis Hatfield, who graduated from the Department of Vocational Agriculture at the Ithaca, N. Y., High School in 1943, helping his father in building a silo because of a shortage of competent workmen. Not the least of the values that the thousands of boys are getting from their work in agricultural courses is their interest in and respect for farming. They are the ones who appreciate the old home farm and the privilege of working with Dad.

WHEN the teaching of Vocational Agriculture in high schools was started some thirty years ago, most farmers looked upon it as just another "frill" tacked onto our educational system. At that time there was a considerable degree of distrust about all "book learning" in agriculture, and in the minds of the public a general idea that any man who could not make a living at any other job could do so as a farmer.

As time went on, more and more schools hired vocational teachers of agriculture until today there are some 500 departments in the Northeast. As the boys who studied agriculture in the rural schools began to put into practice in their home projects the things they had learned in school, there was a slow but gradual increase in the respect which farmers gave to the whole idea.

If you have the opinion that the boys in Vocational Agriculture spend their time in absorbing facts and theories, just read some of the questions that New York State boys, who had finished four years of Vocational Agriculture, had to answer in their examination last June. We were impressed by the fact that one question only could be answered with facts alone, and that all the others required reasoning and judgment.

Because space will not permit, we are not giving all the 8 questions; therefore we are changing the credits allowed for each question so that the total will be 100. The figure following each question gives the credits for a correct answer. Try answering them, then turn to page 17 and read our answers. Because the answers require judgment, we realize that you may not agree with all of them, so be fair and liberal in scoring your own answers. Do not send your answers to *American Agriculturist*. No prizes are being offered. The questions and answers are given merely for your information and entertainment. Here are the questions:

I. (a) With the general price level rising because of war conditions, farm incomes are also rising. In the list given below, place an "X" on the line before each of THREE ways in which you would consider it most desirable for the owner of a particular farm with which you are familiar to use this increase in income. (6 credits)

. . . . Increase business to operate at capacity; . . . . Remodel the buildings; . . . . Pay debts; . . . . Buy war bonds; . . . . Put money in bank savings account; . . . . Travel during slack work periods.

(b) Show specifically your reasons for EACH of your selections. (19 credits)

II. In the following statements, in each case check the NUMBER of the expression that makes the statement true. (30 credits, one point per statement)

1. The fertilizing element usually most deficient in New York soils is (1) potash (2) nitrogen (3) phosphorus.

2. The Mexican bean beetle is best controlled by (1) rotation (2) clean seed (3) dusting with rotenone.

3. The highest return per hour of labor in the poultry business in recent years has been made by (1) selling day-old chicks (2) producing market eggs (3) producing broilers.

4. The number of productive man work units required for each 100 hens is (1) one (2) fifteen (3) twenty.

5. The blood test is used on poultry to detect the presence of (1) bacillary white diarrhea (2) bronchitis (3) coccidiosis.

6. In brooding baby chicks, each chick should have floor space of (1) ½ square foot (2) 1 square foot (3) square feet.

7. Roundworms in poultry are controlled by use of (1) sodium fluoride (2) tobacco extracts (3) epsom salts.

8. The number of animal units represented by 2 one-year-old heifers is (1) one (2) two (3) four.

9. When compared with the whole milking, the first milk drawn from a cow is (1) higher in butterfat (2) lower in butterfat (3) equivalent in butterfat.

10. The average length of life of a dairy cow is (1) 8 years (2) 11 years (3) 13 years.

11. The average daily consumption of water for a dairy cow is (1) 5 gallons (2) 9 gallons (3) 12 gallons.

12. A quart of 30-per-cent cream, compared with a quart of milk, is (1) heavier (2) of the same weight (3) lighter.

13. The water content of four-per-cent milk is (1) 82% (2) 87% (3) 91%.

14. The greatest number of pounds of butter that can be made from 100 pounds of four-per-cent milk is (1) three (2) four (3) five.

15. In New York State the beef enterprise is best adapted to (1) western New York (2) the Hudson Valley (3) northern New York.

16. The first operation in fitting a handsaw is (1) jointing (2) filing (3) setting.

17. A timber saw should be gummed (1) when it is dull (2) when the teeth are too short (3) when it is rusty.

18. The length of evener to be used with a 14-inch-bottom walking plow is (1) 33 inches (2) 38 inches (3) 42 inches.

19. A drill should be ground at an angle of about (1) 60 degrees (2) 70 degrees (3) 93 degrees.

20. The success of a New York farm business is best measured by (1) labor income (2) gross receipts (3) years required for receipts to equal capital.

21. Products from western states appearing on New York markets are generally of higher quality than are many New York products because (1) farming practices in western states are better than those of New York farmers (2) marketing transportation costs are higher than for New York products (3) climate is more suitable in the West than in New York for growing high-quality products.

22. The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar is greatest for (1) eggs (2) dairy products (3) apples.

23. The Federal income-tax return for a calendar year is due (1) January 1 (2) March 15 (3) April 15.

24. An item that may be deducted as a farm expense when filing an income-tax return on the cash basis is (1) self- (*Continued on Page* 11)

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

ONCE AGAIN

Open Formulas Back Again on G.L.F. Dairy Feeds

THE FAMILIAR OPEN FORMULA TAG, showing the quantity of each ingredient used in the feed, is back again on G.L.F. dairy rations and scratch grains. For the past year and a half ingredient supplies have been irregular. Frequent formula changes had to be made in order to keep feed flowing to farmers. During this period a complete formula was sent along with each car, but the tag carried only a list of ingredients. Supplies are now moving into the mills at a more uniform and regular rate, so that once again tags can carry the complete formula—the ingredients and the amount of each ingredient—the *open formula* upon which farmers built their G.L.F. feed service.

Supplies Easier

A nation-wide reduction in hogs and chickens, plus a near-record small grain harvest and the prospect of an excellent corn crop, give every reason to believe that the feed situation this winter will be far easier than last year.

Canada has large amounts of oats and barley to export. It is expected that ample amounts of government wheat will be available. Flour mills are in heavier production so that wheat feeds are more plentiful.

Protein Still Scarce

The only item in the line of feed which is still hard to get is protein. Virtually all sources of protein are tight in supply. In addition, the use of protein in mixed feeds is limited by government allocation order. To stay within the allocation, it becomes necessary to use small amounts of urea in G.L.F. dairy feeds. Urea has been used successfully by many feed manufacturers during the past two years. More information about this source of protein is given in the *News Notes* at the right.

30% Mixing Feed Added

To help make the best use of the large crop of home-grown grain, a new 30% mixing feed will be available beginning October 1. The regular 24% mixing feed will also be continued.

In view of the general easing of the feed situation, it no longer seems necessary to carry large stocks of feed on the farm. Except for the possibility of transportation tie-ups, G.L.F. Mills and G.L.F. Service Agencies should be able to supply current needs of patrons throughout the season that lies ahead.

NEWS NOTES

G.L.F. ANNUAL MEETING NOVEMBER 3

Friday, November 3, 1944 is the date and the Lincoln Auditorium, Syracuse, N. Y., is the place for the G.L.F. Stockholders Annual Meeting, it was decided by the Board of Directors at their meeting in Ithaca, September 18.

District Meetings for the purpose of nominating directors will also be held as follows:

District No. 5—Southern New Jersey—October 9

District No. 7—Eastern Pennsylvania—October 11

District No. 1—Western New York—October 18

While the three districts listed above are the only ones where directors are to be nominated, and the only ones where meetings are officially scheduled, other districts may hold additional meetings of their own if they so desire.

☆ ☆ ☆

UREA IN DAIRY FEED

Many feed manufacturers have been using urea in their dairy feeds for a year or more with good results. The following description is condensed from the *Eastern States Cooperator.*

"Feeding urea is derived from the nitrogen of the air which we all breathe . . . It is a pure, white crystalline product without odor and almost tasteless. It is as clean and sanitary as many foods we eat.

"Nitrogen is the material in protein that makes protein essential in any diet or ration. The reason cattle can use urea is found in the rumen or paunch, the first of the so-called four stomachs of the cow. This rumen or paunch contains millions of small microorganisms. These microorganisms use the nitrogen of the urea as food and build up their body protein from this nitrogen. Their life cycle is very short and in a few hours they die and pass through the rest of the cow's digestive tract where they are digested and used the same as any other protein.

Because of these microorganisms the urea we feed is changed to protein and the cow actually has a quality protein available for her needs.

Animals with only one stomach such as hogs and horses, poultry and young calves cannot use urea as a source of protein and it should not be fed to them."

Member-Ownership

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES 3.

Farmers use cooperatives to perform services *for themselves*. That means that the *users* of the business are also the *owners*. The United States government recognizes this principle in requiring that agricultural cooperatives must be farmer owned and controlled. Control of G.L.F. is vested in the common voting stock. The bylaws require that virtually all of this stock must be in the hands of persons actively engaged in farming.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

YOUR FARM ★ ★ ★ and THE WAR

MILK HEARINGS

The hearing on changes in the Federal-State milk order for New York reconvened in New York City on September 20. The changes in the milk order as originally proposed were reduced to five. It becomes increasingly evident that the proposals are exceedingly complicated even for those who have spent days studying them.

As expected, testimony ranged from favorable to lukewarm to caustic, but a considerable amount of the testimony given favored a limitation of the power which the proposed amendments would give the Administrator.

On the butterfat question, those representing high-test breeds favored an increase in the butterfat differential, while those representing low-test breeds favored leaving it as it is. Our only comment is that a butterfat differential of 4c a point cannot be fair when milk is around $1.00 cwt., and also be fair when the price of milk approaches $4.00 cwt.

* * *

MILK SUBSIDY EXPANDED

In the last issue, on the New York News page, we announced the drouth subsidy of 10 cents per cwt. on milk, which was available in certain counties in the Northeast. Since that time the subsidy has been extended to include all counties in the Northeast. The ruling is retroactive to September 1.

While farmers opposed the whole subsidy idea, they felt that if a drouth subsidy is to be given, all dairy counties should be included, rather than to give the subsidy to one farmer and to deny it to his neighbor just across the county line who might have suffered just as much from dry weather!

* * *

GOVERNMENT BUYS DROP APPLES

The recent hurricane hit apple growers in eastern New York, New Jersey and New England very hard. Partially to compensate growers for losses, an immediate request was put in to Washington for an increase in price ceilings on apples. A request was also made that government agencies buy apples blown off the trees.

The response was prompt on the buying program. The government will buy 500 carloads of Northeast drop apples, —55 in New York and 165 in Massachusetts, at $1.50 a bushel for Cortland, McIntosh, Greenings, Delicious and Stayman, and $1.25 for York, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, Rome and other varieties. The price will be for utility grade, 2¼ inches, in new or good containers with covers.

Consideration is being given to the matter of increased price ceilings.

* * *

CROP PROSPECTS

There were some changes in the September crop report. The U. S. **POTATO** crop was reduced from August estimate of 385,295,000 bushels to 377,589,000. New England prospects dropped 1,000,000 bushels, and in 8 major late crop states reduction was 3%.

The **CORN** estimate was increased slightly to over 3 billion bushels.

The **WHEAT** estimate was down a little, but still over one billion bushels.

The U. S. **CABBAGE** estimate is slightly above 1943 production, although reports indicate a serious cut in domestic cabbage in Northeast by dry weather. New York Danish crop is still estimated at considerably higher than 1943.

The **ONION** crop is big,—51% above 1943; Massachusetts crop about same as last year; New York about double.

Firestone

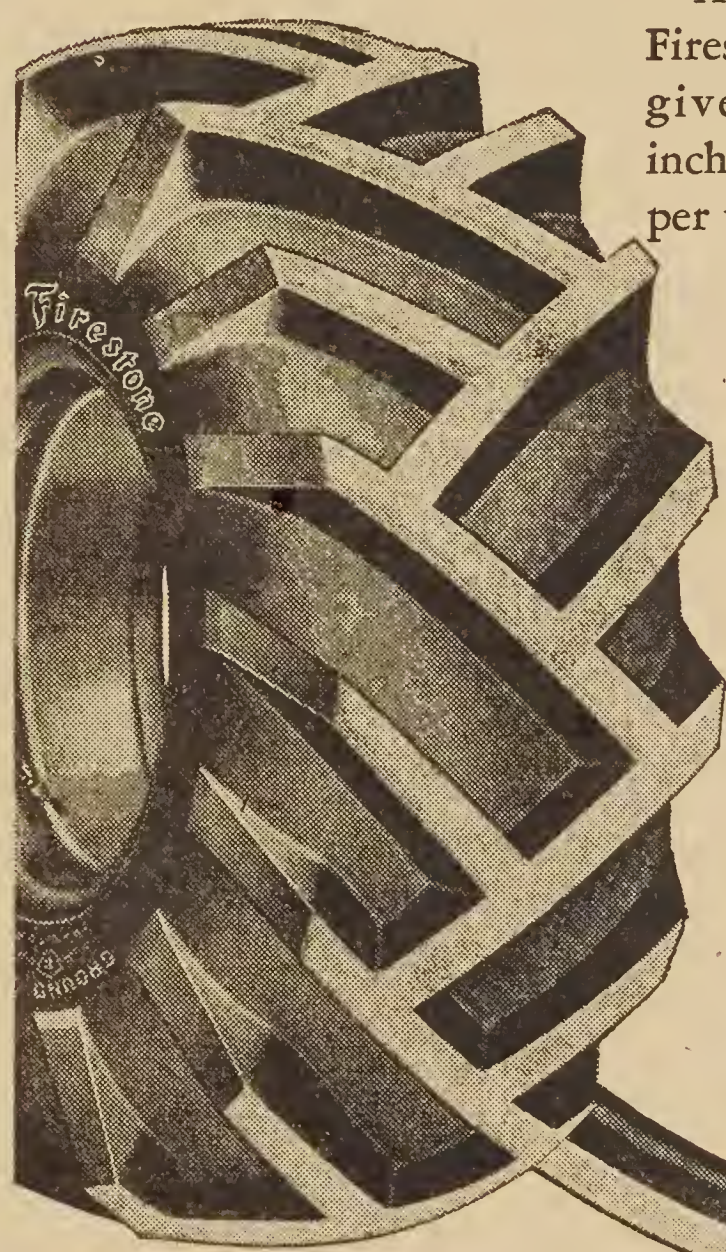
GROUND GRIP TIRES

Give EXTRA TRACTION because

THEY CLEAN BETTER!

HAVE you been hearing or reading claims about tractor tire cleaning lately? As a farmer, you are entitled to know the facts. And here they are:

Remember that the Firestone Ground Grip Tread is *patented.* Its extra-long, triple-braced traction bars do not have "broken center" traction leaks, no trash-catching stubs or buttons. The wide, curve-sided, round-cornered spaces between the bars clean easily, even in soft soil, because there are no corners or pockets for mud to stick or hide. No wonder Firestone Ground Grips clean so much better in ALL soil conditions.

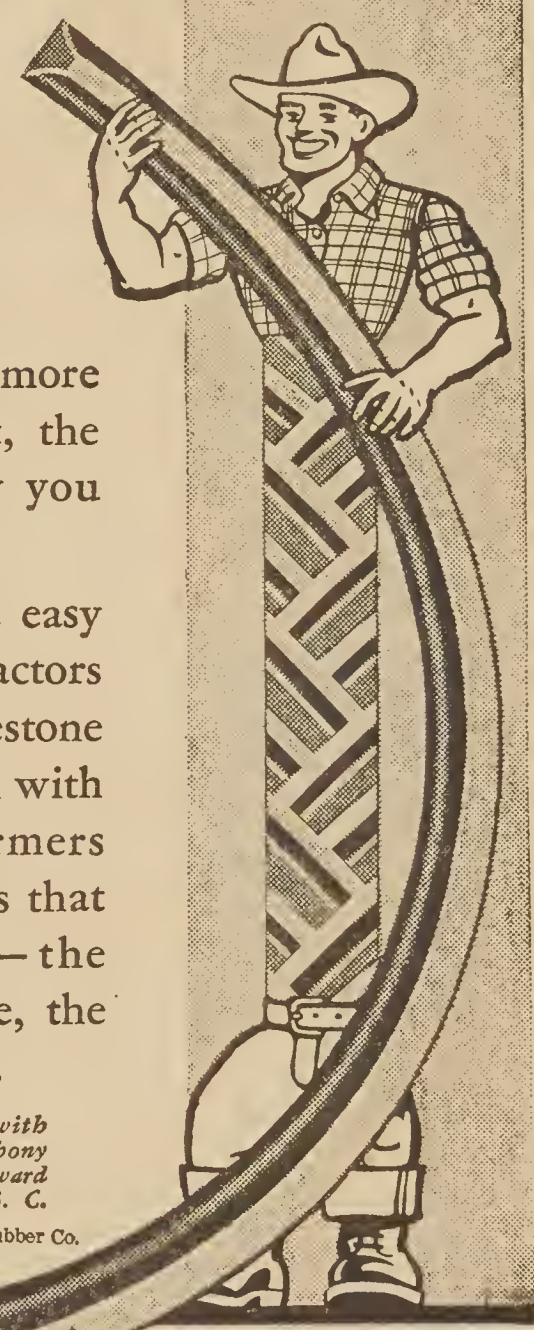


And don't forget that Firestone Ground Grip Tires give you up to 215 *extra* inches of traction bar length per tractor. That means *extra* pulling power—and the more pulling power you get, the more time and money you save!

From these facts, it's easy to see why more farm tractors are equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires than with any other make. Farmers naturally want the tires that pull better longer — the tires made by Firestone, the pioneer and pacemaker.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Howard Barlow, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.

Copyright, 1944, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.



FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

FARM TROUBLES AHEAD

IN ORDER to help win the war American farmers have produced the greatest quantities of food in history, in spite of great shortages of farm labor and machinery. We have fed ourselves, our armies, and made a good start on feeding the rest of the world.

Now with the end of the war in sight and the huge demand for food soon to fall off, all farmers naturally are wondering what is going to happen to farm prices. Unlike the manufacturer, the farmer cannot quickly reduce production. In fact, with the boys coming home to help and with more farm machinery available, there is danger of piling up the greatest surpluses of all time, resulting in another ruinous farm depression.

In order to insure continued huge food production during the war, Congress passed a law promising the American farmer 90 per cent of parity on certain products, such as hogs, wheat, cotton, milk, eggs, cheese, and potatoes, for two years after war's end. But don't count on this law. If we should get a slump in the prices of farm products after the war, farmers would logically grow more of the products whose prices are to be supported and fewer of those having no support. With more of these price-supported products being grown, the natural tendency would be for their market prices to decline and for the spread between the market price and the support price to widen. This would require greater and greater government purchases to support prices, with four possibilities for disposal of these products by the government, namely: destroy them; give them away; sell them in the market and absorb the loss; or hang on to them.

Any large supply of government-owned food products in storage are a drag on the market. Buyers know they are there, and producers naturally object to their sale, which would farther depress the market.

Is there any answer, then, to this discouraging problem of huge food surpluses? One answer politicians are already considering; that is, the New Deal idea of telling every American farmer what and how much to plant and how many cows and chickens he can keep—straight bureaucratic regimentation.

The other answer to the problem is on the basis of the good old Yankee philosophy of doing the job ourselves; that is, every farmer recognize his own responsibility to adjust production as rapidly as possible to the greatly lessened demand which is sure to come.

Also, it seems to me that farmers' own organizations and cooperatives could do a far better and more democratic piece of work with their members to reduce production than the government can. How about it, Mr. Farmer? How about it, Mr. Cooperative Leader? The time to make plans is now!

WE BUILD DIVERSION DITCHES

FOR YEARS I have been convinced that many of our farm fields, particularly on the hillsides, are losing fertility faster than we can restore it. The land on my farm is naturally fertile and has been reasonably well cared for; but like so many thousands of other northeastern farms, most of it is on a hillside, so that good soil washes and blows away every time it is plowed. Moreover, there are springs and wet spots in some of the best meadows which make them difficult to plow and which, of course, are bad for the crops.

The situation could be helped some by tile drain, but that is expensive. So last week, with the help of Professor H. M. Wilson, Extension Soil Conservationist at the New York State College of Agriculture, and son Donald and the town road scraper we began the building of diversion ditches. We have finished two and may do two more next year.

These ditches are laid out on a contour across the fields near the top where they will catch the seepage from the springs and woods above and prevent it from soaking into the wet spots in the meadows below. We are building them with wide, gently sloping banks so that they may be sowed, mowed and cultivated. Therefore, they waste little land.

If you have a tractor and can hire or borrow a road scraper and get someone who knows how to survey and build the diversion ditch, it can be built at comparatively little cost. Whether or not these ditches will do all that we hope for from them remains to be seen, but the experience of farmers with them so far has been highly satisfactory. I'll tell you next year how ours work.

"YOU NEVER MISS THE WATER"—

MOTHER used to sing an old song called "You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry." How well that idea applies to many precious privileges which we enjoy but do not appreciate.

I have often thought, especially since the war started, how every true American would feel if the privilege of voting was discontinued. Yet we would have lost that privilege had the Germans and the Japs won. The right of the average citizen to have a part in his own government in order to keep this country democratic is exactly what your boys and mine are fighting and dying for right now.

In spite of this, there are thousands of us so indifferent to the sacred privilege and responsibility of voting that they remain away from the polls every year. Many use the excuse that one vote doesn't count one way or the other. But supposing everybody felt that way?

In no other election in all of our history were the issues more important than the ones involved this year. So resolve now to vote, to see that every eligible member of your family votes, and to encourage your neighbor to vote.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

FARM people are among the greatest philosophers on earth! The other day I visited a woman who has lived on a dairy farm all her life. Now her family is grown and scattered, her husband is dead, the farm is growing up to brush, and she is slowly dying. Her doctor recently told her that no known medicine or surgery can cure her. Yet that woman is radiantly cheerful!

I remarked that I was glad that she could still smile and be cheerful. She chuckled and replied: "What's the use of scowling and grumbling? That don't help any. It's hard on yourself, and harder on the folks who have to live with you!"

Then I wanted to know how she came to be that way. Was she born good-natured? Or did she teach herself to be good-natured?

"Well," she said, "it's all in the way you look at life. I've learned that the things I worry about never happen, and that the real and great troubles drop unexpectedly out of the blue. So what's the good of fretting and complaining? There's no sense in crossing your bridges until you come to them. Furthermore, you might never come to them! But if you do, why, just cross them!"

I went to visit that day prepared to cheer and uplift; but I came away myself cheered and uplifted, and reminded that the important thing is not what happens to us, but rather how we accept what happens to us!—*The Country Parson.*

"TOUGH SOD"—CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

MANY readers of *American Agriculturist* have written to ask if TOUGH SOD would be published in book form. You will be glad to know that the answer is "yes". Owing to the shortage of paper and other conditions, however, there may be only one limited edition. The book will be more complete than it was in serial form in *American Agriculturist*, as the story had to be cut some there because of lack of space.

So now's the chance for those of you who want to reread the full story, and those of you who have waited to read it until it was in book form. But you had better get your order in early. The book will be out on or before November 1, and it will be a case of first come, first served. Advance orders will have first attention.

Why not let a copy of this splendid farm story solve some of your Christmas gift suggestions? It will be mailed postpaid to you, or to any friend to whom you wish it sent, on receipt of $2.50 sent to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

WE GOT our first killing frost, a humdinger, Saturday night, September 23.

It is strange how frosts vary in intensity with a few feet of difference in altitude and in nearby communities. The frost at our place put a coating of ice on water and it completely killed every susceptible green thing. Only a few miles north of us, corn was greener a few days after the frost than during the drought.

Garden Relief

The end of the garden season and of strenuous canning and freezing activities comes as something of a relief. We have about two acres of garden, plenty for two families, including the year's supply of potatoes and sweet corn—enough garden products for eating fresh, freezing and canning, with plenty left over to fatten the hogs.

Looking back on the season's garden activities I am convinced that the big problem in gardening is not so much the weather as it is the weeds. We had a bad drought, but fortunately we always plant more than we need of garden truck, so if the weather cuts down the supply we still have enough. But the weeds are something else again.

Manure Causes Weeds

This raises the question of the use of barnyard manure. More than anything else, farm manure is responsible for most of the dozens of weeds with which we contend in field and garden. We struggled with the weeds in our garden and kept it fairly clean until midsummer. There wasn't a weed in the potatoes! But now the barnyard grass and ragweed make digging a problem. The garden was heavily manured.

This was the second year the garden was on the same piece of ground. Next year we will change it, and I think now that I shall use more commercial fertilizer and less manure. What do you think?

Corn Husking Problem

We had seven acres of husking corn this year. In spite of the drought it was a fair crop, but how to harvest it with the least labor was a problem.

Corn growers of the West say that the most efficient way to harvest corn is to use a corn husking machine, but this leaves the unsightly stalks on the ground, and besides, I wanted to use the stalks to feed young stock and to chop up for bedding. So we cut and shocked most of our corn in the old-fashioned way, and still ahead of us is the cold job of husking it in the barn on late fall days and evenings.

Maybe I'll live to change my mind, but I am now firmly of the opinion that many eastern dairymen could keep a lesser number of cows to advantage and grow more corn and other grain with which to feed them.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN Dean Bill Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture was Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, he came up to New York City and there hired a negro porter to carry his heavy trunk to the 17th floor. When they got there, Bill wouldn't pay what the porter said was the price agreed upon. Bill said to the porter:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

The porter replied:

"I'm going to carry this trunk back down. I'll be darned if I'll work for nothing!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 19. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

The Farmer and the New Deal

By E. R. Eastman

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has never been for either the Republican or the Democratic party or for any other party, but it has been a consistent fighter in all of its 102 years of existence for what it thought were the right things for agriculture and rural people. We do not believe that most farm problems can be solved by any party or by the government. Instead, we believe that any permanent solutions for agriculture must come from the individual farmer himself and his organizations and must be based on the fundamental principles of individual initiative, hard work, good management and thrift.

Under the New Deal, the American farmer has had a raw deal. From the beginning it seems to have been the New Deal belief and fundamental philosophy that the American farmer was little better than a peasant, unable to do his own thinking or run his own business. So from the start of the New Deal the Department of Agriculture was packed with schemers and planners who have worked early and late to regiment and control the farmer and his business under the excuse of helping him.

Until the advent of the New Deal much of the work of the USDA was carried on by tried and true research and extension workers along the fundamental lines on which the Department was originally organized. Then came the planners, the reformers, those interested more in changing our form of government than in rightly administering our present one. The bureaus of the Department were increased by the dozen, employees by the thousands, and the time-honored scientists with their time-honored work of education and research and extension took a back seat.

One Scheme After Another —A Bureaucrat's Dream

From that time to this, modern agriculture has been subjected to one scheme after another, usually under the excuse of an emergency or the need of bringing relief to farmers. Some of these plans have done some good; most of them have been of little value, exceedingly costly, and many of them have been actually harmful. Most of them have tended to regiment the farmer and limit his right to run his own business.

At the headquarters of the USDA in Washington, bureaus and agencies by the dozen cover practically every farm activity. The number of employees in each of these bureaus and agencies ranges anywhere from a few hundred to several thousand persons. It costs the taxpayers of the nation about one billion dollars a year to operate the USDA. Writing in that excellent publication "The Farmer Stockman," on the subject "The USDA Needs Reorganization," Ferdie Deering says:

"Most of the present bureaus have been formed or rebuilt since 1933 and the Department has undergone no less than six major reorganizations in the past 11 years, redistributing authority and duties. From the top down the USDA is a bureaucrat's dream. There is almost no end to the number and kinds of bureaus which can be set up, with sufficient overlapping to assure ample possibility for passing the buck no matter what the responsibility at hand might be. And if one job plays out, there are always plenty of other bureaus to offer better jobs, often at higher pay. Bureaus may be and sometimes are set up on the spur of the moment and combined, transferred or dissolved almost before the employees find out what they are supposed to do."

But the tremendous set-up of the USDA in Washington is only just a start, for the activities and the personnel of the Department extend like the tentacles of a great octopus into nearly every community in the United States and into the rights, privileges and independence of every American farmer. Take, for example, the Triple A, which has local offices and personnel in every farm county in the United States. This organization has been built on top of the old extension service of the Department of Agriculture, which has existed almost since the Department was organized, and which has done a grand job in cooperating with state colleges of agriculture and experiment stations in extending agricultural education to farmers everywhere.

The Triple A, composed for the most part of active, sincere workers, has of course done some good. But it was supposed to be an emergency organization, it is extremely costly, eminently undemocratic—for policies are made chiefly in Washington—and it duplicates in many cases the work and

(*Continued on Page* 18)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

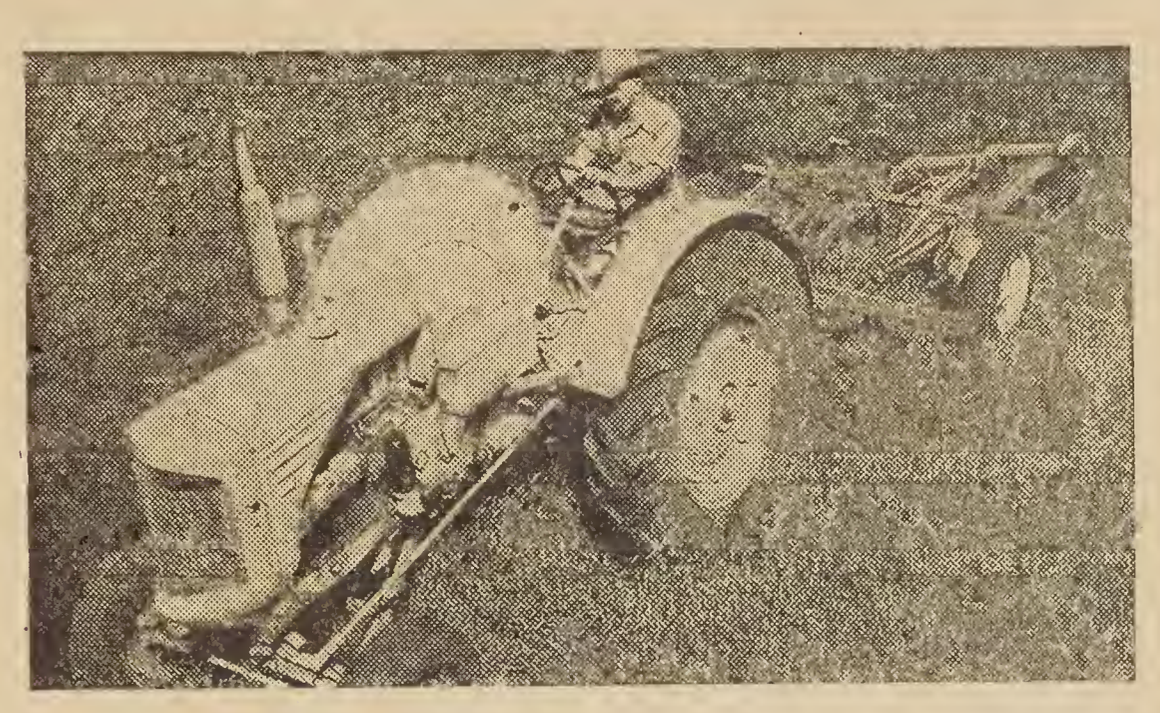
THERE'S one thing I can't figure out, I don't know what it's all about, and that's why men in ev'ry race must suffer hair upon their face. I really get a chance to rave whenever I have got to shave. In days before I got a wife, I figured that throughout my life I'd let my whiskers grow out long and ev'ry day would be a song; Mirandy didn't sympathize and so we reached a compromise. At last she said she would give in and let me grow hair on my chin, providin' I agreed to clip the whiskers from my cheeks and lip. But even that's a painful chore, a hundred thousand times I've swore about the tender skin 1 slice, for beauty I have paid a price. I've tried 'most ev'ry way to scrape so I would not look like an ape, for years I used a naked blade and always had to have first aid, that thing was full of nicks and dents and my poor face was full of rents. And then I tried to ease my woe by usin' something like a hoe. I got the best blades I could buy, but ev'ry time that I would try to run that thing upon my face I would become a doctor's case. At last Mirandy bought for me a thing run by 'lectricity, when it would o'er my visage creep, I felt just like a new-sheared sheep. So finally I just got mad and used the one that I first had, so now I'm clear back at the start, each day I earn the Purple Heart.

It's a "must" on a road march...

BEFORE the Army sends a motor convoy on a road march, every vehicle is serviced and checked from bumper to bumper by hard-working ordnance crews.

Yet, for all this attention to maintenance in advance, Army practice calls for a spot check of each vehicle by its driver every time the convoy halts en route.

And whatever else he may check, the driver *always* examines his tires, looks into the radiator, and . . . *most important* . . . checks the wheels to see that they are not forcing out the grease that protects wheel bearings.



It should be a "must" on the farm, too!

UNDER normal conditions, giving a tractor the once-over before it takes the field is probably enough to assure its smooth operation.

But these days, when your tractor is helping you set new records in food production for war . . . it bears a little closer watching.

Quite possibly, a spot check of radiator, tires, and wheels while your tractor is at work can prevent an ailment that, if left unattended, might lead to a costly breakdown later!

Gulf's Farm Tractor Guide is a handy and practical manual designed to help you keep your tractor in first-class condition.

Offered as part of Gulf's contribution to the campaign to Keep Your War Equipment Fit and Fighting, Gulf's Farm Tractor Guide is available FREE OF CHARGE to any farmer requesting it. Simply address your request to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Get *your* copy today!

HUNTERS PLEASE NOTE:

NOW that fall is here and ammunition is going to be available again, you'll be using your gun more frequently. And to help protect it against rust and keep it clean, you'll need an oil you can rely upon.

Gulfoil is swell for the purpose. It cleans, polishes, and lubricates your gun, besides retarding the formation of rust.

For that matter, Gulfoil is a handy oil for farm-wives too. Gulfoil is perfect for lubricating sewing machines, door locks, and hinges, sharpening stones, and many other small appliances.

You can get Gulfoil at your Good Gulf Dealer's and at most hardware, drug, and variety stores. Get it next time you're in town!

GULF

Gasoline Powers the Attack...Don't Waste a Drop!

THERE'S no substitute for the Morton Way of Curing Meat . . . for the safe, uniform cure it gives from rind to bone, for the wonderful flavor it imparts to hams, shoulders, bacon. Try it yourself this year. Join the million and more farm families who use this method. Know as they do the satisfaction and assurance of preventing bone-taint, off-flavor, wasted meat. Simply pump your meat with Morton's Tender-Quick dissolved in water. This fast-acting curing pickle starts the cure at the bone, where bone-taint and off-flavor are most likely to develop first. Then rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure which strikes in, curing toward the center, and gives a sweet-as-a-nut smoke flavor.

Several months from now, when you take down the first ham or bacon of the season's cure, you'll agree that you've got the best-tasting meat you ever had. Months later, when you take down the last one, you'll say it's been the best-keeping as well.

★ Cure Meat the Safe, Sure *Morton Way* ★

FIRST... Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting curing pickle, and pump this pickle into shoulders and hams along the bones. This starts the cure INSIDE—prevents bone-taint, off-flavor, and under-cured spots. Helps assure a safe, sure, uniform cure.

THEN... Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE — gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.

Finest Home-Curing Book ever published, over 100 pages . . . 10c postpaid

More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian Bacon, corned beef, smoke turkey, and other meat specialties. No other book like it! Write today — send 10 cents in coin.

FOR DELICIOUS SAUSAGE

Morton's Sausage Seasoning contains salt, peppers, sage and other spices—perfectly blended and ready to use. Just mix with the meat and grind. No measuring or guesswork . . . the same perfectly flavored sausage every time.

MORTON SALT CO.
Chicago, Illinois

More than 40,000 farm buildings burned in 1943, and about 3,500 farm people lost their lives in these fires. The week of October 8-14 has been set aside as Fire Protection Week. Let's check all buildings for fire hazards and correct them.

You Can't Afford a FIRE!

AS A BOY on the farm, I thought little about fire hazards. Now I realize that we narrowly escaped two —one at the barn and one at the house. Some years later lightning struck our barn and it was burned to the ground. Whenever I am on a farm now, I am very conscious of the danger, particularly in barns filled with inflammable hay, usually with little or no fire protection.

Just the other day a man told me of hiring a couple of men to do some repair work and later finding at least a dozen cigarette butts on the barn floor, any one of which might easily have touched off a costly fire.

A farm fire is always a disaster, particularly if it occurs in the fall when the barn is full of hay, but in these war days it is serious not only to the owner but to everyone. Even though the burned building is fully covered by insurance, material and labor needed in the war effort are required to rebuild.

The National Fire Protection Association of Boston, Massachusetts, a non-profit organization, says that eight major causes of farm fires are responsible for 90 per cent of burned buildings on farms. Here they are:

1. DEFECTIVE AND DIRTY HEATING SYSTEMS. Sooty chimneys, flues, and dirty furnaces should be cleaned regularly, at least once each year, and repaired as soon as any defective or worn part appears.

2. LIGHTNING. All farm buildings should be equipped with properly installed and well-maintained lightning rods.

3. INFLAMMABLE WOOD SHINGLE ROOFS. These are easy prey to sparks and should be replaced with fire-retardant roofing materials, such as asphalt shingles, or some similar protective covering, such as slate, tile, asbestos, or metal. The importance of inflammable roofs is emphasized in a recent study by Iowa State College which shows that they account for one-third of the total number of fires and sixty per cent of the property loss on Iowa farms.

4. DEFECTIVE AND IMPROPER USE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. Electrical appliances are faithful and tireless servants when they are properly used, but they should be disconnected as soon as they have been used, and frayed and worn cords should be replaced or repaired promptly. Lint and dirt should be kept away from fuse and switch boxes. A penny should not be used as a substitute for a missing fuse.

5. MATCHES AND CIGARETTES. Carelessness with matches and smoking continues to be a primary cause of fire. It is a good habit to break a match in half before throwing it away to make sure it is out. Matches should be kept in a metal container away from the hot stove and out of reach of children. Smoking should never be permitted in barns or other buildings where there are combustible materials.

6. GASOLINE AND KEROSENE generally must be stored in rather large quantities on the farm and should be kept in clearly marked, metal containers at a safe distance from all buildings, and should be handled with care at all times. A pint of gasoline has been likened to a pound of dynamite in explosive power. Explosive cleaning fluids should not be used. There are several non-explosive cleaning fluids which will do an efficient job.

7. RUBBISH. Papers, magazines, rags, old furniture, mattresses, and the like, hidden away in attics, basements, and closets or stored in barns or other out-buildings, are fuel for any spark and often are the cause of spontaneous ignition. Such rubbish should be cleaned out during Fire Prevention Week; paper and rags turned over to the local salvage committees, and the balance destroyed.

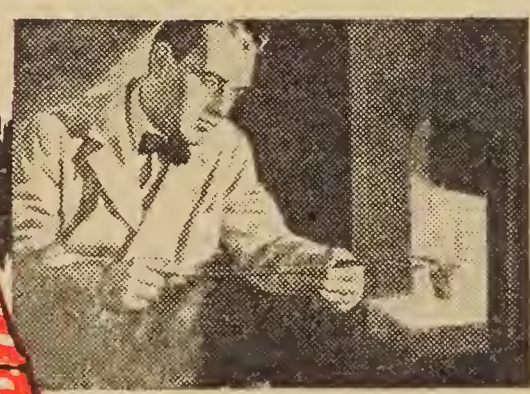
8. SPONTANEOUS IGNITION OF HAY. All hay and ensilage should be properly cured before being stored away. Proper ventilation should be provided, and inspection made regularly for signs of heating. Water seeping through an old roof and dripping into the loft may start the heating process in perfectly cured hay, resulting in fire. So a water-tight barn is as important to prevent fire from breaking out inside the barn as a fire-retardant roof is to protect the barn from airborne sparks and fire brands.

An understanding of the causes of fires immediately suggests the removal of all possible hazards and extreme care in preventing fires. Most fires are preventable, and many fires can be put out while they are still small if equipment is ready. In case of fire, these things will help:

1. An approved fire extinguisher, or perhaps several, can be kept handy and in working order.
2. A ladder long enough to reach the highest roof may save a building.
3. An understanding can be reached with the nearest fire department and a plan of action worked out in case a fire should occur.
4. During Fire Prevention Week attention can be centered on fire hazards through programs at Granges and other farm meetings.
5. Your insurance protection can be checked to be sure that it is adequate in case an unavoidable fire should occur.

Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, is the logical time to give some extra thought to the prevention of fires on farms.—*H. L. C.*

ALWAYS



THESE FEEDS HAVE WHAT EGGS TAKE

LAST YEAR • THIS YEAR • NEXT YEAR

YOU CAN RELY ON PURINA QUALITY

"ALWAYS" is a long time . . . but for most practical purposes it means last year, this year, next year.

Last year, you could rely on the quality of Purina laying mashes, in spite of the acute shortage of many ingredients and the consequent changes in formulas that all manufacturers were forced to make. Your egg production didn't suffer much from any changes that Purina made.

This year, you can rely on the quality of Purina laying mashes. Whether the feed situation remains tight or whether it eases up, Purina Layena or Purina Lay Chow will continue to supply your birds with the materials that eggs take.

Next year, you can rely on the quality of Purina laying mashes, whether the war is still going on or whether peace has been declared and we are again trying to get back to normal.

There's a reason.

Purina Mills knows the fundamental facts about poultry nutrition. They have learned them the hard way. They were one of the first feed manufacturers to set up a private research laboratory and research farm, to study poultry nutrition at first hand. They have long been recognized as leaders in such work. They have built up a vast fund of first-hand knowledge, over and above the published information from colleges and experiment stations.

With this background of information, Purina Mills has continued to make reliable rations in the face of all wartime difficulties. If it's eggs you want, don't overlook that fact. Supplies are limited by wartime restrictions. See your dealer now about your needs for fall and winter.

Ask for These Feeds by Name

PURINA LAYENA

Complete Ration in Mash and Pellet Form

PURINA LAY CHOW

Laying Mash to Feed with Scratch Grain

AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

A BETTER LIFE

DURING the summer I've had an opportunity to do some reading which has whetted my thinking.

One of Thornton Wilder's characters in THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH says: "During the war, in the middle of all that blood and dirt and hot and cold, every day and every night, I saw the things we could do when it was over. When you're at war you think about *a better life;* when you are at peace you think about *a more comfortable one.*"

Then Paul Calvin Payne in BEYOND COURAGE writes: "After 1918 there was an unheard-of burst of idealism, but it died down as weary soldiers and civilians succumbed to the lure of making themselves comfortable. After the soldiers had done their part we lost the war to the tune of 'a chicken in every pot' and 'two cars in every garage!' We may become so preoccupied with the new car that we lose our vision of a new world."

■ ■ ■ ■

I'M a strong believer in starting where I am and working out from that place as a center—beginning with myself, in my own home, in my own business, in my own community — to do my part in making this a better world for our boys when they come home. I have mapped out my program for the year ahead.

If each of us in our own sphere would outline and follow a program, not of comfort, but of a better life, the outreach would be tremendous. Instead of coming home to folks who have settled down simply to be comfortable, our boys will come back to those who are backing them up in their fight to make this a *better world.*

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T NEGLECT TRUCK REPAIRS!

WHAT A SEASON! America's fighting farmers did it again. More food raised to win the war. Big yields of all kinds of crops bear testimony to a mighty job that's done. The harvest is coming in. Now to get it to market.

Never have farmers faced a tougher transportation problem. War traffic is hitting an all-time peak. The rails are loaded. Farmers' trucks have more to haul than ever before. They've got to keep on hauling, they must have *special* care.

Check your truck now. What does it need? Make a list. Everything that can be done must be done to keep your truck in first-class shape. Use the service facilities of the International Truck dealer.

Harvester has mobilized its dealers to do the biggest service job they ever have done. Just as McCormick-Deering farm equipment dealers are sparing no effort to keep your farm machines on the job, the International Truck dealer is also giving *special* attention to every possible truck-repair job.

Whatever your truck needs, from a set of plugs to a major overhaul, call on the International dealer. He'll use genuine IHC parts—the best—and put your truck back on the road, hauling for all it's worth. International Service will help pull you through.

HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Land Bank Changes

Why They Are Needed and How They Will Work

By MacDONALD NEWCOMB
President, Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

APPARENTLY more or less misunderstood and in some cases misrepresented are proposals made by the board of directors of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield some months ago to bring the operations of the 164 National Farm Loan Associations more nearly in line with the needs of the times. It is important to the 30,000 farmers in the eight northeastern states who have secured loans through these associations that all such misunderstandings and misrepresentations should be cleared away as promptly as possible. In preparation for the adequate presentation of these changes to the various associations for their approval or rejection, a booklet of information is soon to be published and distributed among the association directors and agricultural leaders. As a means of acquainting the associations with the proposal, the Bank has called meetings in the New England States and will shortly thereafter arrange for similar meetings of association directors in New York and New Jersey. In the meantime, the plan can be summarized.

What is Proposed?

The Federal Land Bank system, adopted more than 25 years ago, has been of unquestioned help to thousands of farmers and has put agriculture in these northeastern states in a much sounder position than it would have been otherwise. Times have changed greatly in 25 years, however, and a program which adequately met the needs of agriculture a quarter of a century ago does not necessarily fill the needs of the present, nor is it adequate to meet post-war conditions. It was in recognition of these facts that the board of directors of the Bank developed proposals which are now being brought before the various National Farm Loan Associations in its territory.

It is not a program that can be put into effect simultaneously in all areas, since it is the purpose of the Bank to take definite steps to bring these changes about only as rapidly as associations have opportunities to study and approve the proposals. This will take some time.

More Local Control

The most serious misunderstanding which seems to have arisen since the plan was under discussion is the impression which some have gained that it is a move to curtail the farm loan associations' activity and have more of the business transacted by the Bank of Springfield. The plan is the exact opposite of this as shown by a vote of directors adopted December 20, 1943. The first three statements in the vote are as follows:

"(1) The local farm loan associations are the essential foundation of any enduring Land Bank system."

"(2) A National Farm Loan Association should provide an economically operated local unit to service and collect loans as well as to accept and endorse applications for new loans."

"(3) Our first objective should be to build up the responsibility of the National Farm Loan Associations and decentralize the work of the Bank."

It is difficult to see how there could be any more definite declaration of policy than this. It was on this declaration adopted by the board that the proposals of changes were studied and a plan worked out. All of the proposals made are definitely linked to this fundamental purpose of strengthening the local associations, not weakening them or taking away any of their functions. Since it was a program which might take considerable time to present fully, it was the judgment of the board that the changes in operation to strengthen the local associations should be given a fair trial at a few places first, and then presented to the remaining associations as opportunity permitted.

The Plan Works

In the meantime it has been adopted in 20 associations and up to date none of them has expressed any doubt about the wisdom of the changes. The farmer members of these associations are quite enthusiastic over having their own well-equipped office in which to transact their business. While the fundamental purpose of the Federal Land Bank system remains unchanged and the Bank is in a sound financial position, the experience of the years of depression and those which succeeded it bear eloquent witness to the need for some form of reorganization of the National Farm Loan Association setup.

In the first few years in which the Land Bank system was made available to farmers in the northeastern United States, 164 local farm loan associations were started in this area. At the present time only 81, less than half of the original number, are in a position to accept and endorse applications for new loans and to retire at par the stock in the association which each farmer took out at the time he obtained his loan.

In the remaining 83 associations losses have been sustained which leave them in a position where they cannot pay par value on the stock held by their members. At the present time there are 5,500 farmers who have paid their loans in these 83 associations but who have received no value for their stock. In these same 83 associations there are 9,500 other members who will not receive par value for their stock when they make final payment on their loans unless these associations are made solvent in the meantime.

Why Changes?

The proposals which are being submitted by the Bank for the consideration of the boards of directors of the National Farm Loan Associations are threefold: First, to increase the responsibilities of the associations by placing with them the job of handling most of the farmers' business which has previously been handled by the Bank. These new duties will be in addition to the functions which the associations have always had, and the Bank will pay the associations for doing them.

Second, the Bank will make available to the associations approximately $420,000 with which they can pay par value for the stock of the 5,500 farmers who did not receive full credit for it when they paid their loans in full. The Bank will also assist the associations in establishing reserves which will be adequate to give assurance to the other 9,500 farmers of impaired associations and to the members of associations not now impaired that they too will get 100 cents on the dollar for their stock when they pay their loans.

Third, in order to provide full-time economical credit service in all areas, the Bank will assist the associations in working out whatever consolidations

(*Continued on Page* 17)

Calcium and phosphorus, plus Vitamin D, play an important role in this big production job!

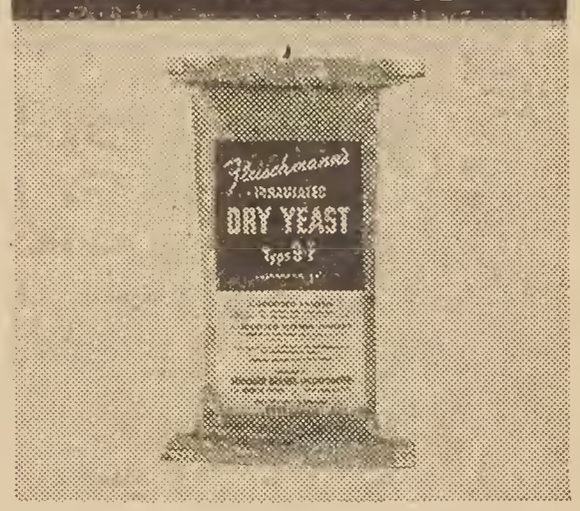
Maintaining her own body . . . producing six to ten thousand pounds or more of milk . . . building a strong healthy calf . . . all in one year! That's a real production job for a cow and that's why she must be well fed to maintain her "Mineral Health."

Two of the most important minerals are calcium and phosphorus, but without sufficient Vitamin D the intake of these two vital minerals may be largely wasted.

Vitamin D helps put calcium and phosphorus to work, speeds their absorption, makes them available for bone and soft tissue, also milk—for milk is high in calcium and phosphorus too. Every day these minerals are being heavily secreted—going right into your milk pail.

During gestation there are extra demands on a cow for calcium and phosphorus to build a sound skeleton for her calf. That is another reason why Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, rich in Vitamin D, should be included in your dairy rations.

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

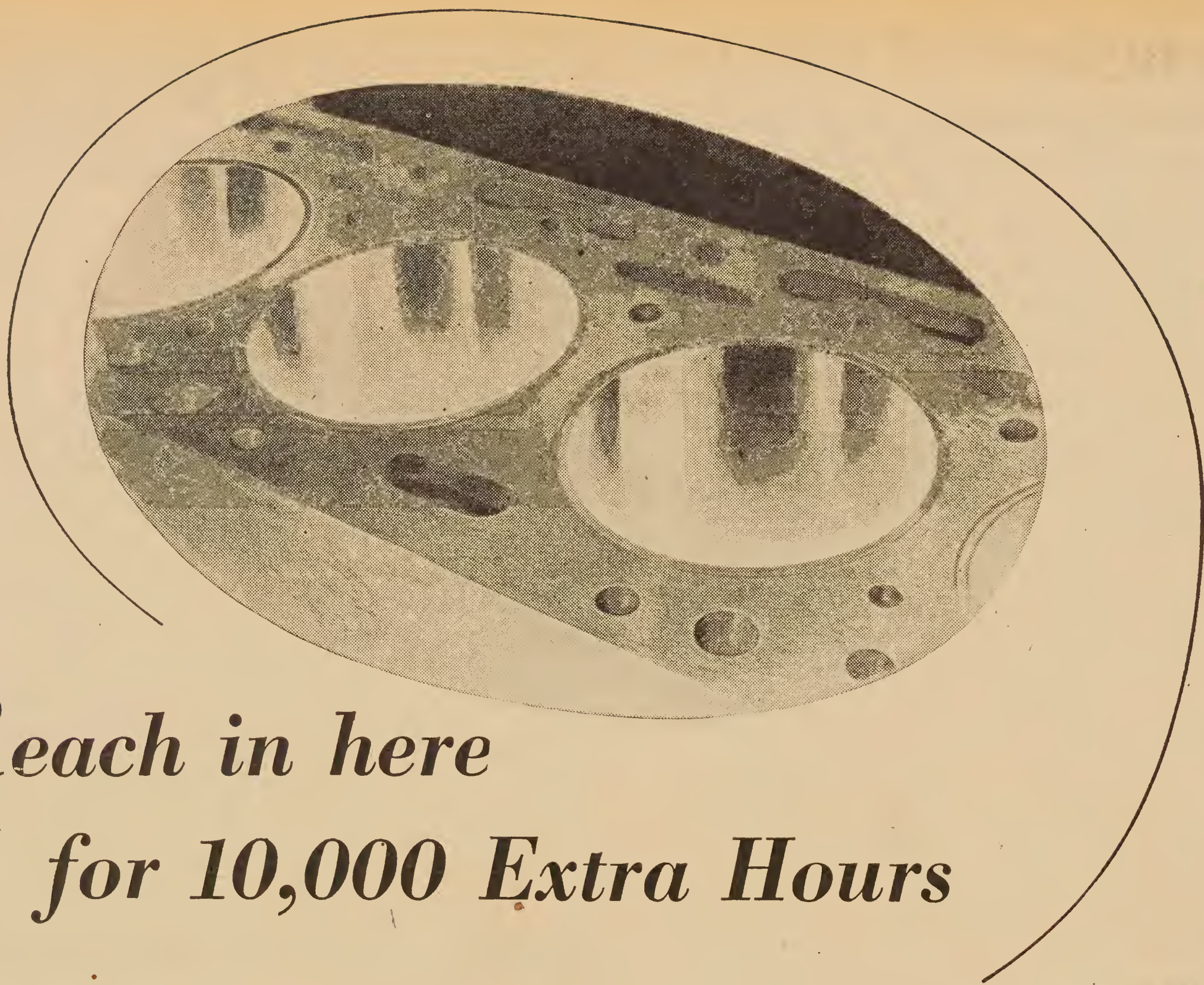


If you cannot secure rations containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, send $3.50 for a 5-lb. bag (postpaid) or see your local dealer. Contains enough for 10 cows for a year. Directions for all four-footed animals inside package. Address Desk AA-10.

FREE BOOKLET. Just off the press. Tells you about the value of Vitamin D for four-footed animals. Send for your copy. Address Desk AA-10.

Fleischmann's
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS



Reach in here for 10,000 Extra Hours

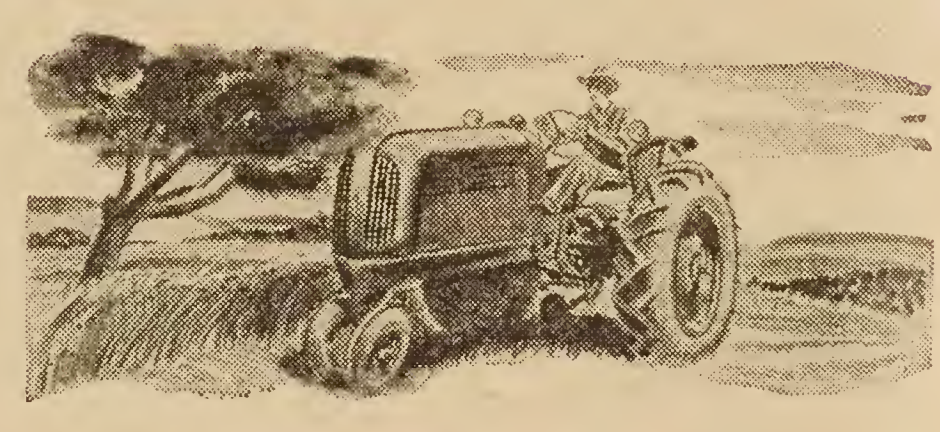
Extra hours . . . extra miles . . . are in this engine because PORUS-KROME* has been applied to the cylinder walls. This is where the greatest wear occurs in engines and PORUS-KROME extends the life of these walls 4 to 20 times.

The ability to resist corrosion is inherent in chromium and is well known. The ability to resist cylinder wear, also, is inherent in this new form of chromium . . . PORUS-KROME . . . and is being demonstrated daily in thousands upon thousands of engines in use by the Army and Navy, and in essential civilian operations.

PORUS-KROME, produced by the Van der Horst process, is different from ordinary chrome because it has tiny open pores and channels in the surface. These pores and channels serve as reservoirs to hold lubricating oil . . . and then feed it back to the cylinder walls as needed. This excellent lubrication reduces wear, scoring and scuffing to a minimum.

Both corrosion and wear . . . those two enemies of long engine life . . . can be defeated at last. You can multiply the cylinder life of your engines 4 to 20 times . . . specify PORUS-KROME in engines you buy.

*PORUS-KROME is pure, hard chromium, applied to cylinder walls and other bearing surfaces by the patented Van der Horst process. It resists corrosion and wear in cylinders better than any known metal. Records prove that it multiplies cylinder life four to twenty times.



VAN DER HORST TRADE MARK

PORUS - KROME

Good for the Life of your Engines

VAN DER HORST CORPORATION OF AMERICA • OLEAN, NEW YORK • CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

AN AFFILIATE OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES

Stop Injuries That Cause Udder Trouble

By C. L. Dickinson

NATURE provided cows with equipment designed to work best out of doors. Relatively small feet with sharp hooves are built to get a firm footing on rough ground. When a cow lies down in the pasture, she finds a smooth spot where she has plenty of room to maneuver. Getting up and down is a major moving job for a big, heavy cow. She knows it and chooses her location with care.

The next time you see a cow lying down, watch her carefully when she gets up and I think you will see why so many cows get their teats stepped on in the cement floored stables.

First, she shifts her weight to the hind leg and foot on her **under** side. She pushes up with this leg while she gets the top hind leg in position to carry its share. Then, she boosts with both hind legs until she is standing on her front knees. When she straightens her front legs—lo and behold, the job is completed and she's up.

Bruised Teats

If the foot on the under side should slip while she's maneuvering into position, she brings the foot on the top side up closer to her body to catch her balance, and that's where the trouble starts. There's a better-than-even chance that she'll come down with that foot right on some part of her udder—often the end of a teat. When that happens, it usually means the end of the cow as a profitable producer.

During the winter months, when a cow's only bed is a narrow stall on a raised concrete platform, there isn't much opportunity for choosiness in selecting a place to lie down. Lock her head in a tight or slightly movable stanchion, and the process of lying down and getting up becomes a real feat.

Slippery Concrete

If the concrete platform is smooth and the cushion of bedding has slid into the gutter or over into the next stall, there just isn't anything to prevent that leg on the under side from slipping. That's when the teat gets stepped on.

A simple method of keeping bedding material in place on the stall platforms is being used by some dairymen who have reduced udder injuries by it. Under each stall partition they fasten a two by four that lies flat on the platform between the manger and the gutter. This makes a shallow box for each cow and most of the bedding will stay in place inside the box. While this simple device isn't foolproof, it helps to cut down on the injuries caused by cows stepping on their own teats.

Of course, the whole point of this discussion is how to cut down on udder injuries that reduce the resistance to mastitis.

Too Little Room

Some injuries that cause serious udder trouble are not as easy to discover as a teat that has been stepped on.

Bruises and colds reduce resistance to udder trouble. Germs in a healthy udder haven't much chance to multiply and cause trouble. The problem is to prevent the injuries that give the

(*Continued on Page* 13)

QUESTION ?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

labor (2) farm use of car (3) cost of a new tractor.

25. The best wartime basis for determining depreciation on farm machinery is by (1) using actual cost of each item and applying normal depreciation rates (2) using farm auction values (3) making a general estimate for all machinery.

26. The lowest combined net income and capital gain for which a single person must file a Federal income-tax return is (1) $400 (2) $500 (3) $1000.

27. The most profitable system for pruning apple trees is to prune (1) each year (2) every other year (3) every fourth year.

28. Compared to the Baldwin, an apple variety that has commanded a premium price at New York City is the (1) Rhode Island Greening (2) Wealthy (3) McIntosh.

29. Of the man labor required in caring for an apple orchard, the proportion that is required for pruning is (1) 7% (2) 20% (3) 50%.

30. In most successful commercial plantings, the strawberry bed is renewed (1) each year (2) every second year (3) every third year.

III. A farm consists of 150 acres. The crops grown are hay and grain, which are fed to a dairy of 25 cows and a flock of 50 sheep. The flock of sheep started with a project which the son initiated when he was 13 years old. The son is now 26 years old and the father is 53. The boy is the only son and unmarried. It is expected that he will continue on the farm. He and his father do all the farm work together. The son's income consists of all the income from the sheep. He pays all direct cash expenses for the sheep, but since the feed is mostly home-grown these expenses are small. The son does not share in the income from the dairy.

(a) Which ONE of the three procedures listed would you consider fairest to both father and son in the future operation of this farm? Indicate your choice by an "X". (4) . . . . Continue as they are. . . . . Pay the son regular wages for his farm work and require him to pay his father for the feed used by the sheep. . . . . Establish a joint ownership of all the livestock (dairy and sheep) and operate the entire farm as a partnership.

(b) Explain your selection. Why did you suggest this procedure? (16 credits)

IV. In the table below is a summary of the records of 10 Holstein cows in a farmer's herd. The feeding practices have not changed during the past five years. The herd is accredited and free from Bang's disease. All cows freshened during the period from August 1 to January 1. Using the material presented below and basing it on your local conditions, answer **a, b** and **c.** (25).

(a) What changes would you suggest in the feeding program? Be specific.

(b) An artificial breeding association is starting in your area. Select **four** animals to put in the association as foundation stock. Support your choice.

(c) Indicate which, if any, of these animals you would dispose of. Support your answer.

HERD MANAGEMENT RECORD

	Total Yearly Production				*Lifetime Production*	
Cow Number	*Milk*	*Butterfat*	*Concentrate (20% protein) lbs. fed*	*Number lactations completed*	*Milk*	*Average per cent butterfat*
1	8,600	264	1,900	3	22,640	3.1
2	7,500	256	1,700	2	13,280	3.4
3	6,700	225	1,500	4	21,970	3.4
4	9,500	320	1,900	5	46,530	3.4
5	5,950	195	1,500	3	15,290	3.3
6	8,900	352	1,900	4	39,820	4.0
7	8,400	334	1,700	1	8,400	4.0
8	9,600	361	1,900	5	49,440	3.8
9	6,100	221	1,500	2	10,390	3.6
10	10,600	386	1,900	3	29,980	3.6

NOTE: All animals were fed a good-quality legume and mixed grass roughage at the rate of 1½ lbs. per 100 lbs. of live weight.

TALK ABOUT *Fast Milking!*

3-MINUTE MILKING

Enables 2 Men to do the Work of 4... in Half the Time...with the

HINMAN 10-INCH LOW-VACUUM MILKER

"We have used Hinman Milkers for three years on our herd of 40 Holsteins," writes Mr. C. D. Firestone, of the Firestone Farm Dairy, Stark County, Ohio. "This is one of the oldest established herds in our area and we are very careful and proud of our cows. Before using your machines, they were always hand-milked, but after three years' experience we have found the Hinman Low-Vacuum Milkers entirely satisfactory.

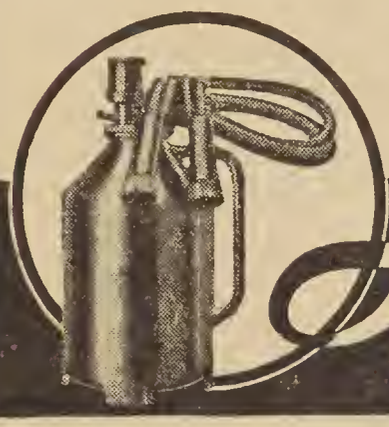
"Two men operate our three-milker units and are milking our herd in about half the time it used to take four men by hand. We leave the units on each cow for three minutes and since they have become accustomed to this method they let the milk down fast and we have practically no stripping to do.

"Due to the low vacuum we have experienced almost no udder trouble. We have also been able to maintain our good record of a very low bacteria count. We attribute this to the simplicity of your machines and the ease with which they are cleaned."

(Signed) C. D. FIRESTONE.

The Firestone Farm Dairy which has been in the same family since 1809 is modern in every respect.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.



Hinman
10" LOW-VACUUM MILKER

If you have **LIVESTOCK TROUBLES—**

Consult

DR. DAVID ROBERTS

Ailing farm animals are a liability instead of an asset . . . unless you make them well, strong and healthy. Let Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Company and veterinary staff help you.

Dr. David Roberts has been in business continuously for more than 50 years and has a prescription for every curable animal ailment . . . based on more than half a century of experience.

If your cows have mastitis or if you are having other livestock troubles, write Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Company today. Our Veterinary Staff, including two former Wisconsin State Veterinarians, is at your service. Tell us about your livestock troubles. Let us help you solve them.

Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines are sold by leading dealers from Coast to Coast. Write for FREE Copy of "THE CATTLE SPECIALIST" that tells all about these prescriptions. And when you need them . . .

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER or direct if he can't supply you.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
16 GRAND AVE. WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

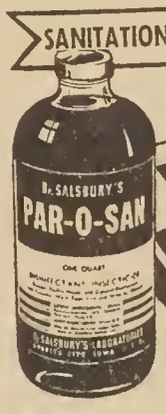
Most Beautiful Fur
Small Investment
Large Profit
Free Illustrated Booklet
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

New **OTTAWA WOOD SAW**

For Tractors
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.
LOW PRICE
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W1031 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—New Runners. Howard 17—Dorset—Fairfax—Catskill—Aberdeen—Gandy—Big Joe. $3.50 per 100. Prepaid. Plants Scarce. Order now.
PLEASANT VALLEY FARM. MILLBURY, MASS.

SANITATION COMES *FIRST* IN POULTRY CARE



EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT for Laying Houses

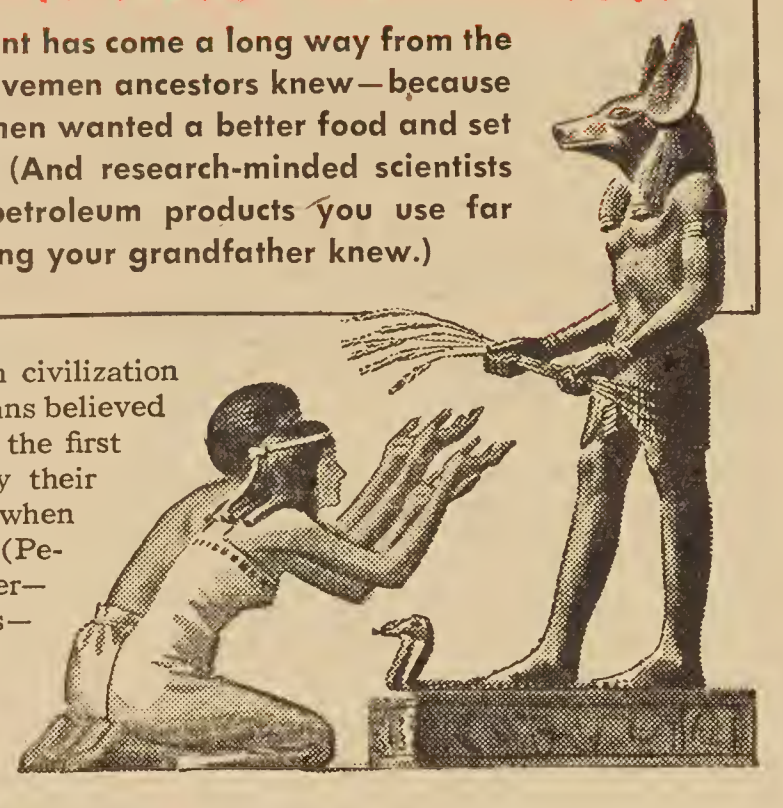
Germs that "cleaning up" *won't* ***kill*** may still lurk even in clean *looking* laying houses. So after thoroughly cleaning up refuse, litter and dirt be sure, also, to *disinfect* with Par-O-San. On proper contact, *Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs (spore bearing organisms excluded).* Used as directed, it *won't harm birds* or equipment. Stainless. Economical. *Pleasant odor.* Get Par-O-San at hatcheries, feed, drug, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

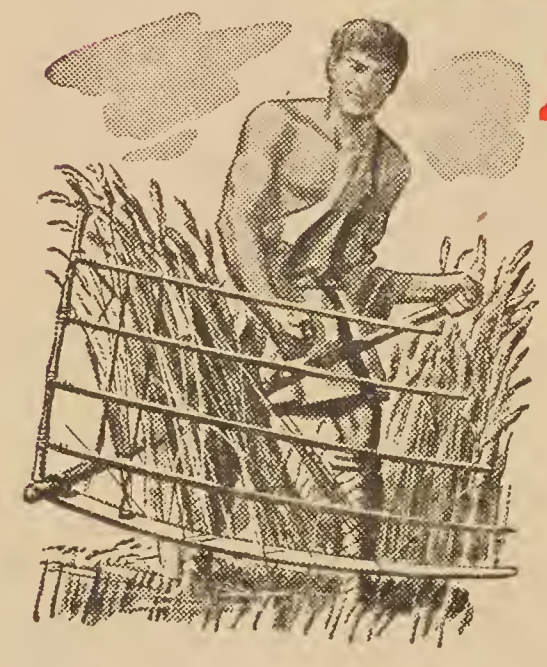
GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
PAR-O-SAN
DEPENDABLE *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

WHEAT, OIL AND RESEARCH

The wheat you plant has come a long way from the grass seed your cavemen ancestors knew—because research-minded men wanted a better food and set out to develop it. (And research-minded scientists have made the petroleum products you use far better than anything your grandfather knew.)



1. Wheat is older than civilization—in fact, the Egyptians believed that it was given to the first man and woman by their gods, *Isis* and *Osiris*, when earth was created. (Petroleum is even older—by millions of years—but it remained sealed in the earth until men found a way to use it.)



2. Grains found in ancient tombs prove that the first farmers developed special strains suitable to their own climates and soils. But within the last hundred years, wheat has truly found its greatest development—with particular emphasis on the discovery of new strains which resisted disease and blight. (All petroleum research has been made in the last century—for as man's industrial civilization developed, he had to have special lubricants and fuels. Especially did he need oils which would keep lubricating properties under terrific heat and pressure.)

3. A large part of our American wheat is the result of cross-pollination with Russian strains, of which two bushels were brought to Kansas in the 1850's. Every grain was carefully picked out by hand, at the Russian Czar's order! Since, American farm experimental stations have perfected scores of wheats—each exactly right for some particular soil, climate and use. (More than 1,500 scientists in Esso laboratories continue to make new products from crude oil—to give American industry and American farmers the right petroleum product for every need. You know when you buy these Esso products you are getting the result of all this experimentation—and you can trust it to do the job the way you want it done!

DON'T BE WITHOUT YOUR FREE COPY OF THE ESSO FARM BOOK

Up to date . . . chock-full of accurate farm information . . . with special charts, tables and diary-and-record book—the Esso Farm Book supplies a real need! Stop by your Esso supplier this week for your free copy!

care saves wear

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

The Question Box

SEEDING LADINO AND ALFALFA

Would you please inform me if you think it advisable to sow Ladino clover and alfalfa in the fall and, if so, how much (or the amount of each) and how late to do it? Perhaps you would recommend some other mixture or some seed to sow with the clover and alfalfa for the field. I would be glad to have any suggestions.—L. R., Vermont.

Throughout most of New York State we do not advise seeding alfalfa and Ladino after August 20th. In the lower Hudson Valley Area at the lower altitudes, seedings made up to September 1st do well. In the northern part of New York State, August 20th is probably too late, at least it is for alfalfa. Here at Ithaca we have good success with August seedings of Ladino and alfalfa, but results from mid-September seedings have been poor. Good stands are obtained from mid-September seedings in the seeding year, but these seedings are quite subject to winter injury. Apparently they do not get sufficient start.

Ladino clover may be seeded with just timothy, in which case you would want to use about 2 pounds of Ladino and 7 or 8 pounds of timothy, or you may use a mixture consisting of about 1 pound of Ladino, 6 pounds of red clover and 6 to 8 pounds of timothy. Where very much red clover or alfalfa is included in the mixture with Ladino, it seems quite important that haying be early to keep the red clover or alfalfa from competing too severely with Ladino. Timothy, too, also competes with Ladino when haying is late and there is a very rank growth.—*George Serviss.*

—A. A.—

SWEET CIDER

Can you give me a satisfactory method of keeping cider?

There are at least two methods. If you are lucky enough to have a freezer box, cider can be kept in it. Cider can be frozen in glass bottles if they are not filled more than four-fifths full. If they are filled completely, the bottles are likely to break. The other method is pasteurizing. The cider can be put in fruit jars, the covers clamped down tightly, and then pasteurized in a hot water bath canner. When the temperature of the water reaches 180° F., the bottles can be laid on their sides, but one bottle should be left open with the top projecting about one inch above the surface of the water. Use a thermometer, and when the temperature in the open bottle reaches 170° F., hold the temperature as near that point as you can for twenty minutes. There will be some sediment in the bottoms of the jars unless the cider is clarified before it is pasteurized. You can get directions for clarifying cider from the Geneva, N. Y., Agricultural Experiment Station.

—A. A.—

MICE AND RABBITS

How can I protect my young fruit trees from rabbits and mice?

Damage from mice can be controlled, or at least lessened, by clean cultivation around the trees and by making a mound of dirt to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. This should be done in the fall and removed early in the spring.

Protection against both mice and rabbits can be given by wire screen cylinders with a ¼-inch mesh around the trees. The 24-inch width mesh is handy. It can be cut with tinner's shears into sections to fit different sized trees. See page 8 of the September 16 issue of *American Agriculturist* for mouse poisoning directions.

—A. A.—

SOYBEAN STRAW

I would like to know if there is any feeding value in soybean stalks after they are threshed.—J. E. C., New York.

Soybean straw has some food value, but it is rather high in fiber. I checked with a good dairyman who grows quite a lot of soybeans, and he says that he would not bother to feed it. He thinks that you get more value from plowing it under. I found, in Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," a comment that sheep would make some use of soybean straw.

—A. A.—

DYNAMITE FOR DITCHING

In the past I have read some comments about the use of dynamite to dig ditches. Could dynamite be used to construct diversion ditches to control erosion?

Ditch dynamiting is not practical for diversion ditch work since slopes are too abrupt and the material is spread so that no dike is formed. However, it is practical for drainage work, and I feel its use should be encouraged for this type of operation. They are using it for drainage work in both Vermont and Maryland extensively. New York State farmers have informed me that

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Elmer Herman and his wife of Luke, Maryland, work for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, but in their spare time they cut pulpwood on their own farm and so far this year the pulpwood cut and delivered to the mill was worth $1,170. At first they used an axe and a cross-cut saw, but this year they have been using this power saw. If your farm is located where you have a market, you can make good wages cutting the pulpwood that is so badly needed in our war effort.

LO-BAX Helps Keep Down BACTERIA COUNTS

The WINNER

QUICK FACTS about LO-BAX
1. Kills bacteria almost instantly. 2. Dissolves quickly in hard or soft water — hot or cold. 3. Makes clear solutions for rinsing or immersing dairy utensils. 4. Contains 50% available chlorine. 5. Retains its full strength. 6. Economical — one bottle (28-oz. size) makes 1050 gals. dairy rinse solution at cost of 1/7 cent per gal. or less.

Lo-Bax is a chlorine bactericide especially made for dairymen. It is "a winner" wherever milk is produced and handled. *See Your Dealer or write us*

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SKIN INFECTIONS · HOOF-ROT · SORE TEATS · THRUSH · COW-POX SORES

It's good common sense to treat minor ailments and injuries with Gambine. Gambine is both a *germicide* and *fungicide*. It prevents infection and encourages prompt healing, but does not destroy tissue as do many "strong" antiseptics. Gambine is safe, effective and convenient to use. Simply apply it as you would any antiseptic ointment or liquid. Get a pint or a pound from your dealer to-day or write Gambine Co., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

GAMBINE
TINCTURE - OINTMENT

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute

OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1031 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

SURE-GRO FRUIT TREES

Grown from best selected stock, under famed Maloney supervision, these trees are guaranteed sure growing, early bearing. Write today for our free Guide.

Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc.
24 Circle Road Dansville, N. Y.

OUR 60TH YEAR

UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen

UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

ONE-MAN SAWMILL LESS THAN $135.00

Easy To Turn Trees Into Money

Makes Lumber, ties, shingles, crates, lath, studding, siding.

Belsaw Models in 10, 14 and 20 feet sawing lengths. **Patented Mechanical Feed,** accurate set works and positive dogs. Use tractor or old auto engine for low cost power. Thousands used for commercial sawing. Pays for itself quickly. Send post card today for FREE booklet, "How To Make Lumber" and Catalog of Woodworking Equipment.

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 1815, 3542 Main Street, Kansas City 2, Mo.

PEACH APPLE TREES 9c AND UP

Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 7c. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 20c. Catalog free.

TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 11, CLEVELAND, TENN.

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.

MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241A CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

(*Continued from opposite page*)

they have difficulty securing dynamite, and I am trying to find out the reason. —*Hugh M. Wilson, Extension Soil Conservationist.*

—A. A.—

STORING APPLES

Most of the articles I have read about storing apples in a modified atmosphere refer to McIntosh. What other varieties respond favorably to this method of storage?

Good results from modified atmosphere storage have been secured with Rome Beauty, Northwestern Greening, Twenty Ounce, Golden Delicious and Northern Spy. Results were unfavorable with Wealthy and Jonathan.

—A. A.—

WHAT'S A CORD?

Featured in exhibit of Weights and Measures Division of Vermont State Agricultural Department at various Vermont fairs this year was demonstration of wood measurement. Particularly stressed is fact that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, not an 8-foot run of wood sawed in 12 to 16 inch lengths, as trade usage sometimes calls it. Furthermore, miniature piles, made to scale, showed clearly the shrinkage which is bound to occur when a cord in 4-foot lengths is sawed for stove use and repiled. Closer packing after sawing reduces cubic measure by 12 to 15 per cent.—*H. L. Bailey.*

—A. A.—

STOP INJURIES THAT CAUSE UDDER TROUBLES

(*Continued from Page* 11)

trouble making germs a chance to go to work.

When my barn was built, the platforms and stanchions were designed to house about as many cows as could be packed into the barn. The stalls are too small and the platform is too narrow. When the bigger cows lie down, their udders are likely to hang over the edge of the platform. This can't be very comfortable for the cows, and I'm sure that some udder trouble has resulted from bruises caused in this way. The smaller cows never seem to have as much trouble as the big ones. I have been in many dairy barns where I've noticed that the platforms are too narrow for the big cows. These narrow platforms are real troublemakers. Some dairy farmers I know have helped to solve this problem by making a few stalls longer and wider to give the big cows more "living" room.

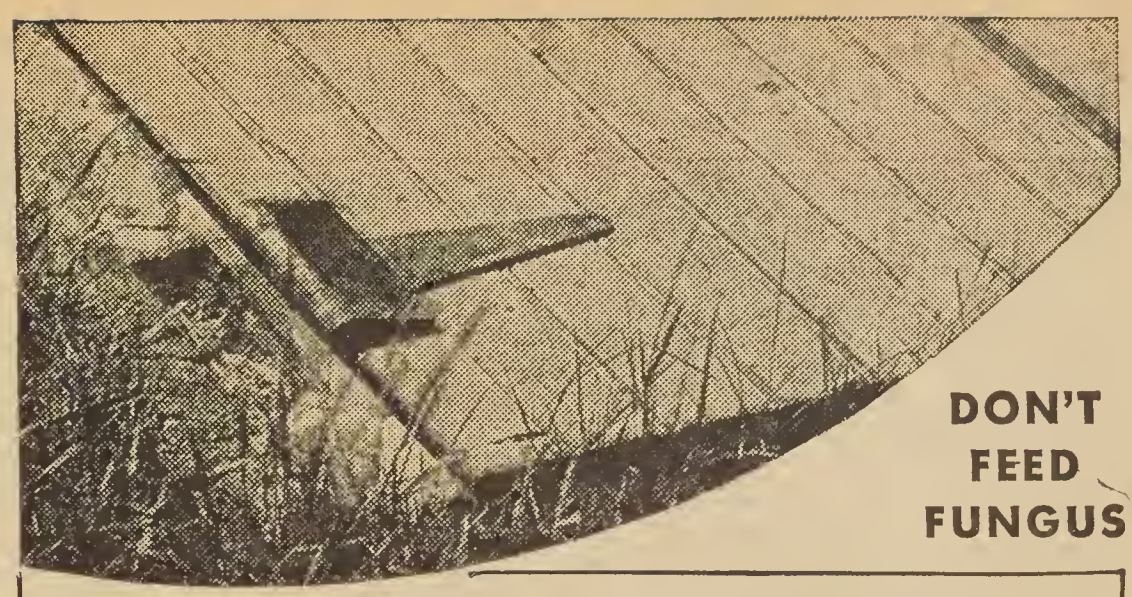
Drafts Cause Trouble

Cold drafts sometimes contribute to udder trouble. I know of one barn where the cows in a certain two stanchions always seemed to have udder trouble. These two stanchions were directly opposite the silo chute door. The door was usually left open to provide for ventilation of the stable. It so happened that a cold draft created by the open chute door passed right through the two stanchions and caused plenty of udder trouble. When the owner discovered this, he kept the chute closed and the trouble stopped.

If you've been having some udder trouble, study your stable and see if there are any special areas in the barn where trouble is most apt to occur. Then, look around for the cause—an open door or a hay or silo chute that creates a draft may be the cause.

Watch the cows when they lie down. If their udders hang over the edge of the platform, see if you can provide a bigger "living room". If the teats get stepped on, try building a bedding retainer of two by fours between stalls.

These are just a few thoughts to get you started. Close observation in your own stable may lead to the discovery of other causes of lowered resistance to udder troubles. Eliminate the causes of lowered resistance to udder trouble and the battle will be almost won.



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

Hold the Hinges with CUPRINOL Stops Rot

When wood rots, screws loosen, hinges come off. Stop the rot with Cuprinol.

You need Cuprinol. It stops rot and insect borers. It saves wood repairs and replacements everywhere around the farm. Use it by itself or as a priming coat. It gives protection that paint alone cannot give, because Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and leaves a lasting metal residue—non visible but effective.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry, plants, stored produce and ensilage. Cuprinol treatment of wood means a better paying farm. Used by Agricultural Colleges. Sold through Farm Supply Stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

FOR CHOICER FLAVOR IN YOUR BACON AND HAMS...choose STERLING!

ASSURANCE of real old-fashioned flavor makes STERLING SUGAR CURING MEAT SALT a popular favorite for curing bacon and hams. You don't need a smokehouse because just the right amount of refined condensed wood smoke is blended with highest quality evaporated salt, brown sugar, saltpeter, and spices. Your dealer has it in handy 10 pound packages.

And for delicious sausage, get Sterling Sausage Seasoning — a perfect blend of salt, sage, and spices—in 3 oz. and 10 oz. packages.

Sterling SALT
for every farm use
INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
Scranton, Pa.

SALTY SAYS:

SEND FOR FREE HANDY GUIDE FOR FARMERS! Contains tested recipes for "Dry" and "Brine" methods of curing meat; seasoning sausage; for pickle and sauerkraut curing. Tells how to improve hay and ensilage, how much salt to feed livestock . . . contains dozens of handy household hints.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA-10, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me a free copy of your Handy Guide for Farmers.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Registered Holstein Sons of Dunloggin Standard (Dam 24246M—4.3%—1038F—3X) or Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby (Dam 27181M—3.8%—1032F—4X) from Dams with D.H.I.A. records 305 D—2X—400—600F.
STEWART LAROE —or— P. M. BAIRD & SONS
R.D. Chester, N. Y. R.D. Chester, N. Y.

Ten Fall Freshening young HOLSTEIN COWS. T.B. Accredited and Bangs vaccinated. Bred to Carnation Governor Matador, our high honor list sire, dam 907 lbs. F, 23891 lbs. M. Sired by Sir Inka May 42nd, dam 1140 lbs. F, 29984 lbs. M., and Prince Regina dam 341 lbs. F, 25641 lbs. M. at 3 years.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
16 months daughter of the "Paul" bull from 700 lb. dam. 12 months granddaughter of "Pathfinder" from 327 lb. 2 yr. old. 6 months twin daughters of Maple Lane Prince Ormsby from 400 lb. dam.
SEVERAL WELL-BRED BULLS.
PAUL FISH, EAST FREETOWN, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: One Yearling Bull
AND TEN YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS TO FRESHEN SOON. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
T. J. LONERGAN, Homer, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters; also a few bred 2 yr. olds for fall freshening. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

VALOR-FOREMOST BULL CALVES
from dams on A.R.H.T. Also heifer calves from profitable grades. T.B. accredited—vaccinated—certified. Prices reasonable. Write Farm Manager.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

Purebred Registered Guernseys,
25 heifers, 2 mos. to 1½ yrs. old, vaccinated, best blood lines. $100.00 and up. Get price list. Bull Calves.
FORGE HILL FARM, R.D. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULL — AGE 9 MONTHS
Double grandson of McDonald Farms Dauntless, (Foremost Prediction—Valor's Kittoline) first five daughters' average 11503 lbs. M, 514.2 lbs. F. Records on dam's side up to 766 lbs. F. Class AA. Complete Pedigree sent on request. WYCHMERE FARM, Approved — Accredited, ONTARIO, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Overstocked, will sell a few first and second calf heifers and bred heifers. Clean to TB and Bang. Free from Mastitis. Langwater and Border Raider breeding.
ARTHUR D. SMITH, PENN YAN, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years.
ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CLOSE AND FRESH COWS
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
Also, HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY heifers, 3 months to two years. Exceptionally fine group for December breeding. All are well bred, well grown and calfhood vaccinated.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE —
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS. ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

A Few Polled Hereford Bulls,
14 TO 20 MONTHS OLD. WELL GROWN FOR AGE.
HOP CREEK FARMS
Address J. L. MOREAU, Mgr., HOLMDEL, N. J.

JERSEY

For Sale: Registered Jersey Cattle,
Young cows, fresh or any stage of lactation. One yearling bull, also bull calves. Vaccinated heifers. Production records on all cows.
LAWRENCE H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE
Registered, 1 year old, from 11,000 lb. Dam testing 4%. Sire's Dam was world's 2nd highest living producer. Well grown, straight animal mostly white. Price $100.00.
RAYMOND W. MacCORD
Copake, New York. Columbia County

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Herd
T.B. and Bang's Tested. For sale—en bloc only. 28 bred cows with approximately 15 calves. 12 open heifers.
West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

Six Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cows, all young, with calves at side and rebred. *Priced for quick sale.*
C. C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Most hog for your money. Boar and sow pigs unrelated. Gilts and young boars. Best of blood lines, thick, low down, good type.
JOHN G. ENCK, MARYLAND, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
The most popular easy feeding, quick maturing, prolific strains. Two top spring boar pigs ready for service this fall. Several outstanding spring gilts. High in quality, fair in price. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MOORDENIER HILLS
I. G. AND J. F. PAYNE,
EAST SCHODACK, NEW YORK

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

500 Vaccinated Shoats, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ months at $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00 each. Check, P.O. Order, C.O.D. Several handsome young boars for immediate and future service. Tamworth and Chester White. All ages and weights.
CHARLES DAVIS, SINGING HILLS, CONCORD, MASS.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS SIRED BY THE BEST IMPORTED AND HOME BRED RAMS. RUGGED HEAVY SET RAMS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Van Vleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.

Lemen & Gibson Shropshire Stud Rams and BRED EWES available for sale now. Strengthen your flock with our Buttar bloodlines. Write for prices and new catalogue.
C. LEMEN & SONS, DEXTER, MICH.
"Breeders of Registered Shropshire and Suffolk Sheep—Flock established 1890."

FOR SALE — CORRIEDALES
A FEW MORE OF THOSE HEAVY FLEECED, GOOD BODIED, CORRIEDALE YEARLING RAMS. REASONABLE PRICES. WRITE
B. Gordon Brace, R.D. 3, Albion, N. Y.

FLOCK OF ABOUT
40 GRADE SHEEP FOR SALE.
L. CLAUDE STEVENS,
VENICE CENTER, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Dorset Rams.
SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.
VERY MODERATE PRICES.
JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

HORSES

PURE BRED BELGIANS FOR SALE
3 MARES—13, 4, 1 year. 2 GELDINGS—2, 1 year. CHESTNUT SORREL, white faces, priced reasonably
Horses at Wellman Farm, Perry, N. Y.
WRITE H. C. WELLMAN,
307 West High Terrace, Rochester 11, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS
MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

FOR SALE — READY TO LAY PULLETS
BABCOCK'S BEST STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS.
You furnish crates for shipping.
CHASE BROS., TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Available only on advance order for fall.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5. BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

DOGS

PUPPIES COLLIE, COCKER SPANIELS, SHEPHERDS
Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

FOR SALE — ONE CERTIFIED
SPAYED FEMALE SHEPHERD CATTLE DOG,
vaccinated and ready for training. Six months old. black with white markings. Price $20.00.
L. D. MILLER, JOHNSON, VERMONT

SHORT-HAIRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS.
Black and white. Heel drivers with plenty of grit. $15.00 either sex.
J. E. CLARK, FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

PUREBRED OLD-FASHIONED
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES.
FROM HEEL-DRIVING PARENTS.
Write JULIA HILLMAN, Vincentown, N. J.

FOR SALE
Well-Bred English Shepherd Puppies,
MALES $7.50 — FEMALES $5.00.
CHARLES D. ARTHUR, PERU, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED GERMAN POLICE PUPS.
The dog of today. Guards, watchdogs or for leading the blind. Place orders early.
E. A. Foote, Myers Farm, Unionville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOXES, NINE IN ONE DAY —
Learn to trap the slyest furbearers. Don't wait. Particulars Free. Guaranteed. Write
ESTABROOK, Sherburne Ctr., Vermont

FOR SALE: 10 H.P. Dutton Boiler
used 2 years; 6 ft. surface cooler with covers; New refrigerator door, 3 x 6½ ft., casing included.
WM. A. McCOLL, PAVILION, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

USED FARM EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.
Edward Dachs, Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Delco 32-volt Light Plant
in operating order with good batteries, new Air-line push-button radio with shortwave length feature, new stream-lined electric iron, washing machine, electric motor, vacuum cleaner, heating pad and light bulbs. Also, Milwaukee Air Power Pump Company water system with complete equipment plus one spare pump.
WILLARD F. McDOWELL,
Spring Meadow Farm, Marlboro, New Jersey

FOR SALE — Washing Machine Parts. Genuine Maytag parts and oil. New or used parts for most all makes of washers.. Money back guarantee. Prompt mail service.
K. E. LAWSON, WEBSTERVILLE, VT.

FOR SALE 5 H.P. WAGNER SINGLE PHASE 110-120 ELECTRIC MOTOR. Complete with 8 in. pulley. Excellent condition. $125.00.
BROOKSIDE FARMS, Chadwicks, N.Y.

HAY

WANTED TEN CARLOADS OF ALFALFA OR CLOVER MIXED HAY.
BOX 230, WASHINGTON, N. J.

HAY WANTED
100 tons of either clover or alfalfa baled hay, first grade. Write
H. C. SHELDON, HILLSDALE, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—Single or Married Man,
assistant herdsman, for one of the largest Guernsey herds in the East located in Central New York. Good salary and living conditions.
Box 514-T, c/o American Agriculturist,
ITHACA, NEW YORK

COUPLE—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm (290 acres) alfalfa, soybeans. Two tractors, one team. New modern tenant house. Wife who can provide meals for farmhand in own house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, height, weight, experience, wages now earned and expected. We pay separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate.
BOX 1032, TRENTON, N. J.

WANTED — November 1st — TENANT FARMER and wife for year-round work. Dairy and general farming. Man must have good knowledge of cows and be able to manage work and men.
CLOVER HEIGHTS FARM, PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Tel. PITTSFORD 183-F-12.

TENANT WANTED
FOR LARGE SMOOTH LYING, EASILY TILLABLE DAIRY FARM. At present near 20 pure bred cows on farm. More could be easily kept. Running water in all buildings. A reasonable amount of free gas. ¾ mi. outside village Alfred. Liberal terms, good treatment. Good Central School, Ag. School and College. If interested come and see it.
A. F. RANDOLPH
ALFRED, NEW YORK

HONEY

FOR SALE — HONEY
60 lbs. Buckwheat at $9.00, Not Prepaid.
F. W. LESSER,
R.D. No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

SAVE SUGAR with the best honey that bees can produce in the "North Country". A combination case of three 5-lb. jars of Clover Honey and three 5-lb. jars of Honey from Fall flowers for $6.66, by Express, not prepaid. No C.O.D.
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER VALLEY APIARIES.
LISBON, NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE

For Sale: Dairy Farm on improved road 4 miles from Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. 210 acres total. 125 tillable—balance pasture and wood lot. Large, comfortable house, modern, electricity. Recently built barn equipped with Hudson Water bowls and stanchions. Will accommodate 50 head. Milk house, ice house, equipment barn, hen house; no stock or tools. School bus and Milk Truck Service. Write Box 514-AR., c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N.Y.

For Sale: 30 ACRES MUCK LAND NEAR ELMIRA.
FRED M. KRUM, R.D. 3, Corning, N.Y.

$550 Secures One-Man Farm
42 Acres, about 30 for crops, spring watered pasture, large apple orchard; 7-room dwelling, barn, milk house; depot village few minutes; Immediate sale price $1750; pg. 32 Big Free Catalog — Bargains many States.
STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10

5th EASTERN
BROWN SWISS BREEDERS'
Annual Consignment Sale
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1944
in sale pavilion,
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
65 Selected Animals
from the best BROWN SWISS herds of Eastern United States.
The offering will include many fresh and close springers, some nice heifers, and several richly bred bulls.
All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, many Bang Vaccinated and eligible to go anywhere.
Write for Catalog to
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

4th ANNUAL ONEIDA CO.
HOLSTEIN CLUB AUCTION SALE
PARIS, N. Y. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10
60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
A hand-picked offering of tops from the best herds in Oneida County, featuring fresh and close springers with a nice lot of heifer calves for 4-H boys and girls. Animals T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test and about one-half of them calfhood vaccinated.
Sale held on Fair Grounds, Paris, N. Y., just a few miles from Utica on Route 12 (Utica-Binghamton highway.) Trains met in Utica upon request. Sale will start promptly at 12:30 P.M. Lunch served.
H.M. HUGHES, Secretary, New Hartford, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

6th ANNUAL EASTERN NEW YORK
Consignment Sale
70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Saturday, October 14, 1944
on Fair Grounds, RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.
A hand-picked offering of the finest from the best herds of Eastern New York.
This is one of the best county club sales of Registered Holsteins in America.
Make your plans now to attend this event held under cover. Catalogs at the ringside.
SPONSORED BY EASTERN NEW YORK HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
under management of
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

For Most 4% Milk
Ayrshires are big, economical producers of 4% premium milk
Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.
RAISE AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS
25th ALLEGANY-STEUBEN CLUB SALE,
FAIR GROUNDS, HORNELL, N. Y.,
OCT. 25, at 12:30 P. M.
All cattle T.B. Accr'd. and from Bang's Accr'd. or completely negative herds. 60 HEAD. Don't miss our Silver Anniversary Sale. For catalog write
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, BRANDON, VT.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Guernsey Sale
OCTOBER 20 — ROCHESTER, N. H.
Featuring cows and heifers close to freshening.
For catalogues write to
JAMES E. DODDS, HILLSBORO, N. H.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK men on farms simply are not buying anything; they are just "bears" on price, and not interested. I never saw them all so like-minded all over the country. After the "going over" they have received in the past few years, no one can blame them, but are they right?

CATTLE on feed as of August 1 show a 41% decrease as compared with last year. Since last November, over 11 million cattle have been slaughtered, or about 3,500,000 more than the five year average slaughter for the same months. The packing industry in the last ten months handled the greatest number of cattle in its history, with last month's slaughter leading all others. If, as is anticipated, cattle continue to be marketed even in greater volume, and continue to be slaughtered and not go to feeders, the day is not too distant when the man with cattle on his farm will just be all right.

LAMBS are in almost the same position, although their liquidation has passed. Nothing is selling to go back to the country or range or feed-lot except a few very heavy, good quality, and fair fleshed feeding lambs which can be fed in corn fields. Killers are buying the little light kind at very low prices; therefore, the range man is holding these light lambs back, and because of excellent weather and wonderful grass they will not be marketed until snow flies. When this happens, the lamb feeder who is ready will buy some very cheap lambs, or maybe he won't buy at all.

HOGS are so scarce that they really are not selling at all, just being marked up at ceiling prices. I saw the other day where Chicago had the lightest hog run for a week of any week in seven years.

HORSES are as cheap this fall as at any time I have ever seen them. They, too, are not selling.

FARMERS a year ago last spring were on a buying spree. They would buy anything at any price. That was bad. Now, as a class, they are not buying anything at any price. That can be bad, too. Surely, unless they get to buying before the first of December, all kinds of livestock next spring will be so scarce that nothing will stop an inflation in meat prices.

The **FEED** experiences of a year ago undoubtedly account for a part of this pessimism. This year, grain is so high that I doubt if anyone would hold it as a speculation. With it going up every day all last winter, the urge to speculate caused a lot of trouble. Now, too, the distillers have had their "holiday," so if grain is allowed to go into its normal channels, the crop this year is large enough to that no one will go without. If livestock men don't feed more than now, it looks probable that the problem will be to move grain. That means just one thing—lower prices.

The other day a farmer came to the stockyards with 25 head (remember the number). We sorted them into two lots, and found we had 13 in one lot. The buyer said he was superstitious and did not want 13 in a lot, as it was unlucky to him. He threw one from this lower priced lot into the higher priced lot, we weighed the two lots that way, and he was perfectly satisfied. "People are funny."

—A. A.—

"The best way to milk cows by hand is to milk them rapidly with little or no stripping."—Cornell Bulletin E-606.

The Dairyman's War-time Load
To the never-ending toil of the dairyman, weight has been added to the load he bears. He must produce more milk and must do it with inferior feed. On that same feed he must maintain the health of his stock. That's why so many leading dairymen are feeding...
Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT
These dairymen find they get more production and maintain better herd health. Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.
To learn why it pays to feed MinRaltone, mail coupon.
NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement
For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.
Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.
I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)
Name .....
Address.....

UTTER LAMOKO FARMS SALE
5 miles north of BRADFORD, Steuben Co., N. Y., 14 miles west of Watkins Glen, 1 mile west of Tyrone on Hammondsport Rd.
30 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
to settle the Estate of the late H. W. Utter.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12
starting at 12 Noon.
Herd T.B. Accredited and blood tested, young animals Bang's Vaccinated. Officially classified for type. Backed by CTA records for 13 years. All raised on the farm and all milking animals are daughters of proven sires.
Some farm and poultry equipment will be sold together with a team of Belgian roan horses.
GEORGE S. UTTER, Representative, Bradford, N.Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

SEND FOR BOOKLET TODAY
Make More Money with CORRIEDALE SHEEP
Hardy • Thick Loined • Prolific
Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
Heavy Shearing • Easy Keeping
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N
10th and Sheridan
Laramie, Wyo.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS
Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae
• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.
ABORTION Vaccine — govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Write for free literature — sent on request.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19. Kansas City 15, Mo.
MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9' x 7', $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices.
ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS
50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings, mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.
O. J. WARD & SON,
CANDOR, N. Y. PHONE 3H or 3Y

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS
ALSO FALL COWS
Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

FARM WORK HORSES
Clever, well-broken, matched pairs and singles, shapely chunks and heavy drafters; sorrels, roans, greys, bays and blacks. Cheap, medium and as good as grow. Also saddle horses and ponies, gentle for women and children. Can furnish carload lots, whatever kinds best suited to your trade. Main line railways, quick shipping facilities.
HOWARD CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Warnerville, N. Y.
★ Registered Herefords
★ Registered Corriedales
Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

FROM HOT TO COLD
From icy Nova Scotia to steaming Africa, the Holstein thrives. Why not start a herd with complete adaptability. Strength and long life are outstanding characteristics of the breed. Write for proof. Box 1206.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now; hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

Burpee's Giant LARKSPUR

Plant Seeds This Fall for biggest, best Larkspurs next spring. To try, we'll send a 15c-Pkt. Burpee's Giant Double Larkspur seeds free, with directions. All colors mixed; large double florets, 8 to 4-ft. spikes. **Easy to grow**, needs no special care. *Send stamp for postage.* Burpee's Seed Catalog free.

SEEDS FREE — ALL COLORS

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
631 Burpee Building,
Philadelphia 32, Penna.

WANTED!
30,000
Dressed Turkeys
For the Holiday Season.
(Will Buy Large or Small Lots)
LEGITIMATE OUTSIDE CEILINGS.
CASH ON THE LINE.
WILL HELP FINANCE.
Phone Collect or Write.
The Grand Union Company,
50 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
Cortland 7-2211.
MR. DAVENPORT or MR. CRONIN

— BROOKSIDE PULLETS —
Large Hanson Strain Leghorns. May hatched, soon to be laying. Grown on free farm range. Write for Circular and prices.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box A, Sergeantsville, N. J.

MOVING? Be sure to send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

After You Cull the Hens

By L. E. Weaver

THIS WEEK I sold 206 New Hampshire yearlings. They averaged 6 pounds each and I got 26 cents a pound, quite a little less than I paid for them a year ago in July. If the Jewish holidays had not been so close the price would have been less; if there had not been a lot of pin-feathery hens in this lot, I could have had 27 cents. In any case the price was below ceiling. Some time ago I had culled out nearly a hundred non-layers and sold them, again below ceiling.

L. E. WEAVER

Last week I heard Johnny Huttar tell a group that in his opinion prices for live poultry will be still lower in October. He argues that in October most people will do as I have just done—dump entire flocks on the market when egg production no longer pays a profit above feed costs.

Low prices for live poultry is a chronic fall problem. This year it is worse than usual because there are more hens than usual to be sold. Of course the old law of supply and demand is at the bottom of the trouble. I don't feel competent to discuss how the demand might be increased, but I do think I can see several ways of holding back enough of that big supply to prevent distress selling, if only enough poultrymen will do their part.

Canning and Freezing

Both this year and a year ago joint meetings have been staged in many counties by county agricultural and home demonstration agents, featuring culling, killing, cutting and canning chicken demonstrations. Attendance has been large and interest keen. Before the meeting is over the subject of freezing always comes up. I am sure that many people who will never consider canning hens are going to dress and freeze poultry for future sale. I am sure that a lot of people are missing a good bet when they take the easy way out and sell everything alive.

Practice Makes Profits

Like many other skills, dressing poultry seems mighty slow and awkward at first. But the more you do it, the more shortcuts you work out. Any reader who saw the demonstration of dressing poultry that was staged at a poultry meeting in New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., last winter by Bela Jackson and his family, must have been convinced of what I mean by "practice makes profits." I believe that a man gets higher pay per hour for dressing his birds than for any other work he does.

The following bulletins from the College of Agriculture at Cornell contain information on the preservation of poultry by canning or freezing:

"Canning Chicken," an Emergency Food Commission bulletin; "The Home Freezing of Farm Products," Cornell Extension bulletin No. 611.

Equipment Saves Time

When I dressed a few turkeys, I placed a small electric grill on a low box. On the grill I put a small-sized metal washtub. Then I went across the road with two buckets and filled them with hot water from our electric hot water tank. The water was about 140° F. as I took it out, but by the time the turkeys were immersed in it, the temperature had dropped too low for the slack scald. We try to scald the birds at about 135° F. because in this way the skin is not cooked enough to make blemishes on the dressed bird. The hot plate was to bring the temperature up when it got too low. Of course we had to use a thermometer to test the temperature. Because four pails of water were required to fill the tub full enough, I had to make two trips. The job can be done with less fuss and bother.

Last week Charles Kopfman gave a demonstration of killing and dressing birds at the Otsego County, N. Y., Poultry Picnic. He had a copper tank with a built-in heater, automatically controlled, so that by setting it at the temperature he wanted he could maintain it exactly at that point. When you are dressing birds on a large scale, first-class equipment pays.

Ranging the Culls

I wish another scheme for holding over the culls could be tried on a small scale by a lot of people this fall. Then if they would report results to me, we would know whether or not to recommend it as a general practice. It sounds good. This is the plan:

Instead of dumping cull hens on a glutted and depressed market, put them out on range. They might go into shelters or brooder houses that pullets have just vacated. Feed them well with grain and mash. When there is no longer any green feed on range, move the houses and hens near the other buildings where an electric line can be run out to light them. In two months they should be laying again. Push them for maximum production and sell them as soon as egg prices hit bottom or when you need the brooder houses for chicks. The birds will be heavier and they will bring more per pound. These gains plus the returns for eggs should more than pay feed and labor costs. But there will be some mortality, and that is why I would like to see this plan tried out under a large number of conditions before I say that it is a solution to the question, "What are you going to do with them after you cull them?"

* * *

LEGHORNS VS. HEAVIES

At any poultry meeting an argument can always be started over the relative profitableness of Leghorns and heavy varieties. A study was made a few years ago to get the actual facts. Eighty Leghorn farms and forty heavy-breed farms were studied. The heavies lived better than the Leghorns, and sold for about twice as much when they had finished their year of laying. In spite of these advantages the heavies did not give their owners quite as good incomes as the Leghorns did. Two reasons were mostly responsible, the Leghorns ate less feed to do the same job of laying eggs or of growing; and their eggs sold for more per dozen.

In the California laying test the tide has been running in favor of the heavies since 1940, when the above study was made. At that laying test all costs and returns are included in figuring how profitable each pen has been. Each year the heavies have made a better showing than the Leghorns.

So it comes as a surprise now to have the Leghorns turn the tables on the heavies this year. It occurs to me that perhaps high feed cost and low egg prices earlier in the season may be less serious when Leghorns are kept. At any rate here is a quotation from the most recent California report.

"LEGHORNS vs. HEAVIES

Unlike previous tests, the Leghorns have shown a higher average per hen than the

Baby Chicks

MAKE PLANS NOW

FOR NEXT SEASON'S CHICKS
Don't put it off too long. Get the facts about chick quality—it means something in the way they live, grow and produce. It means dollars to you in poultry profit. Write for Hall's catalog of chick facts.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.
HALL'S Quality CHICKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$5.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	5.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $8.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gas. son Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$21.00	$5.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	5.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	21.00	13.00
Red-Rock Cross	13.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	----	11.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Pice List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa

Chicks That Live
Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

EXTRA SAVINGS & PROFITS on WENE CHICKS
Leading pure or crossbreeds. Sexed. U. S. N. J. Approved. Blood-tested. Hatches weekly year around. Literature FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box K-4, VINELAND, N. J

Colonial FALL Chicks
Prompt Service — Low Prices!
For 14 consecutive years MORE people have bought Colonial Chicks than any other kind! All leading breeds. U. S. Approved — U. S. Pullorum Tested. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS, also. CATALOG FREE.
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS
MARION, OHIO

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

For Chickens and Turkeys—

ROTA-CAPS Remove Large Roundworms and Intestinal Capillaria Worms

Many preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the bird. So, when treating your flock for large roundworms, you'll welcome this extra value which Rota-Caps provide.

Rotamine, the drug compound found *only* in Rota-Caps, removes *these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition* to large roundworms, without the effect of harsher treatments.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost, preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Rota-Caps now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. If no dealer is near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 50 caps, 75c; 100 caps. $1.35; 200 caps, $2.50. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c.

Flock treatment for large round *and cecal* worms: Dr. Salsbury's *Avi-Ton.*

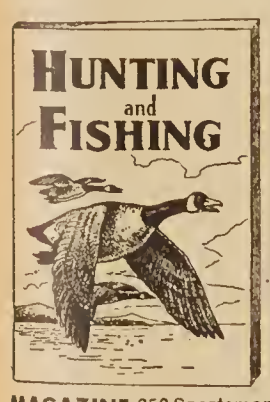
GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S ROTA-CAPS For CHICKENS and TURKEYS

FREEZER PAPER

LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST



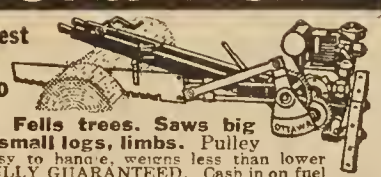
HUNTING & FISHING is a monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping, dog and boating stories and pictures, invaluable information about guns, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to fish and hunt — countless ideas that will add more fun to your days afield.

Special Trial Offer
Send 25c in stamps or coin and we will send you Hunting & Fishing for six months.

HUNTING & FISHING MAGAZINE, 258 Sportsman's Bldg., Boston, Massachusetts

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE



BIG FREE BOOK

Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1031 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS

The ideal place to stay when you visit Syracuse. Convenient location. Rooms noted for charm and comfort. Excellent, nourishing food in three fine restaurants.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

heavy breeds. For 9 months, the Leghorns show an average of 50c per hen greater income over feed cost; the result of 20c per hen less feed cost and 30c per hen greater market value of eggs laid. Mortality for the Leghorns is 7.8% and the heavies 9.6%."

—A. A.—

HATCHERY AND BREEDERS' SCHOOL

The New York State Baby Chick Association announces that there will be a school for hatcherymen and breeders at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, New York, October 25th to 27th.

The annual meeting of the New York State Baby Chick Association will also be held during the school. Hatcherymen and breeders are invited to attend. A program can be secured from M. C. Babcock, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

LAND BANK CHANGES

(*Continued from Page* 9)

of associations and reallocation of territory is necessary.

The proposals which have been worked out and which are now being presented to the boards of directors of associations will, in the judgment of the officials of the Bank, bring to the farmers of the Northeast the best possible mortgage credit service at reasonable cost, but acceptance or rejection of them is entirely in the hands of the National Farm Loan Associations themselves.

—A. A.—

ANSWERS TO PAGE 1 QUESTIONS

I. (a) With adequate reasons, full credit can be given to any of the first five statements. It is logical to use money to increase business to operate at capacity while prices are good, but **not to increase the size of the business** particularly if it means going into debt.

Extensive remodeling is out for the duration, but minor remodeling, particularly to save time, is justified if materials are on hand or available.

It is good business to pay debts when prices are relatively high. It will be hard to pay them if prices drop.

War bonds should be bought for two reasons: to help the war effort, and to provide a reserve for remodeling, buying farm equipment and household conveniences when they are again available.

Pleasure traveling is not justified. Travel to farm organization meetings is.

II. (1) 3. (2) 3. (3) 1. (4) 3. (5) 1. (6) 1. (7) 2. (8) 1. (9) 2. (10) 1. (11) 3. (12) 3. (13) 2. (14) 3. (15) 1. (16) 1. (17) 2. (18) 2. (19) 1. (20) 1. (21) 2. (22) 1. (23) 2. (24) 2. (25) 1. (26) 2. (27) 2. (28) 3. (29) 3. (30) 1.

III. A joint partnership gets first choice. Paying wages gets half credit if you gave good reasons. A joint partnership will increase the son's interest in the entire farm. The present arrangement does not give him sufficient income to marry.

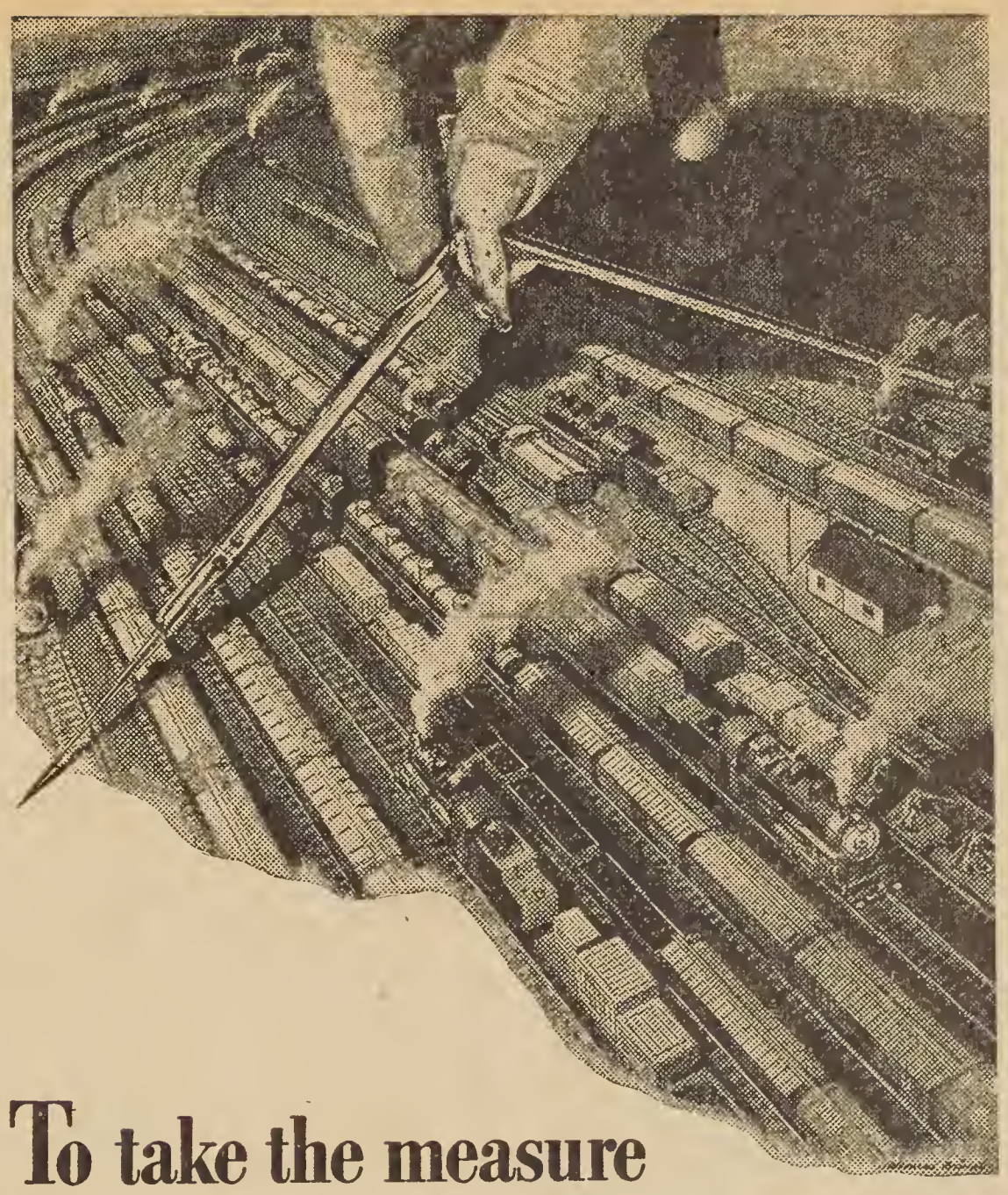
IV. (a) Feed the cows more roughage. Without silage they could use 2½ lbs. of good hay per 100 lbs. of live weight.

Reduce the protein content of the grain to 16%.

Feed the cows individually on the basis of 1 lb. of grain to 4 lbs. of milk.

(b) For foundation cows we suggest 4, 6, 8 and 10. One is a low tester and 7 has but one year's production. We take into consideration the age of the cow to show persistence, butterfat test, yearly production, and the fact that these cows are better than the figures indicate because they have been inadequately fed.

(c) We suggest the sale of No. 5. She has been more adequately fed than any other animal, yet both her production and butterfat test are low. We would keep the others to see how they would respond to the recommended changes in feeding.



To take the measure *of a coming job*

FEW people notice or even think of the many special abilities the railroads have been required to develop. One of these is accurately anticipating the need of agriculture and other industry for rail transportation.

Because they do this, freight cars for years have almost always appeared at the right place, at the right time and in the right number. This has been a *must* for orderly marketing and efficient low-cost transportation.

Today, while everything they have is working day and night to hasten victory, the railroads are busy also taking the measure of the jobs that lie ahead.

What new kinds of goods will have to be carried? What kinds of cars will they need? Where will they come from and where will they go? What service and rates will be needed to develop business, shipping and employment?

Long before the call comes for postwar action, the answers to these and hundreds of other questions must be ready. Finding the answers to these questions is the work of a separate group of seasoned railroaders—the Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation.

In this way, the railroads are looking ahead to the time when America turns again to peacetime work — and planning their necessary part in helping to make it a wonderful land to live in, just as they have helped make it strong in time of war.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

RUBBER FOOTWEAR *is Essential* IN FARMING

Jobs on the farm go on . . . regardless of the weather . . . despite rain, mud, snow or freezing temperatures. Rubber footwear will protect your health—and your leather shoes—keep your feet warm and dry—help you do your work more efficiently. By taking proper care of your rubber footwear, you can make it last longer.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS

1. Always keep rubber footwear clean . . . wipe off any oil or grease after wearing.
2. Put on and take off carefully . . . rough handling may tear the uppers and linings.
3. Dry out rubber footwear slowly . . . away from hot stoves, fireplaces or registers.
4. Keep out of hot sun when not in use. Store rubber footwear in cool, dark, dry place.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
MISHAWAKA, INDIANA

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

The Farmer and the New Deal

(*Continued from Page* 5)

services of the extension service and of permanent and sounder farm organizations. It should be abandoned hook, line and sinker at the close of the war, and its good features transferred to the extension service. But rest assured that New Deal politicians, if continued in office, never will release control of the Triple A because of the power it gives them over agriculture. Emergency set-ups always tend to become permanent, especially when they are large, because employees naturally and sincerely think their work is essential.

Prefers Potato Bugs

One farmer expressed how he felt about so many public employees in agriculture when he told me recently that when he used to plant his potatoes there always was a potato bug sitting on the fence making plans to eat the potato tops as soon as they came up, but that now when he plants his potatoes or any other crop there is likely to be a government employee or maybe two or three of them on the same fence telling him how to do it while eating tax money instead of potato tops. Then he concluded:

"Of the two, I'll take the potato bugs!"

Another farmer said that if he had to pay for hired men he wanted the privilege of telling them what to do and not have them tell him.

To quote Mr. Deering again:

"The picture must be viewed through the eyes of the farmer who grows and markets the food. To many farmers this tremendous and innumerable organization (the USDA and all of its subsidiaries) looms as a Frankenstein monster ready to devour the very man it was built to help. There are indications that it is ready and willing to take over the complete direction and management of the nation's farms. Policies usually are formed in Washington and routed downward by way of that wonderful invention, the mimeograph machine, and executed in 'cooperation' but without regard for what other agencies may be doing."

Take It or Leave It

As a concrete example of the lack of any real cooperation by the Department of Agriculture at Washington under the New Deal with farmers and their cooperatives, take the way milk marketing agreements are worked out. These were first proposed for the purpose of stabilizing milk markets in the different milk sheds of the United States. They were supported by dairymen and their organizations at first, strictly on the understanding that there would be full cooperation between dairymen and government as represented by the USDA, and that the conditions of the marketing agreements would be worked out in partnership. This was the way it was done at first, and while this partnership lasted the marketing agreements did help to stabilize the markets. Now, however, the policies in the marketing agreements are laid down in Washington. Hearings held in the different milk sheds are farcical because at the start of each hearing debate and suggestions are limited to the Washington proposals. The attitude is that dairymen can take it or leave it. But the hog-tied dairymen and their cooperatives have no choice. They have to take what Washington proposes or have no market for their milk.

States' rights have been entirely nullified also in the working out of these marketing agreements. This spring New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets Chester DuMond set prices for milk where he thought they ought to be in order to protect dairymen and continue an adequate supply of milk. The Albany milk shed is entirely within the State of New York and therefore one would think it was without the jurisdiction of the USDA. However, because the milk prices set by Commissioner DuMond were higher than the Federal government thought they ought to be, Commissioner DuMond was enjoined by the Federal courts and prevented from putting his prices into effect. How's that for states' rights, which used to be defended so strenuously by the Democratic Party!

Queer Cooperation

As a matter of fact, the Department of Agriculture—and the rest of the New Deal Administration for that matter—are willing to cooperate with the states, localities and farmers on the basis of one horse, one rabbit. That is, everything is fine as long as the states and localities will go along with the policies laid down in Washington, but any modification of these policies to fit local conditions is granted usually only after a stiff fight in which the states, localities and farmers lose more often than they win.

Speaking on the deplorable situation in the United States Department of Agriculture, Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, said:

"Any executive encroachment on the rights of the people or powers of Congress leads to breaking down the balance of power, building up centralized power, and is a step toward dictatorship. The trend in that direction is too strong to be ignored. Abuses are occurring which seriously impair our rights and affect our daily lives. . . . The spread of this is so common as to give real cause for alarm. Instead of a government by law we are rapidly becoming a government by regulation and executive order."

This statement was unanimously endorsed by the National Grange at its annual meeting in Grand Rapids in November 1943.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said to the House Appropriations Agricultural Committee in March of this year:

"A woeful lack of coordination and planning in carrying out these agricultural programs is evident to every farmer. On too many occasions one agency recommends an activity in conflict with that of another agency. Too many instances prevail where the personnel is employed to accomplish an activity already embraced within the functions of another and existing agency. . . .

"Farmers don't want numerous agencies consulting them on farm programs. They want coordination of these efforts, consistency in administration without duplication and overlapping, and above all, administration with the least expenditure of government funds."

More Plans

Further than this, and more important still, it is alleged that even now, when the German war is drawing to a close, New Deal plans are well under way, although carefully guarded, to control completely crops and animal production and marketing of the American farmer after the war. If the planners in the Department of Agriculture—many of whom have had little experience in the practical actual production of food—have their way and carry out the plans they now are alleged to be formulating, American farmers will be told where and what acreage to plant, how much livestock they can keep, how much of this and that they can sell, when they can go to bed and when they can get up in the morning.

That certainly is not what your boys and mine are making their sacrifices for in this world war. Thank God, we still have the opportunity left in America to express our convictions at the ballot box!

Be a "Lovely Lady"

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

EVERY WOMAN can have her own choice this season as far as colors are concerned. Unusually bright colors and patterns, as well as the traditional fall colors, are in fashion. The so-called high shades, fuchsia, light purples, bright reds and greens, also pastels, are strong favorites. Another one is melon.

Bright plaids and tweeds feature many woolen materials. In addition pinwale corduroy, gabardine and gingham are materials favored for sports and school wear. Rippled crepes, taffetas and black velveteen are much used for dressy dresses or suit dresses. A combination of colors such as American Beauty with black, purple and a neutral light beige, peacock blue with gold, brown and light fuchsia, lime green with Chinese red, melon or gold are suggested color combinations for dresses or dresses with jackets.

The two-piece dress, or a one-piece which looks like two, is a strong favorite. Hats look like hats once more and are worn square on the head.

A delightful dressy dress—ideal for dates if you have them—is **No. 3885.** It lends itself to the rich dark colors which are a good background for costume jewelry or for bright applique. Incidentally, the applique pattern is included. The small sketch shows how simple the dress is to construct.

For all home-keeping women a pretty morning frock such as **No. 3682** is much wanted. Its long graceful waistline and soft gathers over the hips give it a truly feminine look; besides it comes in a range of sizes suitable for practically every figure.

The two-piece style in dress or suit holds the spotlight. In most wardrobes a soft suit dress is the major fall fashion because it goes practically every place for day-time wear. **No. 3884** is a very wearable interpretation of this mode.

A universally becoming dressy dress is Princess Frock **No. 2526**, front-buttoning and gay with ruffling and popular U-neckline. Rich dark colors with bright trim would bespeak youth itself, while white ruching would be matronly enough for anyone.

For that smallest lady in your family, back-closing dress **No. 3656** is daintiness itself. It might even provide that Christmas gift that you are already looking for.

For the slightly older little girl **No. 3880** is a charming light-hearted basque dirndl dress with neat bows. It is a number which you can dress up or dress down by the type of material you choose and by using or omitting the bows.

Eyes are on the hipline this year. Long slim-waisted frock **No. 2506** emphasizes this style feature besides allowing its wearer to get that elegant "Lovely Lady Look" so much desired for parties or dress affairs.

That slim trimness enhanced by the latest wide-shoulder-look, long torso and nipped-in waist, makes a very striking two-piece dress of **No. 2523.** Besides, the bow adds a touch of elegance. For street wear one may prefer the collar shown in the small sketch at the side.

The smart shops in New York say that women simply cannot get enough of the untrimmed coats. **No. 3839** is a well-cut casual coat in the new shorter length; however, the pattern is cut so that you can make it either three-quarter or full length.

A basic dress designed to flatter the larger figure is **No. 3665.** It really is a dress to wear all the time, any time. Now when the unusual sizes are having trouble buying ready-mades, this pattern is a real find.

The jumper is always practical and always in the fashion news. **No. 3630** with its wide-yoke shoulders and side buttons is an especially good version of this practical and becoming style. Get variety by having plenty of blouses.

The small person who likes to dress like her elders will be delighted with pretty scalloped jumper **No. 3845.** For school wear it can be made in cottons trimmed with ric-rac and for dressy wear in the softer materials.

A distinctive dress with smart profile buttons and an unusual neckline is **No. 3662.** It is further distinguished by having the back in one piece and the front in two pieces. The belt cuts in one with the skirt front.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3885—10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 35- or 39-inch. Applique included.

No. 3682—12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch; ¾ yard contrasting; 3⅛ yards ruffling.

No. 3884—12 to 46. Size 36, 4⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2526—10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅝ yards 39-inch fabric; 1½ yards ruffling.

No. 3656—6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years. Size 2 (panties included) 1⅝ yards 35-inch and ¼ yard contrasting.

No. 3880—4 to 12. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch; ⅜ yard 35-inch contrasting; 2¾ yards ric-rac.

No. 2506—10 to 44. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 35- or 39-inch fabric.

No. 2523—10 to 40. Size 16, 3½ yards 39-inch.

No. 3839—10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅝ yards 54-inch.

No. 3665—14 to 50. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3630—12 to 40. Size 16, jumper, 2 yards 54-inch; blouse, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3845—2 to 8. Size 4, jumper, 1½ yards 35-inch; 2 yards braid; blouse, 1¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 3662—10 to 20. Size 16, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

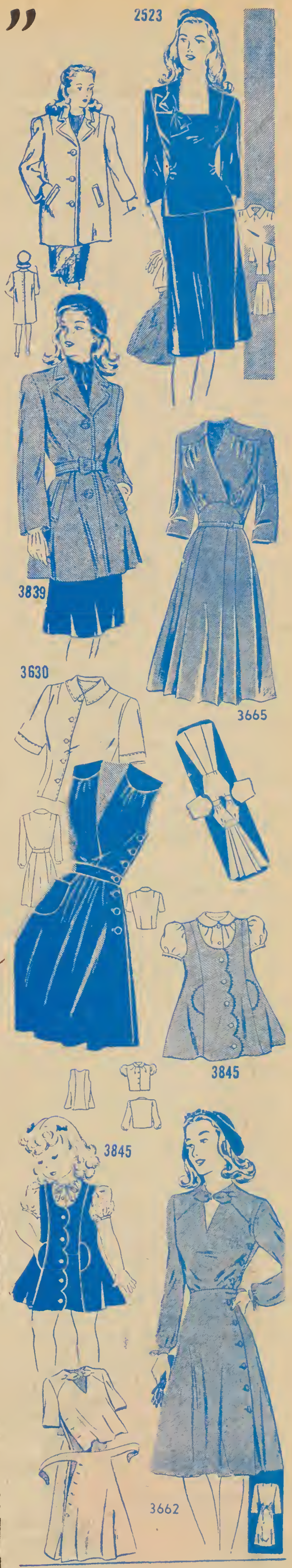
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion book, OR send 25c for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

THEY ARE NOT ALONE

By Marvin Stevens.

Autumnal gold is clouded
And wild October's red runs redder still
With blood our countless noble heroes spill.

Yet though far distant, shrouded
In unknown glories that each valiant shares,
They are not alone; they have a Nation's prayers.

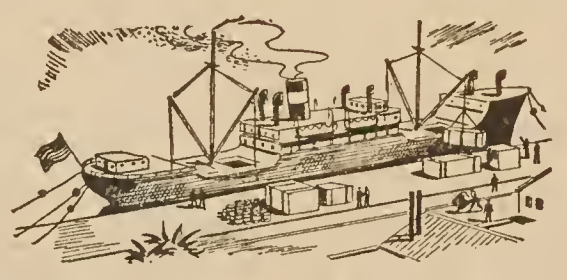


Another World's Series Coming Up . . . by RANDALL

10 Cents of every Fruit Grower's Dollar depends on Post-War Foreign Trade

FOREIGN TRADE has always been America's "margin of safety" between prosperity and depression. In the business of growing fruit, U.S. Department of Commerce figures show that roughly *10% of the annual crop*, in a normal peacetime year, was shipped to foreign markets.

In other words, 10 cents out of every dollar the fruit grower took for his crop came from sales to foreign customers.



Naturally, the American farmer and fruit grower is looking beyond his own direct interest when he considers this country's need for a sound and healthy foreign trade. For he knows that what affects him, and the market for his crops, vitally affects the general prosperity of the nation.

Of course, this foreign trade will not just come to us. We must go after it—and we are best equipped to do so when we have American ships, operated by enterprising American companies, to take advantage of every opportunity for expanding trade.

Today most of us agree that in the future we should have a strong merchant marine, not only for future defense but to protect the billions we have invested in war-built ships.

But besides this, the fruit grower realizes he should be concerned about our merchant fleet immediately after the war for two major reasons:

First, a strong American merchant fleet will assure us of prompt delivery of fruit and other products, by established American lines running from U.S. ports on schedules suited to American needs. In other words, we won't be "waiting in line" for shipping space, whenever foreign ships are taken off American runs to meet the needs of other countries' trade.

Second, if we allow our cargoes to be carried in foreign ships, the dollars paid out in freight charges will not, of course, go into American pockets to be spent in this country for fruit and other produce. Besides this, an American merchant fleet is a market in itself for tons of foodstuffs of all kinds.

Naturally, America seeks no monopoly of world shipping—merely an active merchant fleet which can operate on a basis of equality with foreign shipping throughout the world.

A Record of Efficiency

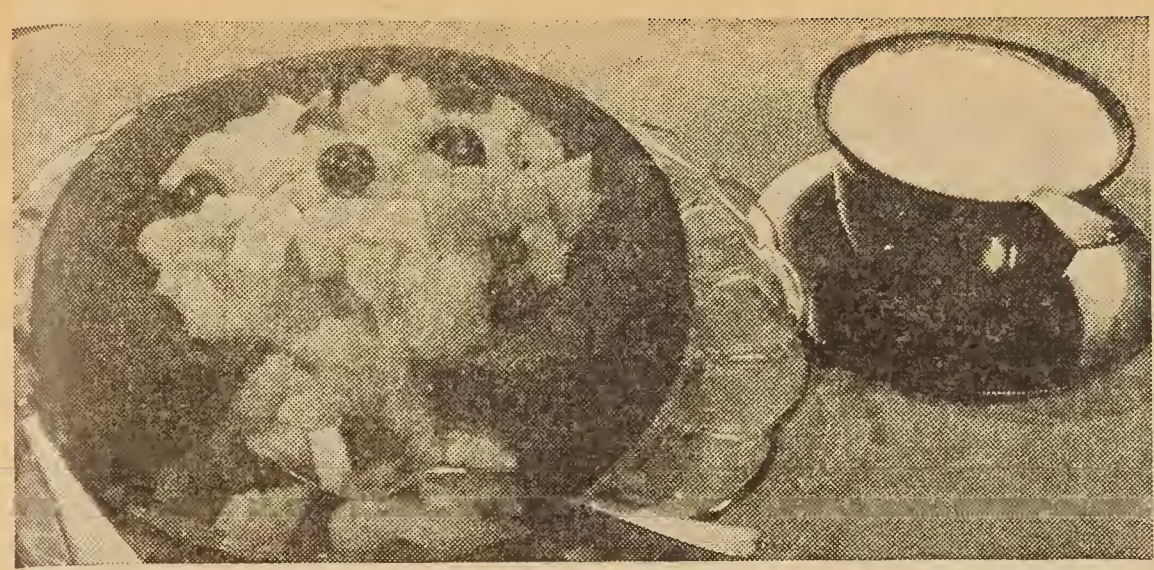
Today the many American steamship companies, operating under the War Shipping Administration, are setting a record of prompt deliveries of war cargoes.

These organizations need only the continuing support of the American people to do equally well their part of the job of creating peacetime prosperity.

This support, in the form of encouragement to private shipping enterprise backed by solidly secured government financial aid, is now contained in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The wise and far-seeing policies of this act of Congress, firmly carried out, will bring success to our merchant marine, after the war, in obtaining America's fair share of world commerce.

United States Lines

THE STEAMSHIP ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS CARRIED THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC SINCE 1872



A gingerbread ring filled with fresh or canned fruits (particularly pears!) and topped with whipped cream is a dessert to make any family sit up and take notice. Try the delicious recipe for it on this page.

Particularly Pears!

PEARS are plentiful this year and are so good eaten fresh or served in salads and desserts that they should be used freely. You'll find the following tested recipes not only delicious but also easy on your sugar supply:

FRESH PEAR COBBLER

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter
1 egg
¾ cup milk
4 pears
4 tablespoons brown sugar

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; cut in the butter, beat egg into milk and add milk to dry ingredients, using egg beater to smoothen to about consistency of thick cake batter. Put sliced pears in bottom of buttered casserole or cake tin, dot with butter and sprinkle with the brown sugar. Pour batter over the fruit and bake about 25 minutes in 375° to 400° F. oven. Six servings.

CARAMEL PEARS

Pare and core pears and place cut side up in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle pears with brown sugar and a few grains of salt; dot with butter. Just cover bottom of dish with water and bake in 350° F. oven until pears are tender; serve with whipped cream.

LAYERED PEAR-CHEESE SALAD

1 package orange flavored gelatin
1 pint hot water
1 tablespoon vinegar
1½ cup fresh diced pears
1½ oz. Roquefort or blue cheese, crumbled fine
1 tablespoon cream

Dissolve gelatin in hot water, add vinegar, chill until slightly thickened. Fold pears into ½ of the slightly thickened gelatin and turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Place remaining gelatin in cracked ice or ice water and whip with rotary egg beater until fluffy and thick like whipped cream. Blend cheese with cream and beat into whipped gelatin. Pour over firm gelatin layer; chill until firm; unmold on crisp lettuce and garnish with water cress. Serve with French dressing or mayonnaise. Serves 6.

APPLE OR PEAR CRISP

8 fresh pears or apples
¼ cup water if pears are hard
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 cup light brown sugar
⅓ cup butter
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup bread flour
(omit lemon juice if using tart apples instead of pears)

Place sliced pears or apples, unpeeled if desired, in buttered baking dish and sprinkle with lemon juice and water. If using apples, pile them quite high as they tend to settle. Blend flour, butter and salt until the mixture resembles cornmeal in texture. Sprinkle this lightly over the pears or apples. Bake in a slow oven about 45 minutes or until fruit is tender and crust brown. Serve warm.

CINNAMON WHIPPED CREAM

½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 cup whipping cream
2 tablespoons powdered sugar

Blend cinnamon with sugar, turn into cream and whip all together. This is delightful on the apple or pear crisp.

GINGERBREAD RING WITH FRUIT SALAD

½ cup melted shortening
1¼ cups pure New Orleans molasses
1 egg, beaten
2½ cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup hot water

Combine shortening and molasses and add egg. Stir until well blended. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the hot water. Bake in a ring mold in moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 to 40 minutes. When baked, fill center of ring with a fruit salad or cut fresh fruits, including lots of pears. Add a dab of whipped cream to each portion.

TANGY DRESSINGS

To snap up fresh pear or molded pear salads try some of these tangy dressings: ½ cup grated Roquefort or blue cheese with ¾ cup French dressing; ½ cup whipped cream, ½ cup mayonnaise, ¼ cup cranberry or other tart jelly; cream cheese blended with cranberry jelly; cream cheese with chopped stuffed olives; ½ cup mayonnaise, ½ cup French dressing, juice of 1 lemon, 1 tablespoon minced onion, blended.

FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK NOW READY

SO YOU WANT TO SEW—and why not in these days when ready-mades are both scarce and expensive? Our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book with its selection of 175 designs in full color will have just what you need. It contains:

Clothes for work, school or church, social affairs; slenderizing designs that have real style; popular two-piecers; 'teen-age patterns designed for figures smaller than misses' sizes but more sophisticated than little-girl styles; styles from kindergarten to high school; mother-daughter fashions; pretty housefrocks and aprons; practical patterns for make-overs; gifts to make at home, toys, wearables, accessories.

Send 12 cents in coin for this helpful book to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. OR send 25 cents for the book and a pattern chosen from our regular pattern showing.

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Hot and Snowy—Here's a Grand Dessert!

But make these biscuits with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast for more EXTRA vitamins.

SNOW BISCUITS

2 cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
¾ cup lukewarm water
1 tablespoon melted shortening

Sift together flour, sugar and salt. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Add to dry ingredients. Add melted shortening. Dough will be soft. Turn out on floured board and knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic. Roll out ½ inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about ½ hour. Prick top with fork. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. about 20 minutes. Makes 16 two-inch biscuits. Serve hot with home-made jam, jelly or preserves for a supper dessert treat!

FREE!

FLEISCHMANN'S RECIPE BOOK NEWLY REVISED FOR WARTIME!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for bread, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name_____
Address_____
Town or City_____ County_____
State_____

C-DAY *Means* CLARION DAY

There'll come a time when you can go to your dealer and order the radio of your choice.

Let's call it C-Day. CLARION Day!

On C-Day the dealer who displays the CLARION sign will be ready to meet your radio needs and supply you with fine merchandise properly priced.

The CLARION line will include table models, table combinations, console combinations, battery sets, portables, and chair-sides.

WARWICK MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
4640 W. Harrison St. Chicago 44, Ill.

ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED
PLUS 8 SPARKLING POST CARD ENLARGEMENTS ALL FOR 30¢
Send for FREE Film Containers or Mail Films to
ENLARGIT COMPANY GENERAL POST OFFICE BOX 1E NEW YORK, NEW YORK

You Women Who Suffer From
HOT FLASHES then
CHILLY FEELINGS

If *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start *at once*—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

FOR
INDIGESTION
(due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

AT FIRST SIGN OF A **COLD** USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SEVERAL YEARS AGO I made up my mind that there were *three subjects* I wouldn't discuss, even with my best friends. It was my observation at that time — and nothing has occurred to change it — that whenever these certain three subjects were discussed, emotions ran high and logic and facts gave way to prejudices and wishful thinking.

Time to Vote

Two weeks from now, however, I am going to break my rule and discuss at length *one* of the subjects I have so long avoided—*politics. I am doing this because I am convinced that unless every one of us who lives in the rural communities of this country does take an interest in politics this year and does vote, rural America as we know and love it is done for.*

* * *

FARM NOTES

Due to a combination of circumstances, dry weather, a wheat crop which lodged, and the trying out of a new plan of establishing alfalfa and brome grass stands, we now have growing at Sunnygables approximately twenty acres of what would seem to be a perfect grass silage mixture.

This spring we did not sow grass seed on all of our wheat fields. Our idea was to cut the wheat and then disc the stubble and sow on the grass seed. The way the season turned out, our plan was a lucky one. July was so dry and our wheat lodged so badly that had we seeded with it I am sure we would have lost our seeding. Instead, it just happened that a rain came along just right and we were able by plowing one field and discing another to get a brome and alfalfa-brome grass mixture seeded under ideal conditions in late August.

On these two fields the alfalfa and brome both look very promising. Due to the lodged wheat, and I presume to the combine, there were quite a few kernels of wheat left on the field and most of these have grown. What we now have is a stand of alfalfa and brome for hay next year with about a quarter of a stand of wheat growing in it. If nothing happens and both the brome and the wheat come along with the alfalfa, the mixture should make swell grass silage early next June.

Seeding Brome Grass

Professor E. Van Alstine of the New York State College of Agriculture has sent me a copy of a letter written to him by C. M. Harrison, an extension specialist of Michigan State College of Agriculture. This letter in part reads as follows:

"We have had our best results with brome in spring seedings with oats where the oat-brome mixture has been sown as shallow as possible. In fact, we have even removed the main drill hoses and scattered the mixture on top of the ground and then followed with a cultipacker. Most of our brome seeding failures have been caused by too deep sowing. When the main drill hoses are removed, a large share of the oats fall through the shoes anyway, and the brome sifts to the sides as it falls from the seeder box.

"In seeding with wheat, it is important to see that the brome keeps well mixed with the wheat and we recommend keeping the drill box cover open and mix the brome and wheat occasionally at the end of the field.

"Care should be taken to get the brome in as shallow as possible regardless of the method used to seed it, whether in spring or fall."

* * *

FREEZER FACTS AND FANCIES

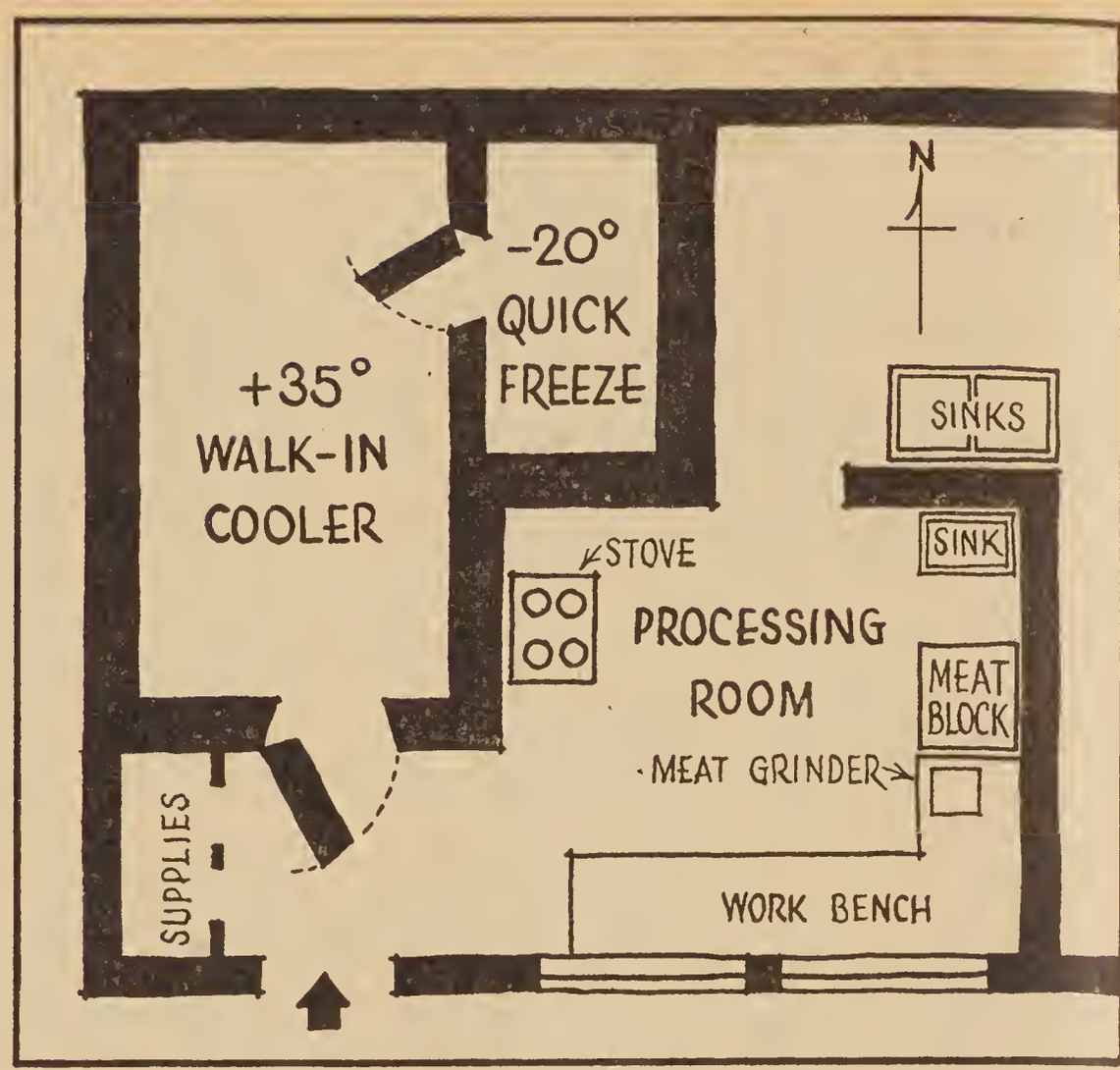
The photograph below shows part of the interior of our walk-in quick-freezing room. The five shelves are refrigerated plates that can easily be maintained at a temperature of 20° below zero. Also in this room, but not shown, is a storage chest fitted with vertical freezer plates which maintain the food stored in it at zero or below.

As the plan shows, (right above) the entrance to this quick-freeze room is through a walk-in cooler, maintained at about 35° above zero, which is available for chilling and aging meat.

The Processing Room (shown right) is clean, airy, well-lighted and equipped for handling meat, poultry, game, fish, fruits and vegetables.

The screens on the windows of this Processing Room have been painted this summer with a solution of DDT and it has killed flies by the hundreds.

On the second floor of this building is located a small office for record-keeping, the compressors which refrigerate the quick-freeze room and the walk-in cooler, as well as two home freezing and storage cabinets which are on a test. There is room for testing more of these boxes just about as fast as manufacturers can put them on the market.



Floor plan of our pre-cooling and quick-freezing equipment at Sunnygables.

Foods are quickly and easily handled in our Processing Room.

Frozen School Lunch

When zero storage space is available, it is handy to carry in it a few frozen lunches.

When putting up lunches it is usually almost as easy to put up several as one. In the case of some sandwich mixtures, for example, it is difficult to make a flavorful filling for just a couple of sandwiches. In the case of canned sandwich material, like tuna fish, it is best to use up the entire contents of a can once it has been opened. In addition, leftovers often can be worked into several lunches at one time. Finally, having a few frozen lunches in reserve gives one insurance against the morning when the alarm clock fails to go off or something else upsets the usual hurried morning routine of getting the children up and their lunches packed and off to school.

The school lunch described below was prepared and packed in a cardboard box and frozen for several days. When thawed out, all the items were just as good as when they were packed and frozen. Another box of this lunch will be kept frozen for two months and then thawed and tested. The items of the lunch were one peanut butter and orange marmalade sandwich, one roast veal sandwich with mustard, one piece of gingerbread, one cup of fresh sliced peaches sugared to taste with a few drops of water added, and two slices of sweet cucumber pickle. Each item was wrapped individually in heat sealed cellophane. Paper napkins, a wooden spoon and a cardboard box left nothing to bring home after the lunch was eaten.

This lunch was removed from the zero storage chest at 9:00 A. M. It stood in room temperature for four and a half hours, when it was sampled and tested. All of the items of food were found to be thawed out at that time and, as reported above, tasted as fresh as they did when they were packed.

—*A. N. S.*

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"MEMORIAL PARKS"

"A salesman recently called on us and tried to interest us in a lot in a Memorial Park in Pennsylvania. The price for a lot 10′ x 20′ varied from $500 to $750. The salesman indicated that at the end of two years the lots should bring about double the present price plus 6% interest on the amount invested."

One way to judge the future is to study what has happened in the past. We have been unable to find any case where investments in lots in these memorial parks or cemeteries turned out profitably for the investor. Recently we contacted the promoters of one such park on behalf of a subscriber who wanted to sell. The promoters were not interested in buying and indicated it was up to the owner of the plot to find a buyer.

In the opinion of the Service Bureau, lots in cemeteries or memorial parks should be purchased for family use and not as an investment.

—A. A.—

READ THE GUARANTEE

"In the spring of 1943, I read an advertisement in a local paper for Sealtex roofing material made by Tilex Corporation, and using the name of a local company that I knew.

"I asked them about it, and they said the man who put on the roof should be around in a few days. He came to the farm and showed me a sample of the roofing about 1/16″ in thickness. They put on the roof in July. As near as I could see, it was regular roofing paint which was thinned with kerosene. The agreement carried a 25-year guarantee, stating that the company would supply enough material to repair any leaks without cost. The roof leaked after the first rain and I notified the company, but nothing was done about it. I had to buy paint and put it on last fall."

"I wrote the Tilex Corporation at Albany and got no reply, so I went down to find the company. I went to 255 State Street and found an apartment house with a small telephone exchange in the building. I asked the telephone operator where I could find the company office and she replied that they had no office, only a mailing address, and that a man came late at night about every two weeks to get the mail."

The experience of our reader is passed along for your guidance. It is our opinion that many of these guarantees are misleading. The words, "Twenty-five-year guarantee" are in good, bold type, but when you read the smaller type, you find the guarantee consists of furnishing material to repair the leaks. One big advantage of dealing with a local contractor is the fact you know where to find him if the job does not give satisfaction.

—A. A.—

KNOW THE RULES

"In the fall of 1942 I joined the One Dollar Book Club for a year. Books continued to come and now I have a bill for three books which they say I have not paid for."

On referring this complaint to the book club, we received a very courteous reply, together with a carbon copy of the letter sent our reader. In the letter they explain that membership in the club is continuous and that there is no expiration date unless instructions are received from the member to discontinue the membership. We mention this by way of explanation, and to point out that this fact should be realized when joining the club.

The letter agreed to cancel the bill when the extra books were returned.

—A. A.—

BOND USED TO PAY VIALE CLAIMS

Unpaid claims for New York State farm products shipped to John W. Viale, Inc., 807 Sixth Ave., New York City, during the period from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944, to be handled on a commission and/or net-return basis may be filed with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets up to October 15, 1944. The firm specialized in the handling of cut flowers. As provided by Article 20 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, forms for filing verified claims are available from the Bureau of Food Control of the Department at Albany.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published semi-monthly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; for September 12, 1944.

State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 418 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock).

Chairman of Board of Directors—Harper Sibley, Rochester, New York.

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. W. H. Potter, Truxton, N. Y.

Secretary—I. W. Ingalls, Ithaca, N. Y.

Treasurer—Clifford Snyder, Pittstown, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

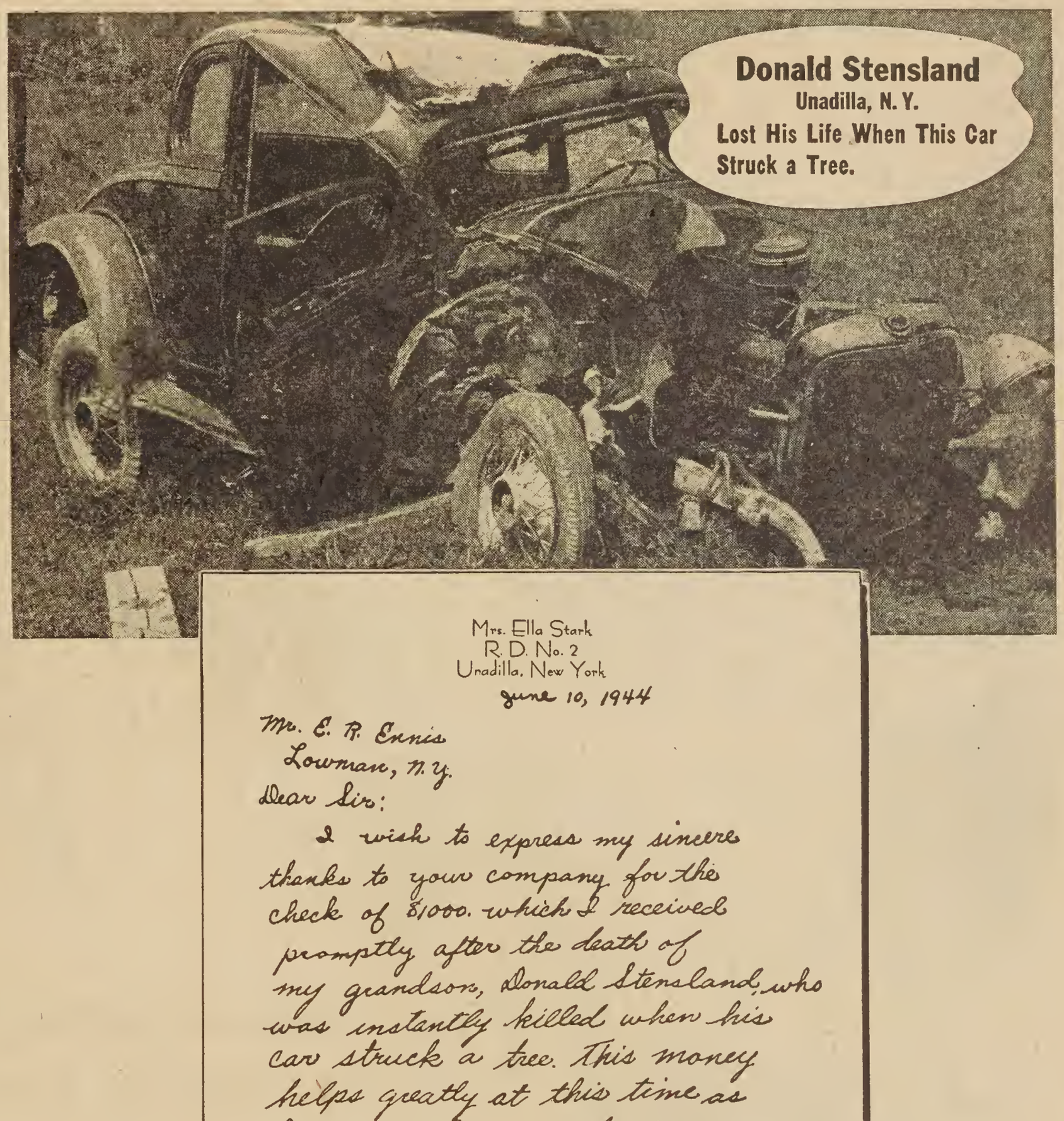
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ------ (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1944.

(Seal) Everett M. Carhart, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1946).



Mrs. Ella Stark
R. D. No. 2
Unadilla, New York
June 10, 1944

Mr. E. R. Ennis
Lowman, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to your company for the check of $1000. which I received promptly after the death of my grandson, Donald Stensland, who was instantly killed when his car struck a tree. This money helps greatly at this time as I am all alone, my husband being dead for twelve years.

It is my greatest privilege to recommend the North American Accident Insurance to others.

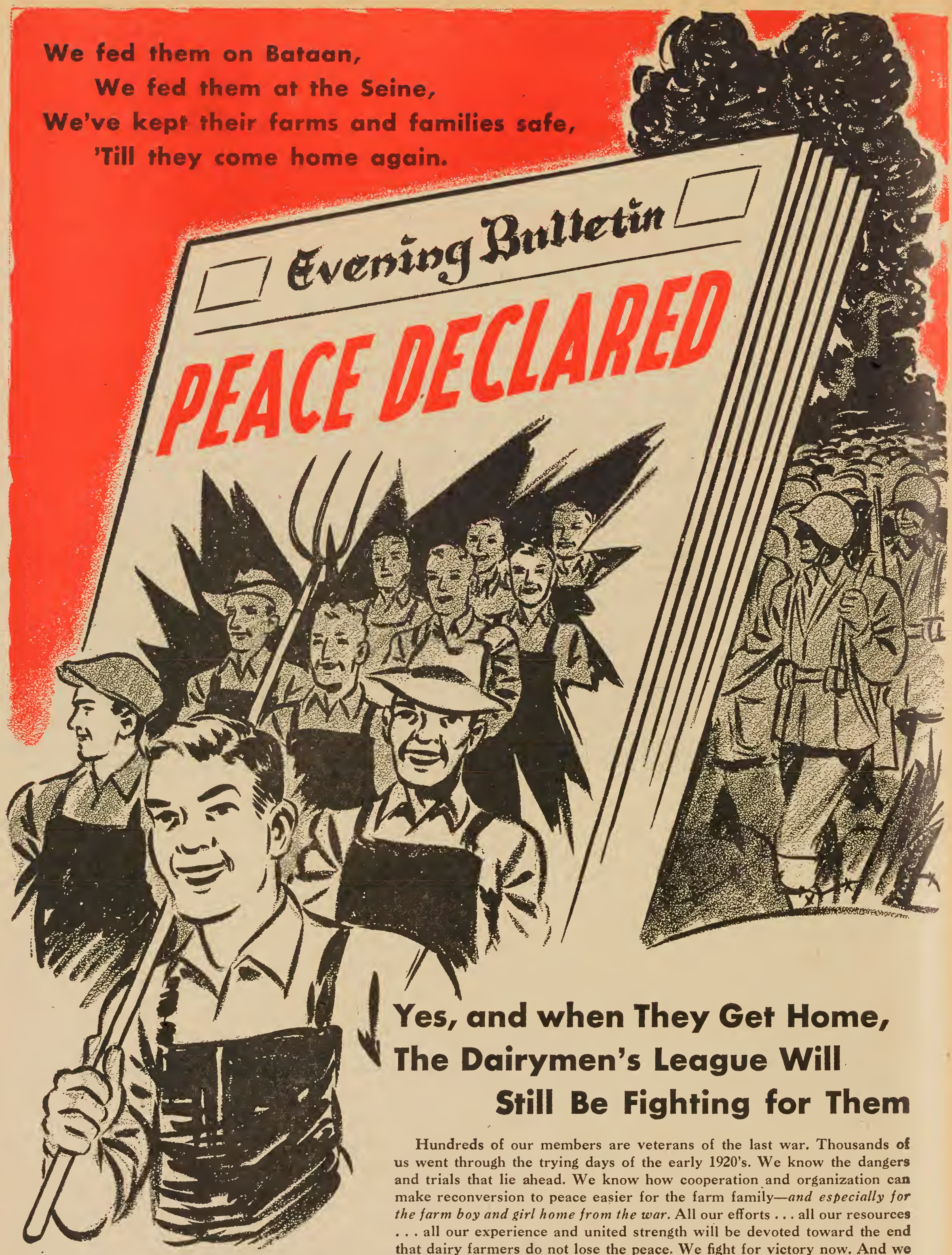
Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Ella Stark

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company

N. A. ASSOCIATES 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

We fed them on Bataan,
We fed them at the Seine,
We've kept their farms and families safe,
'Till they come home again.



Yes, and when They Get Home, The Dairymen's League Will Still Be Fighting for Them

Hundreds of our members are veterans of the last war. Thousands of us went through the trying days of the early 1920's. We know the dangers and trials that lie ahead. We know how cooperation and organization can make reconversion to peace easier for the farm family—*and especially for the farm boy and girl home from the war.* All our efforts . . . all our resources . . . all our experience and united strength will be devoted toward the end that dairy farmers do not lose the peace. We fight for victory now. And we fight for victory after the war.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH OCTOBER 21, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Mr. White's Belvedere HOUND

By BEN FIELD

Author of "Robinson Crusoe's Pants"

PA AND ME were out by the woodpile cutting wood one Saturday when Mr. White came along and asked Pa if he didn't want to go a-hunting.

Pa said, "I thought your hound dog, Romeo, was sick."

"He is," said Mr. White. "I had Doc. Short look at him when he was up doctoring Dave Reeder's sick horse and he left him enough pills to physic a steamboat. Romeo kept getting worse, so I had Doc. Jimmerson look at him, and he said that judging by the medicine, Doc. Short must have mistook Romco for a rhinoceros. He said that the disease took about so long to run itself out, and he left a box of boughten dog biscuits that he thought might be good for him. I was afraid the rats would get at them so I poured them into an old cookie jar and Lizzie,—that's Becky's new hired girl—thought they was cookies and served 'em to the Ladies Aid that was meeting at our house. Becky never noticed it until old Miss Hawley had dunked one in her tea and was bragging about how nice and crisp it was, and all the other women were nibbling at theirs and asking for the receipt. Becky passed it off by saying that they were store cookies and she disremembered the name that was on the box. Now she's scared to death for fear the women might find out that she fed 'em dog biscuits."

"We can't do much hunting without a dog," said Pa.

"Oh, I got that all fixed. I got me another hound. Leastwise I think I have, only Hank Wagner claims that he's in on it, too. I did all the paying, but he says it's part his."

"What kind of a hound is he?" asked Pa.

"He's a genuine Belvedere."

"A Belvedere?" said Pa. "I don't think I know that breed."

"Not unless you're well up on hunting dogs," said Mr. White. "There's only a few of 'em around. I got him off a cousin of Hank's wife that lives way over in Allegany County. He wanted $12 at first and I offered him $2. Then him and Hank went behind the hog-house and talked it over. Then Hank took me one side and said to offer him $5 cash, and he snapped it up, but he allowed that the only reason he let me have the dog so cheap was because Hank was a cousin of his by marriage. Hank claims a half interest in the dog because of what old 'Wrinkle-puss' said."

"Is he a pointer or a setter?" asked Pa.

"I think he's a combination of all those common breeds," said Mr. White, "but I don't know too much about him myself."

"If he is a good bird-dog, five dollars is cheap enough for him," said Pa.

"Hank's been boarding him so he won't catch Romeo's pip. He's et up three boxes of dog biscuit already, and Hank's scouring the neighborhood to find something to feed him."

"When do you plan to go hunting?" asked Pa.

"Hank and me plan to go next Saturday. They say there's lots of game over on Scott's Hill, and old man Biddle said we could leave our car in his drive."

"How about taking the boy along?" asked Pa. "He ain't one that gets in the way much."

"Sure, fetch him along. I know it'll be all right with Hank."

"Can I take my air rifle?" I asked. Mr. White grinned at Pa and said:

"Sure thing, son. Bring 'er along. I bet you get more game than all the rest of us put together."

Pa went to town that night and got a box of shells and he fetched me a box of BB's, and next Saturday we got up early and had our chores all done when Mr. White and Mr. Wagner drove up in Mr. Wagner's old car. At first I thought it was another man in the back seat, but it was the dog. He was a big lean dog with spots all over him. He was friendly and wagged his tail.

Pa said I better get in on the other side so the dog would be in the middle, and the dog stood up on the cushion and licked at my face and wagged his long tail and hit Pa an awful whack on the side of his head and knocked his hat off, and Mr. Wagner scolded him and made him sit down, but he kept climbing all over us and wouldn't keep quiet like Romeo would of.

Mr. Wagner is a tall man with a red neck and he can talk awful loud. We could hear what he said even when the car was making so much noise.

"That's a genuine Belvedere," he said to Pa. "I got him off my wife's cousin over in Allegany County."

"You mean *I* bought him," said Mr. White.

"All you paid was $5. If it hadn't been for me being relation, that dog would have cost you plenty," said Mr. Wagner.

"Have it your own way," said Mr. White, "I got something better to do than argue about a $5 pup."

"That's better," said Mr. Wagner, "now we're beginning to get somewhere." Then he said to Pa: "My wife's cousin is an old (*Turn to Page* 16)

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Stitch in time

Use Your Cooperative Services to Get Farm Cars and Trucks in Shape for Winter

1. Fill the Radiator

Flush out the radiator first—Ajax cleaner can be used to remove scale, grease and rust that might clog the radiator, causing overheating and loss of anti-freeze. Check the radiator capacity of your car or truck and use enough anti-freeze to meet normal winter temperatures in your locality. G.L.F. Regular Anti-Freeze provides very satisfactory protection against freezing and it contains an anti-rust compound and evaporation retardant. G.L.F. Permanent Anti-Freeze is available in very limited quantities.

2. Change Oil

Lubrication needs of light farm trucks and many of the 1½-ton models can be met with SAE 10-10W motor oil. This permits quicker starting, eases battery strain and flows quicker in cold weather. SAE 10-10W is available in the convenient 5-gallon containers.

3. Check the Battery

Be sure the liquid level is ¼ to ½ inch above the tops of the separators, and that batteries are properly charged. Automotive wet batteries will discharge when standing idle and should be checked regularly. Battery supplies are adequate to meet the demand under present restricted driving.

4. Repair Chains

Cross chains and repair links are available through your G.L.F. Service Agency. Make necessary chain repairs now and keep a few extra cross chains and repair links on hand for emergency repairs this winter. Supplies of new chains are somewhat limited.

G.L.F. Service Agencies have these supplies available now so that you can get your car and truck ready now for winter driving.

NEWS NOTES

REFUND ON BEANS

A 20 cents per bag patronage refund to all farmers who sold beans through G.L.F. marketing facilities between July 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944 has just been authorized by the G.L.F. Board of Directors. This refund, totaling over $36,000, does not apply to pea or red kidney beans which were delivered during July and August of 1943, as a refund has already been paid on these varieties for those two months.

"This patronage refund was made possible," said Norval Budd, supervisor of G.L.F. bean marketing, "because a large percentage of the beans were marketed through G.L.F. canning plants from which a higher net margin has resulted than would have been possible otherwise. It is hoped that in coming years the canning plants will be able to take an increasing amount of the beans handled, thereby making possible a higher return for G.L.F. members."

☆ ☆ ☆

G.L.F. FLOUR WEEK

The week beginning October 16 will be "flour week" for the 640 G.L.F. community agencies throughout New York State, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania. During this week G.L.F. Service Agencies will compete among themselves to promote the wider use of G.L.F. flours.

They will feature G.L.F. pastry flours milled from the soft wheat grown by G.L.F. patrons in Western New York, also pancake flour milled from buckwheat grown by G.L.F. patrons in Western New York and Pennsylvania. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour will round out the flour offerings. By promoting these products, G.L.F. Service Agencies will be marketing the produce of one group of G.L.F. patrons to families of all patrons throughout the entire territory served by G.L.F.

☆ ☆ ☆

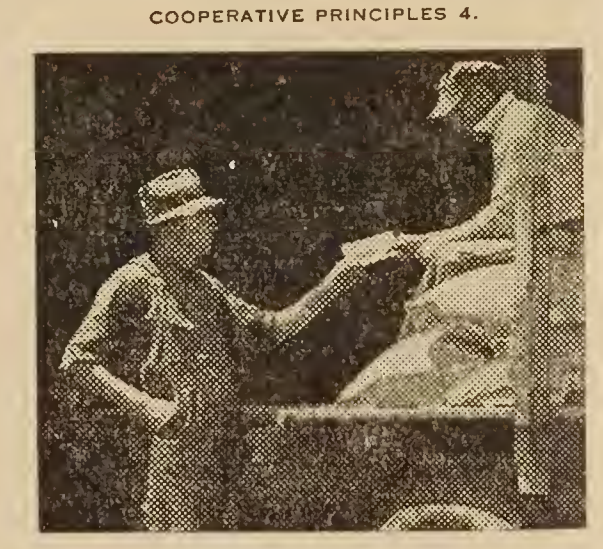
LUMBER NEEDED

"Get out your farm timber for war" is the nation-wide appeal now being made to farmers by the government to break the No. 1 bottleneck of war production. With the demand for pulpwood and sawlogs far greater than can be supplied by the regular producers of these products, farmers are being urged to help by getting out wood from their own woodlots or working with their neighbors to increase the supply of these vitally needed materials.

One word of caution given farmers is that arrangements be made for selling timber before it is cut. Prices are now at a peak and the advice of the County Agent or local forester will assure the most advantageous marketing. Careful selection of the trees to be cut is also advised, as proper thinning which leaves a good stand of young trees will mean more—not less—in the end, and a wisely managed woodlot can increase in value while yielding a crop every year.

Patronage Refunds

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES 4.



A cooperative in its day-to-day transactions behaves very much like any other business. An important difference, however, appears at the end of the year. When the books are balanced, all expenses paid, and dividends on stock distributed, any money that remains belongs to the people *who used the service*. This money, less reasonable legal reserves, is paid back to users in proportion to their use. That is a patronage refund. More than 200,000 people will receive patronage refunds in cash from G.L.F. this year.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*— OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Question Box

REED CANARY GRASS

I have a field of wet sand loam with hardpan sub-soil. It was too wet to seed last spring. Could it be seeded in the fall without a nurse crop? It has been limed and heavily manured. It is a wheat stubble. The ground is really too wet for wheat. Six pounds of Reed Canary grass and one pound of Ladino clover have been recommended. What is your opinion? This field will grow Alsike except in spots where part of the year there is standing water. Much of this field our native marsh grass crowds out other grasses, and the hope is that Canary grass will hold its own.

I believe that a mixture of Ladino clover and Reed Canary grass would be very satisfactory for the wet field that you describe. We have been recommending 8 pounds of Reed Canary grass and 2 pounds of Ladino clover to the acre. However, 6 pounds of Reed Canary grass and 1 pound of Ladino clover is ample, if you do a good seeding job. That means you will have to be careful about distribution and have a well-prepared seedbed. Certainly you will find Reed Canary grass much more satisfactory for pasture and also for hay than you will native marsh grass. In order to keep the Reed Canary grass from making too much competition for the Ladino, you should mow the field as early as possible if you do not use it in the spring for grazing.—*George Serviss.*

—A. A.—

YEAST FOR RICKETS

Some time ago I read a note in American Agriculturist about giving codliver oil to pigs with rickets. Since that time I have heard some comment that irradiated yeast is also recommended for rickets. Is this correct?

Irradiated yeast IS recommended for pigs with rickets. Use it according to the manufacturer's directions, and it will do the trick.

—A. A.—

WHEAT VARIETIES

I am raising Pennsylvania 44 wheat and want to change. What is the difference between Yorkwin and Cornell 595?

The chief difference between Yorkwin and Cornell 595 wheat is in the strength of straw. Cornell 595 has a stiffer straw than Yorkwin. It is also somewhat more resistant to diseases and may be a little better yielder.—*George Serviss.*

—A. A.—

SEEDING ALFALFA

I want to seed alfalfa on wheat and would like to try brome grass with it. I have never seen brome grass and do not know how or when to sow. The field is a warm gravel and sand loam. It will be limed and is in a good state of fertility.—W. B. H., Pa.

Seeding smooth brome grass on wheat is somewhat of a problem. We are not yet sure of the best way to do this. If the wheat is sown by the middle of September it may be satisfactory to mix the brome grass seed with the wheat and drill it in, providing the drill is set quite shallow. You would not want to cover brome grass seed deeper than an inch. While we do not have any experimental evidence on the matter, I have made a few observations where brome grass was drilled with wheat in late September and satisfactory stands were not obtained. Seeding brome grass on the wheat in early April or late March would probably work quite well if a satisfactory method of distributing the seed was available. It will not go through a wheel barrow seeder or the grass seed attachment to the grain drill. Some lots will go through a cyclone seeder, but other lots are so light that even a

(*Continued on Page* 10)

Tires built this way can't "GUM UP" your day

You know how soft ground can gum up some tractor tires. It clogs up the tread, slows up the work, balls up your day.

We learned that early in the game out on Goodyear's large Arizona farm. So we tested various types of treads out there — and developed the famous Goodyear Sure-Grip tractor tire.

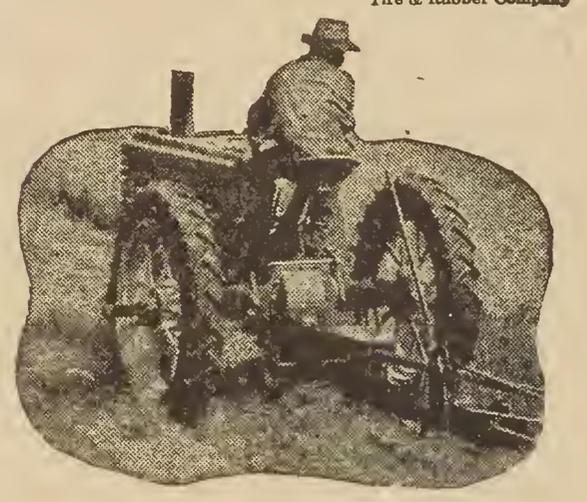
Sure-Grips won't gum up because they have an O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R *self-cleaning* tread. Those husky, wide-based lugs are strong enough to stand alone. Channels are open at both ends so dirt will slide out — there are no mud traps to pack up solid.

That means sure-footed traction in soft spots, more pull, more work, with less fuel. And note that those lugs are even-spaced for even pulling — no jerks.

Yes, in Sure-Grips you get practical farm experience and common sense, teamed up with Goodyear Research, to save you time and money.

Because tractor tires are such an important investment, it's wise to get the best. And that's another way of saying, "Get Goodyears!"

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

A PRODUCT OF GOODYEAR RESEARCH

BUY WAR BONDS Buy for Keeps!

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

REIN'S PROCESSED QUALITY PRODUCTS
SECURELY BALED SHAVINGS—SAWDUST HAY UNGROUND PEANUT HULLS
Ideal bedding and litter for animals, cattle, dairy and poultry farms.
CARLOADS ONLY — PRICES UPON REQUEST
E. B. REIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Telephone: Mott Haven 9-0006
384-A-East 149th St., New York 55, N. Y.

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Build for Tomorrow BY BUYING WAR BONDS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

"SIR, I AM A BOY SCOUT!"

AT THE annual meeting of the eastern and western sections of Region II of the Boy Scouts of America, held in Syracuse on October 7, Edwin H. Lewis, Judge on the New York State Court of Appeals, told a story of an important trial at which he presided. The prosecution called a young boy. Because of his age, the Judge had some question about his being sworn, but finally admitted him as a witness and the boy took the oath. Then the attorney for the defense, a man famous for his cross-examinations, walked over close to and directly in front of the boy and pointing his finger at him said sternly:

"What do you know about telling the truth and the meaning of an oath?"

The boy drew himself up proudly and said:

"Sir, I am a Boy Scout!"

Right there that lawyer lost his case.

The Boy Scouts have just registered their 12,000,000th member. Incidentally, he was a farm boy of Wisconsin, 12-year-old Ellsworth Preston Koentop.

At the Syracuse meeting were two or three hundred men typical of the thousands of leading professional and business men of America who are giving voluntarily so much of their time and energy in the service of the Scouts. The Scouts are organized to serve boys of all ages and there is a special division doing a great job for rural boys.

When we of my generation look at the war-torn world of today, remembering that our boys did not cause the war but have to fight it, we realize that we have done a mighty poor job indeed for the young people who will follow us. Offsetting this, however, is the work that our generation has done for the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the 4-H Clubs, The Future Farmers, and the Juvenile Grangers. Every boy, country or city, should be in one or more of these organizations—they do not conflict—and every father and mother has a responsibility to see that their boys and girls are exposed to the work and services of these great organizations for young people. In them is our best answer to the problem of maintaining a permanent peace.

HELP AMERICA AND HELP YOURSELF

MEN WITH standing pulpwood have the opportunity of a lifetime this fall and winter to serve both their country and themselves by getting that pulpwood to the paper mills.

The nation is in desperate need of more paper to carry on the war and for civilian use. That is where the patriotism comes in! Financial returns for pulpwood are high enough so that real money can be made by getting it out. That's where serving yourself comes in!

Saving waste paper is another way to serve both yourself and your country.

PANCAKES LIKE MA USED TO MAKE

MY FRIEND, C. E. Beardslee, writes that he is interested in getting "a real old-fashioned farm recipe for making pancakes using both wheat flour and buckwheat flour."

"My mother was an excellent cook," says Mr. Beardslee, "and I can remember in my early days at home that she made a raised pancake which was on the home table almost daily throughout the winter months. I have collected a few recipes on making pancakes or griddle cakes but have not found one up to this time that really suits me when it comes to making raised pancakes."

Well, now, here's a challenge to you good farm cooks! Let's hear from you.

I remember when I was a boy that after the hot weather was over Mother started us in on straight wheat cakes. Later, as the cold fall nights came on, she used a mixture of wheat and buckwheat, and then during the coldest weather we had the pure buckwheat pancakes. Like Mr. Beardslee says, these pancakes were made from raised batter.

Also, although we made plenty of maple sirup at home Mother would never let us boys use sirup until we had reached our last two or three pancakes. With a group of friends in New England some years ago I mentioned this and it developed that every man in the group had had a similar experience. They had never been permitted to have any sweetening on their first pancakes. Why was it—to save the sirup or the boy? Maybe it was to save Mother from baking so many!

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

THE PEOPLE of a certain state were disgusted with Congress. So they said, "Let us find a man of intelligence, courage, and honesty to be our representative, a man who will benefit not only us, but our country."

They talked with many able men of character, but all refused to "mess around in dirty politics." Men in business, professions, agriculture, industry, labor—qualified men, but unwilling to give up their careers; qualified men, but cynically scornful of politics.

Finally the people heard of a city doctor who was intensely interested in good government. They went to him, but he replied: "I don't want to be a Congressman! I want to be a doctor!" "But," they argued, "you are splendidly qualified. We want you. It is your Christian duty to be our servant!"

It had never occurred to the doctor that it was HIS Christian duty to serve in public office, but he finally reluctantly agreed that it was. However, he refused to ask anyone to vote for him. Without any campaign oratory, he discussed the needs of the country, frankly speaking his mind and leaving it to the people to decide if they wanted him. He was elected and served the people faithfully.

Such men we need in all government, from the Town Hall to Congress! Such men there are! The duty of every Christian citizen is to find them and elect them!

"God send us men alert and quick
His lofty precepts to translate,
Until the laws of Christ become
The laws and habits of the state!"

—The Country Parson.

GARDEN POST MORTEMS

WE HAVE a habit with our large two-acre garden of setting down conclusions from experiences throughout the season on the things that we will and will not do another year. It is good to do this, because however impressed you may be at the time, if you don't make a note of it you are likely to forget it by the time another year rolls around. Here are some of our "post mortems" on this year's experience:

PEAS

This year we planted several long rows of an early small pea. They grew well, matured early, but they were not sweet and the peas were so small that it took forever to shell enough to make a mess for eating or for canning or freezing. No more small peas!

For years we have made a practice of planting peas only once in four or five years on the same ground. If you plant them oftener than that on the same ground you take a big chance of failure from disease.

TOMATOES

John Baer is the best all-around tomato variety, but we plant a succession of tomatoes of several different kinds, and by setting out some plants very late we still have fresh tomatoes that somehow escaped the frost.

SWEET CORN

For years we have made a practice of planting several varieties of sweet corn—early, mid-season and late—and enough so that there is plenty of corn for general use, freezing and canning for two families, with enough left over to feed the hogs all the fall. Also, the sweet corn stalks are relished by cattle better than other corn.

In our experience, by far the best regular main crop is Golden Cross Bantam. It is sweet and tasty, uniform, and yields well.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS

This year we sowed several long rows both of sugar beets and mangel wurzels. They grew to great size and with them, together with surplus sweet corn, we are growing and fattening two fine hogs without any purchased grain. The sugar beets are better than the wurzels for size and feeding quality. Next year I shall plant more, because they are excellent not only for hogs but for all livestock.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Small gardeners cannot do it, but all farmers should arrange their gardens so they can be power-worked either by horse or tractor.

I have concluded that it seldom pays to broadcast any crop like turnips, beets or mangel wurzels. They should be sowed in rows where they can be cultivated.

Gardeners with enough ground should sow too much of everything rather than too little, and there should be early, mid-season and late varieties of most garden crops. Then if there is a partial failure you will always be sure of getting something.

This year was the second season for our garden on the same ground. Weeds were hard to control. Next year the present garden spot will be seeded down and an entirely new garden spot used.

I would be glad to hear from other farmers and gardeners on their emphatic conclusions from their experience this year and other years.

UNTYING FEED BAGS

I WONDER how many thousand dairy and poultry farmers get irritated like I do every time I try to open a feed bag which has been sewed across the top. The theory is that you take hold of both ends of the thread or string, give them a pull and the string unravels, opening the bag. But like so many theories, it works out in practice only about one time in five. The strings are usually tangled at the end, and if you don't start them just right they end in an impossible knot. More often than not, too, one's fingers are cold and awkward.

It would seem that the manufacturers ought to be able to devise a simpler way of tying bags.

While I am on the subject of bags, I want to say that the first feed manufacturer who uses a fifty-pound bag in place of the back-breaking one hundred pound ones is going to win the cheers and the business of thousands of feeders. The average age of farmers now is close to 60 years, and from a health standpoint one of the hardest and most dangerous jobs that they have to do is the constant lifting and carrying of hundred pound feed sacks.

READ IT AND LAUGH

FOLLOWING the publication of the story "Robinson Crusoe's Pants" by Ben Field on Page 1 of our August 19 issue, we were besieged with letters insisting that we have more stories by the same author.

If perchance there be anyone who wonders why we run a humorous story in a farm paper at this time, I answer by asking, IS there anything more helpful in these sad war-torn years than a good laugh?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ED FOSTER, Secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, went into a Greek restaurant and ordered some beef. But it was so tough that he told the Greek it was horse meat. The Greek said:

"So what! Everybody's eating horse meat since the war."

"Well," said Ed, "that's o. k., but the next time you serve me horse meat, take his harness off!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 20. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Fed Up With Farm Price Control Schemes

By E. R. EASTMAN

FROM a business standpoint farmers are primarily interested in just two factors, yields and prices. Both are equally important, for no matter what the yields are, if the prices of farm products are too low the farmer loses out. Every farmer, therefore, will be interested in a statement issued by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations that before the war New York State ranked *seventh* among all the states in the total value of farm products, but dropped to *twelfth* place in 1943.

Northeast Suffers Most

This decline in the comparative income of New York farmers is entirely due to the fact that the leading farm products of New York have been under rigid governmental price control. This has not been true of many of the leading products of the South and West, with the result that farmers over the country as a whole have enjoyed more income than have farmers in New York State.

This same unfair situation applies to the whole Northeast. Our income in these northeastern states is approximately 50 per cent from milk and dairy products, 20 per cent from eggs and poultry, and most of the remainder from vegetables and fruit. *From a nutritional standpoint these northeastern farm products stand at the top of the list, and that fact makes New York and the other northeastern states by far the most important agricultural section in the United States,* one upon which the city of New York and our other great consumer centers are completely dependent. In spite of this fact (more important to consumers even than it is to farmers), agricultural prices and policies are made in Washington from the standpoint of the West and South, whose leading products, wheat, corn and hogs, stand far below our northeastern products in nutritional value and importance.

Dairymen Hard Hit

In dairying, the State marketing orders have helped, but the Federal marketing orders, dominated by Washington, have kept dairy prices far below what farmers in other sections have received for many of their products and far, far below the income that either capital or industry has received during this war. As in the case of poultry, milk prices have been rigidly regulated and government-dominated, while at the same time there has been little or no control of the costs of feed and labor needed to produce dairy products.

Moreover, dairy prices have been maintained by subsidies paid out of the United States Treasury, instead of permitting people to pay their own milk bills *at a time when they are getting the highest wages in history with which to buy food.* Farmers, instead of being given the benefit of free markets with reasonable control, have been put in the position of receiving government handouts in the form of subsidies.

Poultry Takes It on the Chin

Need I remind poultrymen, whose business represents such a large part of northeastern farm income, of the grief they have taken under governmental farm and price policies? Stimulated by government encouragement and demand, poultrymen jumped to produce more chickens and eggs with which to help win the war. The tremendous production which resulted was more than even the war demand could take. For months nothing was done to help the disastrous poultry market situation which the government had created. Egg prices went ruinously low, and feed prices, labor and other costs continued to soar. *Better not talk to poultrymen about their good wartime prices!*

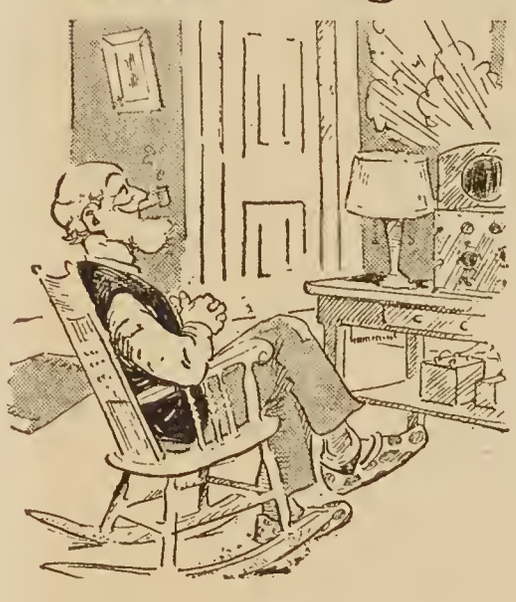
Below Industry and Labor

As a result of government schemes and regulations, the total income of *all* northeastern farmers has been low compared to many farmers in other sections, and below that received by labor and industry. *In March, 1944, farm prices in the United States were only 185 as compared to 100 in 1914, while the earnings of factory workers had increased to 401, four times what they were in 1914.*

Every thinking farmer likes to see

(*Continued on Page* 23)

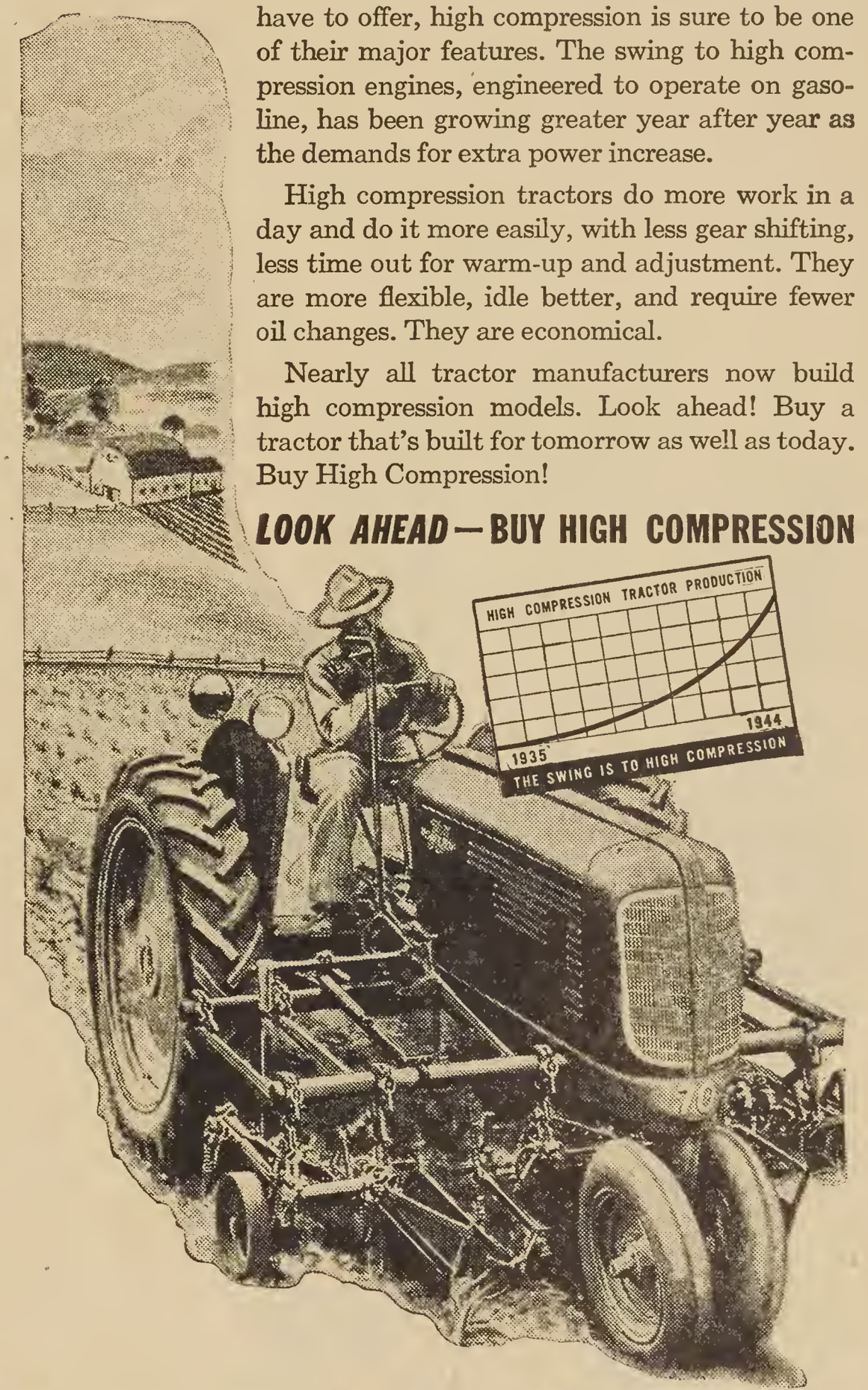
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE AIR is full of politics, the boys are trying all the tricks to sell us on the fact that we can't do without 'em all, by gee; they talk upon the radio, my fav'rite programs have to go, we have to do without Bob Hope and listen to the campaign dope. Some fellers speak with silver tongue and sound as if the world's fate hung on whether they are picked or not, no matter what platform they've got. Some others speak in lowered voice and whisper they're the people's choice. I pull my chair up close to hear them voices tempered with a tear, when suddenly they give a roar and I am sitting on the floor. Some mud is slung and names are called to keep the audience enthralled, and then again they're sweet and nice while seeking more votes to entice.

There's lots of stuff in each campaign that gives to me an awful pain, but, after all, it seems to me, that's part of our democracy; we rant and rave and storm and shout, we're free to argufy about 'most anything we want discussed, but it's great fun to get all fussed. I wouldn't want to live at all without a good election brawl, the rest can have dictatorship with some big shot to crack the whip, but I would rather muddle 'long and keep complaining loud and strong.

The tractor you buy today is your "postwar" tractor



Whatever improvements postwar tractors may have to offer, high compression is sure to be one of their major features. The swing to high compression engines, engineered to operate on gasoline, has been growing greater year after year as the demands for extra power increase.

High compression tractors do more work in a day and do it more easily, with less gear shifting, less time out for warm-up and adjustment. They are more flexible, idle better, and require fewer oil changes. They are economical.

Nearly all tractor manufacturers now build high compression models. Look ahead! Buy a tractor that's built for tomorrow as well as today. Buy High Compression!

LOOK AHEAD—BUY HIGH COMPRESSION

NEXT BEST THING TO A NEW HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR...A POWER BOOSTER OVERHAUL FOR YOUR OLD ONE

Before you have your tractor overhauled this year, talk to your dealer about a *Power Booster Overhaul.* If your tractor has a low compression engine, you especially need to see your dealer early so that he can place his order now for the parts that are necessary to give your tractor the added power of high compression. Due to the great demand, there is a shortage of high compression replacement parts for certain models. See your dealer now.

ETHYL CORPORATION
Agricultural Division
Chrysler Building
New York 17, N. Y.

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

FREEZER PAPER
LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

King's Heralds Male Quartet
FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Courses
ADULT • JUNIOR • BRAILLE • SPANISH • PORTUGUESE • GERMAN

Stations carrying program listed in local Newspaper Radio Log

BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53, CALIF

There is no need to lose tractor power because of inefficient spark plug performance. The remedies are easy, the results are sure:

1 **Have your spark plugs cleaned and regapped when you change engine oil.**

2 **Replace worn plugs promptly with AC's of the correct Heat Range.**

Power falls off when engines misfire, either because of worn or dirty plugs, or because of plugs of the wrong Heat Range for the operating conditions of your engines. Correct the difficulty and power is restored, performance steps up—and you save fuel, oil, and material for yourself and for the fighters who need them.

BRING YOUR FIGHTING MAN HOME SOONER—BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND

What are your SILO NEEDS?

Right now the demand for Craine Silos for future delivery is the greatest in our history. We shall produce all the silos we can, within the limits of available manpower and materials.

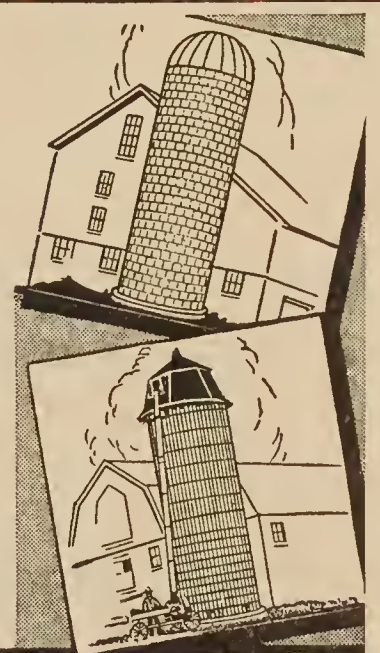
As in the past, all Craine Silos will measure up to Craine standards of quality, serviceability, and long life. That's why feeders are not satisfied to order just any silo. They want *Craines.*

If you are considering a new silo for 1945, we urge you to

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY!

That's especially important if you plan to ensile spring grassland forage crops. For more information, drop a card to

CRAINE, INC. 1024 Pine Street, NORWICH, N.Y.



CRAINE *better built* SILOS

National Scout Commissioner George Fisher presenting the "Silver Antelope" to E. R. Eastman. At left is Eagle Scout Stephen Hughes of Troop 87; at right is John Locke, Eagle Scout and Apprentice Air Scout of Troop 36, both of Syracuse, N. Y.

Boy Scouts Honor E. R. Eastman

ON OCTOBER 7 at Syracuse, N. Y., National Boy Scout Commissioner George Fisher presented a "Silver Antelope" award to E. R. Eastman, president and editor of *American Agriculturist.* The Silver Antelope is given for distinguished service to American boyhood, and was presented to Mr. Eastman by Region 2 of the Boy Scouts of America, which comprises the states of New York and New Jersey.

During the presentation, a citation was read which called attention to Mr. Eastman's "outstanding work for rural youth everywhere."

Born on a farm, "Editor Ed" has been a high school principal, county Farm Bureau agent, assistant State leader of county agents, editor of the *Dairymen's League News,* and president and editor of *American Agriculturist.* American Agriculturist funds, in excess of those needed to operate the business, are being used to help farm boys and girls finish their college training. Under Mr. Eastman's leadership, *American Agriculturist* has sponsored American Agriculturist Achievement Awards for Boy Scouts and members of other youth organizations, and each year sponsors a scholarship to the American Youth Foundation camp.

Mr. Eastman is a member of the national Committee on Rural Scouting, a trustee of Cornell University, president of the Council for Rural Education for New York State, and a director of the Farm Credit Board for the Northeast. —*E. M. Carhart, Executive Board member, Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council, Boy Scouts of America.*

CHAPIN DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVES

Leon Chapin of North Bangor, Franklin County, N. Y., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives at Kansas City, Missouri. The appointment was made by I. W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Since 1925 Mr. Chapin has been a member of the board of directors of the Dairymen's League, and is now treasurer of that organization. He has served on the advisory board of the New York State Division of Milk Control, and is a member of the Council for the State College of Agriculture and the New York State Experiment Station.

For four years he was a member of the New York State Soil Conservation Committee; is a member of the Agricultural Council on Rural Education, and is a member of the Grange and Farm Bureau.

The Central Bank for Cooperatives makes loans to farmers' marketing, purchasing, and business service organizations. Mr. Chapin was one of the nominees of the cooperative associations borrowing from the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

—A. A.—

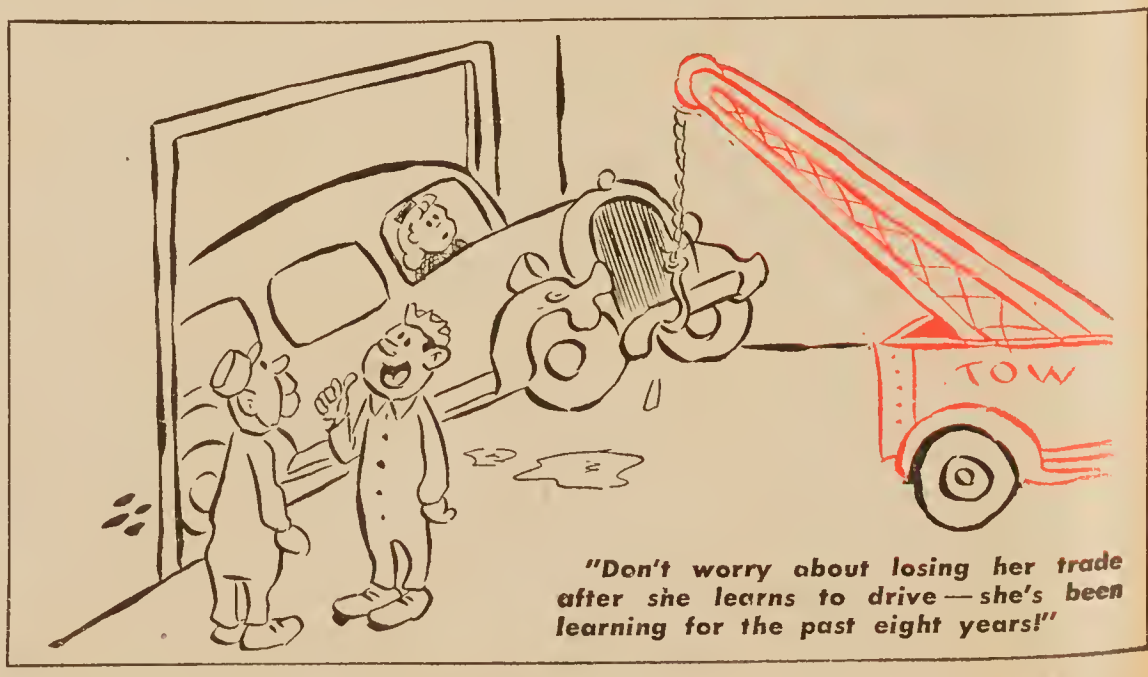
A NEW KIND OF BEEF CATTLE SALE

A new idea in beef cattle sales will be tried out on Friday, November 17 at the Palmyra Fair Grounds in Western New York. A number of feeder calves will be sold at auction, plus some breeding stock. The calves will be graded into choice, good, or medium, and put into lots of approximately uniform size. Then they will be sold at auction on a pound basis.

All calves will be sired by purebred beef bulls, will be inspected on farms before the show, and only those of good quality will be accepted.

All breeding females will be free of TB and Bang's disease, under 8 years of age, and bred if more than 30 months old. Bred heifers must be at least 18 months old, and must have weighed more than 700 lbs. at time of breeding.

Catalogs are available from your county agricultural agent, or from W. D. Tyler, County Agent, Sodus, N. Y.



"Don't worry about losing her trade after she learns to drive—she's been learning for the past eight years!"

The apple barrel holds a lesson for tractor owners

IT PAYS to be mighty careful when you cull the apples you're going to store for winter. You know how one rotten spot will spoil the whole barrel.

It's no different with your tractor. One worn or broken part can put it completely out of commission.

So when you store your tractor for the winter, why not give it a thorough check for weak spots? Whatever replacement parts are needed, can be ordered and installed when things are slack. If you let it go until Spring, you may have to wait for weeks, losing valuable time and good weather. The *ounce of prevention* is what's called for!

And when you've got your tractor in shape for next year, plan to KEEP it that way, as thousands of careful farmers do, with the extra protection of Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil.

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by. SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance. SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

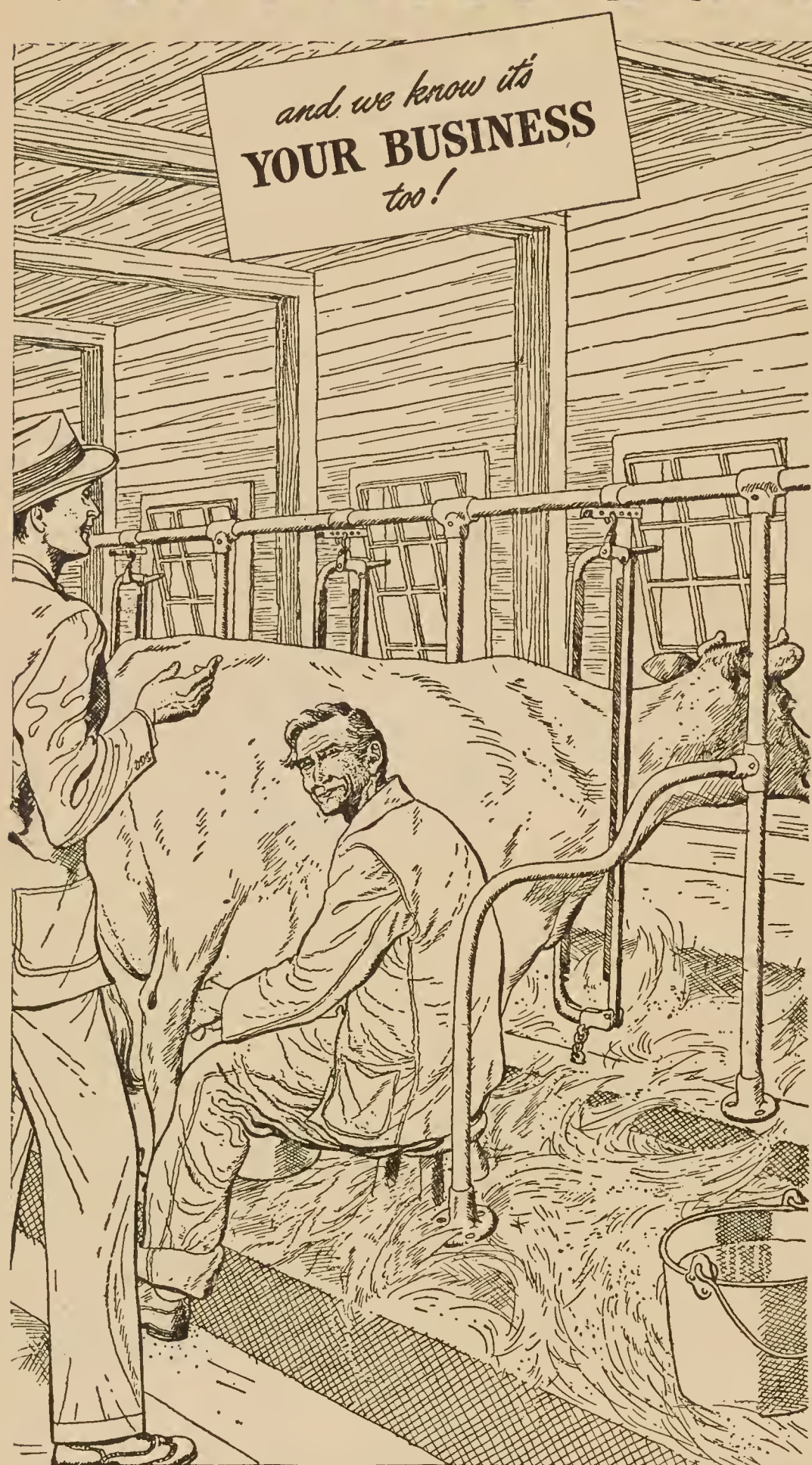
150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY • BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

Each quart of VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL contains

32 ounces of Prevention

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



There's Nothing Like "Know-How"

Milking, plowing, cultivating . . . many a minor chore and many an important farming operation that is "second nature" to the farmer . . . baffles the city man. You must have the *know-how.*

And you need the *know-how* more than ever when it comes to producing food in enormous quantities . . . good food from crops and herds and flocks . . . food that is doing so much to win the war . . . food by the train- and shipload . . . food to feed our fighters and their allies . . . food for the hungry millions our victorious armies are liberating.

That's why the American farmer has done such an outstanding job in producing "fighting food." He has the *know-how.*

In our job of producing *arms* for war, we manufacturers also have found that *know-how* is what counts. If industry hadn't learned in times of peace how to turn out better and better things in greater and greater quantity to help build higher and higher standards of living in this America of ours . . . it never could have done the job it is doing in this war. There's nothing like *know-how.*

Farmers and manufacturers know this. From their own experience, they realize that it takes a farmer to run a farm, a manufacturer to run a factory, an artist to paint a picture, a doctor to treat sickness, a lawyer to practice law . . . *the man with the know-how* for each and every job.

That's why farmers and manufacturers alike stand so strongly for the good old American principle of *every man his own master* . . . free to do his job his own way . . . free to try his own ideas and develop his own skills . . . free to stake his chances of success on his own individual initiative, energy and *know-how.*

Sunday Afternoon—NBC Network
GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR

IN INDUSTRY AS ON THE FARM . . .

know-how has accounted for an astounding record of production for war. The fact is that in output of armament, American industry has produced a volume greater than that of all the other United Nations combined—according to latest figures, about half again as much.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

Fresh Fruits—Milk Prices—Peach Marketing

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

AN ENLARGED plant-breeding program which would carry development of new and improved varieties beyond the "pilot" stage was urged by Dr. A. J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, at the 26th annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association. "In the case of an apple it takes a great many years to develop the apple to commercial acceptability," he said. "The Cortland was selected as the best of 11 seedlings of a McIntosh-Ben Davis cross. If it had been selected as the best of, say, 1,000 seedlings I am sure that we would have a better apple today."

Heinicke said he hoped that the enlarged program could be developed when new facilities are provided at the station. He warned, however, that the search should not be for new varieties entirely, but for improvement of varieties and to find better uses for fruits.

Richard L. Wellington of Geneva, association secretary-treasurer, reported the best year for the cooperative, with a deficit at the beginning of the year wiped out and $4,474 profit on the year's operations. He reported 2,400 members, scattered throughout every state except Arizona, and in Canada.

President George A. Morse of Williamson pointed out that the association is unique in that its sole function is to try out new and promising varieties in various locations and under all kinds of conditions.

Morse, Dr. U. P. Hedrick of Geneva and B. J. Case of Sodus were re-elected directors.

* * *

Tom Had a Hunch

When the Weather Bureau hoisted storm warnings along the Carolina Coast and warned that a hurricane might head north, Tom O'Neill had a hunch. He remembered that in 1939 a hurricane levelled New England orchards and laid millions of bushels of apples on the ground. He hurried to his office and got the machinery of the New York and New England Apple Institute working on "a hurricane drive." Result was when the hurricane struck and dropped about four million bushels of apples the chain stores had men in the field, WFA was asked for a government purchase program, OPA was reminded of the disaster clause, newspaper advertising appeared in about 40 cities and radio facilities were used to get the apples moving into consumption.

* * *

Dairymen Ask 'Cushion'

A "cushion" of 40 cents per 100 pounds would be added to prices of Class 1 and Class 2-A milk when federal feed subsidies are withdrawn, according to proposals of producers' bargaining agencies to amend the Rochester and Buffalo milk marketing orders.

At recent hearings on the proposed amendments it was contended that producers will be placed in a very unfavorable position when subsidies are terminated, unless provision is made now to meet the condition. State milk marketing orders as approved last spring for the Albany, Buffalo and Rochester markets provided for a Class 1 price of $4.60, less the amount of subsidy, at that time 60 cents. OPA held $3.80 was the ceiling and producers have received an average of about 56 cents subsidy. At present in most counties it is 80 cents.

The bargaining agencies contend that the very fact that the WFA has felt it necessary to pay and to increase subsidies is proof that producers' prices are too low. They say the consuming public does not understand that today two cents of their purchase price of a quart of milk is subsidized, and that after the war they will look for lower prices. The amendments would tie the prices to producers to the butter-skim range, which on the basis of present values would return a $4.20 Class 1 price. An average subsidy of 56 cents adds up to $4.76, which compares with the $4.74 sought last fall.

The amendment would provide that dealers deduct the amount of subsidy from Class 1 and Class 2-A prices; that if and when subsidies are terminated the dealers pay to producers 40 cents in addition to class prices until such time as the commissioner determines the emergency is terminated. Such a provision in effect now, if subsidies were terminated, would mean that dealers would increase retail prices two cents per quart, each 40-cent increase to producers usually adding a cent a quart to retail prices.

* * *

Peach Market Eases Off

Lack of sugar for home canning was the biggest single factor in the slump which terminated the peach marketing season, according to Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, chairman of the Western New York Peach Marketing Association. In some areas hot, muggy weather and lack of labor were contributing factors.

Early-season peaches moved exceptionally well, Golden Jubilees staying up around $3.50 per bushel. The chain stores and many independent groups cooperated with the association in advertising peaches and working up a good demand. Some of the outlets had anticipated lack of sugar and at various times the association laid this matter before the WFA. However, when the Elberta crop was hitting the peak flow many stores said they were unable to sell many peaches because they could not supply sugar for canning.

Public emphasis was placed on canning with little or no sugar, and housewives with plenty were asked to loan it to their neighbors. This helped and it is thought that most of the crop moved between $2.50 and $3 per bushel. Some growers reported a better deal, and in other cases they were sold along the road for $1.50. Beneway says all reports indicate the association did an effective job.

* * *

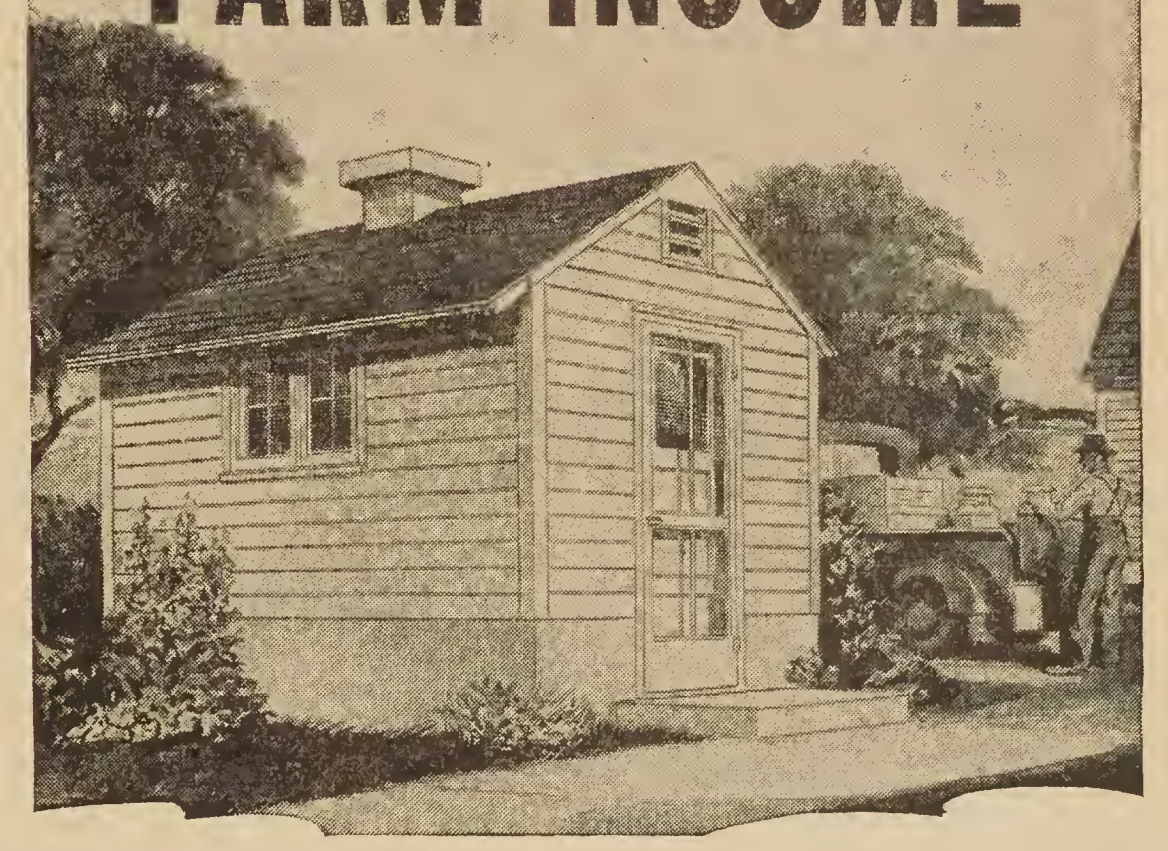
Unfair to Farmers

You may have read about the Orange County, N. Y., assemblyman who ran a full-page ad in his local paper calling upon each farmer to give five acres to a returning war veteran. He asked five million farmers to join him in this enterprise. Even the United States Department of Agriculture in its discussions of the subject has not indicated that more than one million veterans can be settled on the land. Any farmer knows that "five acres and plenty" is in most cases pure fiction.

The assemblyman suggests that veterans might use their federal and state bonus money to put up suitable buildings. Presumably under such a plan many of them would go into debt, at least to the extent their loans would be guaranteed under the "G. I. Bill of Rights." Unfortunately, experience indicates that many of them would lose their investments and be worse off than when they started.

With particular regard to the Orange County man's scheme, I wonder why farmers alone should be asked to give up part of their holdings? Why not ask merchants, bankers and other business men to do likewise?

GOOD BUILDINGS *Increase* FARM INCOME



As each week passes, post-war planning on the farm becomes more and more important. Farmers are deciding today what they are going to get when restrictions are removed. This planning applies especially to buildings because farmers have learned that good buildings vitally affect cash income. Everyone can name example after example.

By the simple addition of a well designed milk house, thousands of dairy farmers are receiving as much as 6 extra cents for every pound of butterfat.

A hog raiser writes of his experience with good buildings. "We divided our herd of sows. We put 12 on the old hog lots—and 11 in portable houses on clean ground. When we vaccinated in June, the 12 sows had 72 pigs, while the 11 sows yielded 87 pigs—an advantage of 30% in favor of sanitation with portable houses—and the pigs are bigger, more thrifty, more uniform and free from necro and worms." Good buildings made possible this increased income.

What is true of the examples above is true of every building on the farm. When properly designed to do the job, good buildings increase earnings.

Your 4-Square Lumber Dealer can help you get good buildings. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains one hundred and twenty designs for practically every type and size of farm building and equipment. They have been designed by Weyerhaeuser engineers working closely with agricultural authorities. There are blue prints and material lists for every building.

Lumber is the best, most economical building material for the farm. See your 4-Square dealer and inspect his Farm Building Service for your future needs.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

4-SQUARE LUMBER

Good Cows *plus* Good Feed

A BIT of pencil work done on the records of U. S. Dairy Herd Improvement Associations some time ago brought some rather startling figures. A comparison of the records of dams and daughters showed that a good many herd sires were improving milk and butterfat production. Yet in these herds of better than average dairymen just about half the sires had daughters whose average production was less than their dams, and who were therefore pulling down the average production. The picture was certainly discouraging.

The facts pointed to the conclusion that better sires must be used if consistent improvement in production is expected. The question, of course, is how to get these better sires. In the first place, there are not enough of them to go around. Many good bull calves are not raised and many sires are killed before their value is appreciated. However, information is available which can greatly reduce the guesswork in buying a young sire.

Buying a Bull

It is well known that the surest way to pick a herd sire is to buy a proven bull whose daughters are uniformly better producers than their dams. Such sires are scarce and they cost money. In buying a young bull, it is more important to pick one whose near relatives are consistently good producers than it is to buy a bull with one or two outstanding producers in his pedigree, but who also has several with poor or average records. When a man has a bull for sale, it is quite human for him to emphasize the good records in the pedigree and to slip over the poor ones.

Artificial Breeding Associations make it possible to get many more daughters from a good sire than was once possible. Of course if an artificial breeding association is unfortunate in getting a poor sire, the damage that he can do is also multiplied. However, sires for artificial breeding are purchased with greater care and thought than is used by most dairymen, and there is less chance for a mistake. The chances are excellent that a dairyman who belongs to an artificial breeding association will raise heifers with better production than their dams.

Feeding the Herd

Thousands of cows have the inherited ability to produce more milk than they actually do. They could produce more if they were fed more. Occasionally a dairyman, through habit, fails to give his cows all the good roughage that they can handle. Unless he feeds plenty of grain, their production is cut; if he does feed lots of grain, but too little roughage, the cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk is more than it needs to be. Feeding the cows plenty of roughage, then feeding each one as an individual in accordance with her production, then increasing the amount of grain as long as she gives a corresponding increase in milk, are the ways to get all the milk that a cow is able to produce efficiently.

Cow Prices

Cow prices have been good, and some dairymen at least are beginning to wonder what is ahead. If you can buy a cow and be reasonably sure she will produce enough milk to pay for her cost in a year's time, she is a safe investment. On the other hand, some men feel that if they have cows for sale, it is a good idea to sell them now rather than to hold them for higher prices. The surest thing in the picture is that dairy cows are not going to sell at present prices indefinitely.

Subsidies

Right now, and for some months to come, the only chance that dairymen have of getting more money for milk is to get a bigger subsidy. That puts all dairymen in a false position. Already the fact has been thrown in their faces that although dairymen say they do not want a subsidy, they keep on asking for more. For years to come, farmers, including dairymen, are going to be told how much help the government gave them in wartime. Regardless of how often consumers are told that subsidies are given to hold down prices and therefore benefit consumers, the idea will persist that the farmers were the ones who were favored.

Heifer Calves

Farmers have the habit of raising more heifer calves when milk prices are relatively high. The dairyman who raises fewer in good times and more in bad has a better chance of hitting it right. The real question is, "What will milk bring when a heifer calf reaches producing age?"

The Northeast is a dairy section, and milk will continue to be the most important single source of income to farmers. The milk business has always had its ups and downs, and will continue to have them, but the man who gets the best available information and bases his program on those facts is the one most likely to keep his business on an even keel.

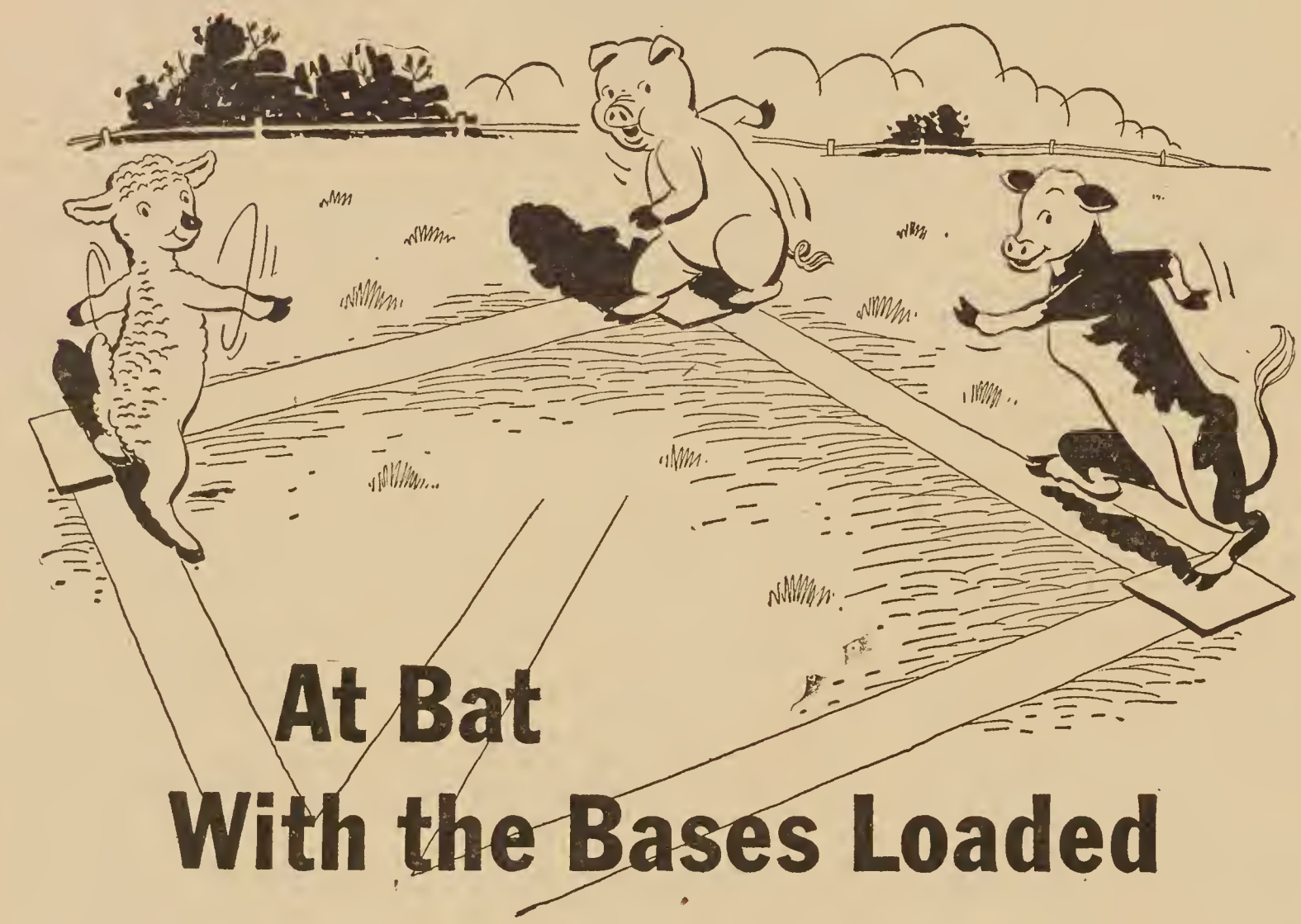
—A. A.—

QUESTION BOX

(*Continued from Page* 3)

cyclone seeder is an unsatisfactory method of distribution. One suggestion that I have heard but have not tried, but it should work quite well, is to mix the smooth brome grass seed with some superphosphate and distribute it with a grain drill, putting it through the fertilizer attachment. This, I believe, would work quite well with a disk drill. The disk will do little damage to the wheat, and at the same time would cut the soil sufficient-

(*Continued on opposite page*)



At Bat With the Bases Loaded

In the 1944 livestock production "game," the farmers and ranchers of America are certain to win another pennant for patriotic effort by an even wider margin than in 1943. An "official box score," with figures showing the numbers of livestock slaughtered in all meat-packing plants operating under federal inspection, tells the story:

1943 Totals (An all time record)	1st 7 months of 1944 (increase over same months of 1943)
Hogs—63,431,000	30.3 per cent
Lambs—23,363,000	3.3 per cent
Cattle—11,727,000	24.3 per cent
Calves— 5,209,000	55.9 per cent

During these first seven months of 1944, the meat-packing industry often found itself "at bat with the bases loaded." So many animals arrived that facilities for the handling of livestock and preparing of meats were taxed to the limit. When the bases are full, the batter is under a strain. Like the batter, Swift & Company found its capacity strained during the heavy marketings. In spite of this, however, we have bought and handled more livestock than in any similar periods in our history. This was done even with the shortage of experienced help, difficulty in obtaining containers and of finding storage space with coolers already filled to the doors.

We did our best "hitting in the pinches" by buying several days' supply of livestock ahead of slaughtering capacity. This was a costly practice—but an essential one.

We are proud of the meat production records of 1943 and 1944. We had a hard job to do and we did it! But the greatest share of the credit goes properly to our team mates, the producers of livestock. For we know that these outstanding records were made under difficulties and are the result of hard work on their part, long hours, and extra effort all the way around.

SWIFT & COMPANY
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Livestock prices are the result of competitive buying by 3,500 meat-packing plants in the United States and 22,500 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially.

★ Buy more War Bonds—hold what you have! ★

Disappears As You Rub

Whenever teat or udder irritations appear, such as cracking, chapping, scratches or abrasions, massage affected parts with Dr. Salsbury's Udder Ointment. Antiseptic on contact. Soothes and softens skin; with massaging, helps stimulate local circulation and thereby promote healing. Creamy, not "sticky." *Pleasant* to use. Full half pound only **50c** at drug, feed, other stores, hatcheries. **Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.**

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S UDDER OINTMENT

VACCINATE LIVESTOCK WITH THESE Dr. Salsbury BACTERINS

Garget: Use Autogenous Garget Bacterin. Tailor-made for your own herd from milk samples from affected quarters. Write for literature and directions for sending sample. Blackleg Bacterin (Whole Culture); Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Bacterin; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 1; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 3. Complete instructions with every package help you do the vaccinating yourself. Ask your Dr. Salsbury dealer about these bacterins.

STEWART CLIPMASTER
Cool, Easy Running Cow Clipper

Preferred the world over for its greater speed, ease of handling, rugged, lasting durability.

The quota of STEWART Clipmasters WPB authorized us to produce is being shipped at intervals to distributors for their dealers. We do not believe there will be enough to meet the demand; so see your dealer early. STEWART Clipmaster Model 51 is the cool-running clipper with the anti-friction tension control that assures perfect tension between blades for faster, easier clipping. *Exclusive* Stewart-design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP *handle* that is barely two inches in diameter. Send for FREE Catalog of Stewart clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by:

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 2
5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.
Over Half a Century Making Quality Products

For Lameness, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Galls & Calks . . .

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

• Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating; promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

• *Large size bottle $1.25 — at your dealers' or druggists', or if not in stock, mailed postpaid.*

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

ly to permit some coverage for the brome grass seed.

So far, the most successful method of handling brome grass seed has been to mix it with oats and drill it in the spring, taking care to drill the oats very shallow. Of course, when you are seeding on wheat you cannot do this. —*George Serviss.*

* * *

FALL TRANSPLANTING

I have two nice red currant bushes which I would like to transplant. Will you please tell me how to move them, and when is the best time to do it?

I am a bit skeptical about the results you will get from moving these currant bushes. Frankly, I think you would get better results by buying new bushes from a nursery. It would be difficult, I am sure, to dig up these bushes without leaving a large part of the root system. However, if you want to try it, I would wait until the ground is wet and try to move as big a ball of dirt as you can. They can be moved this fall, and I am inclined to think that it would be better to move them then rather than to wait until spring.

It is possible to make your own cuttings, but this will take time. The usual procedure is to mound dirt around the bush, then next year roots will develop on each stem, and the following year they could be cut off and set out.—*H. L. C.*

* * *

KEEPING APPLES

Do apples kept in a modified storage deteriorate rapidly when they are taken out of storage?

On the contrary, McIntosh apples taken from modified storage in March keep considerably better than those kept in ordinary cold storage. A good part of the experimental work has been done on McIntosh because this is a high-priced variety with a rather short season. Some work has been done on other varieties with varying results, but in time we will have the complete facts on the effects of modified storage on all types of apples.

—A. A.—

SELECT POTATOES FOR THE ALBANY SHOW

There has always been an excellent potato show at the annual session of the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. The grower who waits until winter to select his entries will have little chance of taking a blue ribbon. The right time and place to select entries is at digging time. Earl Hardenburg makes these suggestions:

"The exhibit samples will consist of 15 tubers of each variety or type. Therefore, at least twice this number or 30 tubers should be saved now so that further selection for the final sample can be made later. Handle the selected tubers carefully to avoid injury, set them away in a cool, dry, dark place until ready to prepare the sample for the show. The storage temperature should be below 40 degrees to insure against sprouting. Keep the sample dark to provide against greening of the tubers. Every commercially important variety of potatoes is eligible to this state-wide competition.

"The classes in the 15-tuber exhibit will include Irish Cobbler, Bliss Triumph, Warba, Chippewa, Houma, Green Mountain, Mohawk, Katahdin, Earlaine 2, Rural, Russet Rural, Sebago, Pontiac, and Sequoia. Varieties included in any of the above 14 classes will be eligible for prizes. There will be the usual sweepstakes prize for the best single exhibit in the entire show."

The meeting will be held at Albany on January 3 and 4, and the show chairman is Alonzo G. Allen of Waterville, New York. He will be glad to give you more information, or you can ask your county Agricultural Agent.

VITAMIN D

Vital ingredient in all balanced Poultry Rations

Feeds fortified with "Delsterol" supply Vitamin D in stable, dependable form.

Vitamin D is one of the basic ingredients in all feed formulas designed to give poultry the essential nutritional factors for sound growth, high egg production, good shell texture and hatchability.

Feeds fortified with "Delsterol" supply Vitamin D—the "sunshine" vitamin—with scientific exactness and uniformity. The result of 10 years' research, "Delsterol" is produced by irradiating selected animal sterols (chemical substances) with ultra-violet light. Scientifically controlled through every step of production, "Delsterol" is pretested, always uniform, always dependable. It is highly concentrated and exceptionally stable. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion throughout the feed. It cannot congeal in cold weather nor impart "off" tastes or odors.

For further information regarding this important feed ingredient, consult your feed dealer or manufacturer, or write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. AA-410, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DELSTEROL*
(DU PONT VITAMIN D)
HELPS BUILD BETTER BIRDS

LOOK for the words **"D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL** (VITAMIN D) on poultry feed bags or tags

***Delsterol—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol**

Great stars in great radio plays make great entertainment . . . tune in "Cavalcade of America"—NBC network—every Monday evening

GIVE YOUR FLOCK THIS HELP

Remove Large Roundworms and Cecal Worms with AVI-TON

Just Mix It in the Mash

Birds heavily infested with large round or cecal worms simply cannot lay their best. Remove these worms with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton, a labor-saving *flock* treatment.

Avi-Ton contains recognized drugs, including phenothiazine. It removes *both* large roundworms and cecal (or pin) worms. Avi-Ton is palatable, easy on the birds, easily mixed in wet or dry mash. Produces results at low cost.

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers use genuine Avi-Ton the moment they suspect large round or cecal worms are holding back egg production. So, if a heavy infestation of these worms is checking the laying of *your* birds, treat right now with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton.

For individual treatment: use Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps, the *only* treatment containing *Rotamine*. Remove both large roundworms and intestinal capillaria worms *without the effect of harsher individual treatments.* Preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers.

For genuine Dr. Salsbury products see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores that display this service emblem.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine

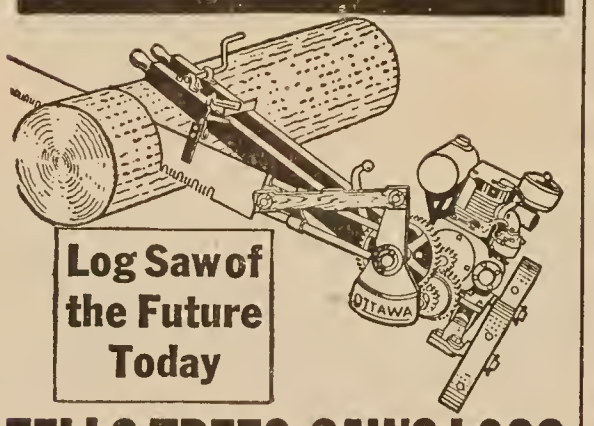
Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TON

FLOCK TREATMENT for CHICKENS and TURKEYS

GET BIG PROFITS from SMALL INVESTMENT

OTTAWA

6 H-P LOG SAW



Log Saw of the Future Today

FELLS TREES, SAWS LOGS

Buzzes Up Small Limbs Fast—Easy

Demand for wood increases! Prices are higher than ever before. You can make real money sawing wood, if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with an easy to start, air-cooled 6 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features for fast sawing.

USE FOR OTHER JOBS — when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. Thousands in use. FREE BOOK and price list at your request. Write today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
2231 Pine Street Ottawa, Kansas

Get Those POULTRY LICE & Feather Mites

Lice and feather mites can be cleaned up easily, quickly.

Get the BLACK LEAF 40

Just a few drops on roost according to directions will do the job. Ask for Black Leaf 40.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., Incorporated • Louisville 2, Ky.

UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

REIN'S UNGROUND PEANUT HULLS now available. Shipment in bulk in large quantities. We offer limited supply bagged. *Prices on Request.*

We estimate our new crop will yield about 450 carloads. This makes ideal litter.

E. B. REIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Telephone: Mott Haven 9-0006
384-B-East 149th St., New York 55, N. Y.

PULLETS 5500 W. LEGHORNS, 4 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. sired, large type, well grown, priced fair, prompt del. Our 52nd year.

Pine Tree Hatchery & Farm, Stockton, N. J.

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

Keeping Hens in 1945

By J. C. HUTTAR.

SOON NOW some of you folks who read these little discussions of mine will be thinking about ordering baby chicks. Those who want delivery in January or early February had better be thinking about it. Regardless of how good or how poor the total demand for chicks will be next year, you can practically bank on a strong call for the real early chicks.

As I get around visiting with poultry keepers on their farms, I find them divided into about three groups on the basis of 1945 plans.

One group seems to have their fill of the poultry business for a while. All they're trying to do now is find someone who will buy the hens they have left. They won't start any chicks this coming year.

Then there are the folks who say, "We always keep about the same number of hens and I guess we'll keep the same again next year. I know it's quite a gamble, but what isn't in farming?"

The third group is what the publishers of political polls put into the doubtful column. They're not too happy about the way 1944 has turned out in the chicken business. But 1943 was a good year and they remember it. They're going to wait a while yet and see what develops.

Big eggs are bringing a pretty decent price now, but the people in this third group think the prices of pullets and peewees are a disgrace. On the other hand, eggs are getting a little bigger all the time, and, if prices will hold, maybe there'll be a dollar in it again 'bye and 'bye.

I suspect that egg prices in the next three months will make up this group's mind. On the whole, it looks to me like fewer chicks will be hatched in 1945. How many fewer will depend on egg prices in the next six months.

What's the Situation?

Far be it from me to make any rash statements about what's going to happen in a business that is so closely hemmed in by the decisions made by the government planners. The best I can do is to take stock of the situation as it stands right now. From that point on I'm willing to make some guesses and you can take them for what they might be worth.

This year the ceiling on the best large eggs was about 40 cents in the flush of production and will be nearly 60 cents this fall and early winter. All the information I've been able to get would indicate no change for 1945.

On the other hand we have support prices by federal government purchases. This spring, when the government was supporting the market with heavy purchases, the best large whites sold for 35 cents a dozen and browns for 34½ cents.

Congressional law requires that support buying be continued for two years after the war ends. This may seem like a positive assurance. On the other hand, no one foresaw the extent to which overproduction in eggs could go under favorable egg-feed price ratios such as we had in 1943. The extent of the surplus in the spring of this year has worried and scared a lot of folks, including the government planners.

It wouldn't surprise me if there would be some modification in the promises of the government to take all the surplus at a price, even if the New Deal is continued in power.

As things stand right now, however, support and ceiling prices look the same for 1945 as they were in 1944. That means best large eggs can fluctuate between 35 and 60 cents a dozen,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Baby Chicks

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS

40,000 pullets from 6 weeks up to ready-to-lay. All from stock bred for egg production—early hatched, range raised, full of health and vitality, ready to make money for you. Now ready for shipment.

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED OFFICIALLY PULLORUM TESTED

BABY CHICKS— Free catalog describes one of finest poultry plants in East. Hatches weekly all year. Place your order well in advance.

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for Catalog..

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100

OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$5.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	5.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $9.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST

Chicks and Poults

Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

Colonial FALL Chicks

Prompt Service — Low Prices!

For 14 consecutive years MORE people have bought Colonial Chicks than any other kind! All leading breeds. U. S. Approved — U. S. Pullorum Tested. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS, also. CATALOG FREE.

COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS
MARION, OHIO

EXTRA SAVINGS & PROFITS on WENE CHICKS

Leading pure or crossbreeds. Sexed. U. S. N. J. Approved. Blood-tested. Hatches weekly year around. Literature FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box K-4,, VINELAND, N. J.

Extra COMFORT At NO EXTRA COST!

YOU'RE ALWAYS MONEY AHEAD with DRY SOFT STAY SOFT

WORK GLOVE comfort starts the very instant you slip on a pair of Wolverine Horsehide Hands. They're soft as buckskin but tough as nails . . . even dry soft after soaking. Yet they cost less to wear because they last so long.

WOLVERINE SHOE & TANNING CORP.
Rockford, Michigan

WOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

NEW DISCOVERY ENDS CALFBAG IN 3 DAYS OR Double Your Money Back!

Can Save You up to $27. each time a Cow comes in!

Now you can make *much more money* on your cows because you can get them on regular feed and milk production *right after calving.*

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called UDDEROLE that takes hold *at once* and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk.

UDDEROLE *ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days.* Yes, even when the udder is swollen almost to bursting, when it's hard and hot to the touch—caked, lumpy and inflamed to an angry red, UDDEROLE clears up the most severe conditions—*not* in a month—but *in 3 days!*

That's because UDDEROLE is made by a newly discovered, scientific formula, rich in lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. Moreover, the lanolin is *irradiated* to increase the potency of UDDEROLE'S healing drugs and to insure deep penetration.

Figure out for yourself how much extra money UDDEROLE can put in your pocket! When this magically quick, irradiated lanolin remedy cuts down calfbag from 30 days average time to *3 days,* you'll make up to *$27 extra* on the increased milk of *just one cow.* Or, if you've had stubborn cases of calfbag drag out for 2 months, UDDEROLE can save you *even more per cow.*

And if you'll use UDDEROLE for your valuable first calf heifers 3 weeks before calving, they'll freshen with perfectly normal udders and go right into big milk production. All these facts have been *tested* and *proved.* That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only $1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

. . . If UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, when used *for your cows*—if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not $1, but $2—*double your money back* to pay you for your trouble. No quibbling. *You* be the sole judge. Either way, *you win,* so . . .

Send Today . . . Just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you by fast mail, all charges prepaid, an 8 oz. tin of UDDEROLE. Use and test this amazing discovery *freely* on our double-your-money-back guarantee. DAWNWOOD FARM, Amenia, N. Y.

Keeping Hens in 1945

(*Continued from opposite page*)

according to supply and demand. Let's look at these quickly.

SUPPLY: We now have less layers than a year ago and by January 1 should have about 15% less. Storage holding of shell eggs on October 1 (report will not be out until after this goes to print) will probably be less than last year. Total egg holdings in storage, including frozen and dried, is greater than last year, but not much. The big question mark in the supply of storage eggs is how much the government owns and what's going to be done with them.

On the whole, the supply of eggs in 1945 is still bound to be more than the civilian population will eat. It should, however, be decidedly less than this year.

DEMAND: For feeding our armed forces, lend-lease, school lunch programs and all other purposes, the federal government bought about ¼ of all the market eggs in 1944. This buying rate is almost sure to be cut next year. The question is how much? When we know this we'll be able to make a good guess as to whether there'll be much of a surplus this year.

I'm guessing that lend-lease and military purchases will be almost as big next year as this, even if the war ends in Europe this year. These are the main purchase programs and should be enough to take up all the surplus over civilian demands. I'm therefore guessing that egg prices will need little support and will crowd the ceilings more than they did this year.

Feed

With big cuts in the hog and chicken populations of the country and bumper feed crops, we face a different kind of feed market this year.

The pressure is not only off supplies but off the upward price surge as well. In fact, poultry feed prices have dropped over $4.00 a ton since the middle of July. I doubt whether feed prices will drop much further, if any, but there certainly is no reason to look for any appreciable increase. All this means a more favorable egg-feed price ratio in 1945 if the government doesn't drop off too much in its egg buying.

—A. A.—

DANFORTH FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP WINNERS

Robert Smyth, Orono, Maine, and John Stiles, Fort Ann, N. Y., who have just finished their junior year's work at Maine College of Agriculture and New York State College of Agriculture respectively, were among the twenty-one winners of Danforth Fellowships who have just returned from a month's training provided by the Danforth Foundation and the Ralston Purina Company.

The purpose of the Fellowship is to bring together outstanding young men from leading agricultural colleges for a four week's program of study, research, leadership training, and fellowship. The program was designed to give these young men on the brink of graduation an insight into the business world and help them to adjust themselves to their jobs after graduation.

Included in the training was a study of the opportunities open for agriculturally trained men, the relationship between business and agriculture and a wonderful two weeks of leadership training at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan.

Mr. Wm. H. Danforth, Chairman of the Board and Founder of the Ralston Purina Company and President and Founder of the Danforth Foundation, showed tremendous interest in the activities of these Fellowship winners and gave considerable time to helping build and carry out the program.

What you can do to AVOID A DROP IN MILK PRODUCTION THIS FALL

When cows are first stabled in the Fall, milk production usually drops. It's the result of abrupt changes in the living and eating habits of the cow. Usually she becomes constipated due to lack of exercise and the change from pasture to dry feed. If constipation can be avoided, much of the drop will be prevented. The following practices will help you accomplish this:

1. During the last weeks before stabling, get the cow as nearly as possible on a full barn ration of hay, silage and grain. If she is eating the same kind and amount of feed before stabling and immediately after, one major change will have been avoided.

2. At time of stabling reduce grain 3 pounds daily, and for 5 days feed 6 pounds of Be-Co-Lass daily. The laxative effect of Be-Co-Lass is very helpful in preventing constipation. If Be-Co-Lass is not available, wheat bran or beet pulp, or a combination of the two, may be substituted.

3. At time of stabling give cow extra salt and be sure she has easy access to water.

4. Turn the cow out several hours each day for exercise for at least the first week after stabling.

5. If constipation develops in spite of these precautions, treat severe cases in the early stages with mineral oil or Epsom Salts.

Beacon's booklet, "Feeding Your Herd This Winter" presents in detail these and other important points to help you maintain top milk production. Don't fail to take advantage of its time-proved recommendations. Ask your Beacon dealer for free copy, or write us direct.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

LIGHTNING RODS
SPECIAL FALL-WINTER PRICE.
Write for name of your Local Agent.
Offices N. Y. City and Other Points.
ELECTRA PROTECTION CO., INC.
11 N. Pearl Street, Albany 7, N. Y.

ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED
PLUS 8 SPARKLING POST CARD ENLARGEMENTS ALL FOR 30¢
Send for FREE Film Containers or Mail Films to
ENLARGIT COMPANY GENERAL POST OFFICE BOX 11 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SAVE MONEY! Used, guaranteed parts for all cars, regardless of make or age; specializing in transmissions and rear ends. Describe needs fully; immediate reply. VICTORY, 2439 EN Gunnison, CHICAGO 25, ILL.

Magic Electric Welder
110 volt AC-DC: welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Also 32 volts.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

CHICK-BED
THE PERFECT LITTER FOR LAYING HOUSE AND BROODER
CHICK-BED COMPANY • CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Registered Holstein Sons of Dunloggin Standard (Dam 24246M—4.3%—1038F—3X) or Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby (Dam 27181M—3.8%—1032F—4X) from Dams with D.H.I.A. records 305 D—2X—400—600F.
STEWART LAROE —or— P. M. BAIRD & SONS
R.D. Chester, N. Y. R.D. Chester, N. Y.

Ten Fall Freshening young HOLSTEIN COWS. T.B. Accredited and Bangs vaccinated. Bred to Carnation Governor Matador, our high honor list sire, dam 907 lbs. F, 23891 lbs. M. Sired by Sir Inka May 42nd, dam 1140 lbs. F, 29984 lbs. M., and Prince Regina dam 341 lbs. F, 25641 lbs M. at 3 years.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: One Yearling Bull
AND TEN YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS TO FRESHEN SOON. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
T. J. LONERGAN, Homer, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters; also a few bred 2 yr. olds for fall freshening. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

VALOR-FOREMOST BULL CALVES
from dams on A.R.H.T. Also heifer calves from profitable grades. T.B. accredited—vaccinated—certified. Prices reasonable. Write Farm Manager.
Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

Purebred Registered Guernseys,
25 heifers, 2 mos. to 1½ yrs. old, vaccinated, best blood lines. $100.00 and up. Get price list. Bull Calves.
FORGE HILL FARM, R.D. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULL — AGE 9 MONTHS
Double grandson of McDonald Farms Dauntless, (Foremost Prediction—Valor's Kittoline) first five daughters' average 11503 lbs. M, 514.2 lbs. F, Records on dam's side up to 766 lbs. F. Class AA. Complete Pedigree sent on request. WYCHMERE FARM, Approved — Accredited, ONTARIO, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Overstocked, will sell a few first and second calf heifers and bred heifers. Clean to TB and Bang. Free from Mastitis. Langwater and Border Raider breeding.
ARTHUR D. SMITH, PENN YAN, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 6 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CLOSE AND FRESH COWS
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
Also, HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY heifers, 3 months to two years. Exceptionally fine group for December breeding. All are well bred, well grown and calfhood vaccinated.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE—
Registered Polled Herefords, Bulls,
OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS. ALSO SOME HORNED COWS, ALL PRICED TO SELL.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

A Few Polled Hereford Bulls,
14 TO 20 MONTHS OLD. WELL GROWN FOR AGE.
HOP CREEK FARMS
Address J. L. MOREAU, Mgr., HOLMDEL, N. J.

JERSEY

For Sale: Registered Jersey Cattle,
Young cows, fresh or any stage of lactation. One yearling bull, also bull calves. Vaccinated heifers. Production records on all cows.
LAWRENCE H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Oct. 21	Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 25	Allegany-Stouben Ayrshire Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
Oct. 28	Holstein Auction, Richard B. Ross Farm, Gowanda, N. Y. See ad on opposite page.
Nov. 1	174th Earlville Sale, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. See ad on opposite page.
Nov. 4	Guernsey Auction, Idylbrook Farms, Rochester, N. Y. See ad on opposite page.
Nov. 17	Annual N. Y. State Beef Cattle Sale, Palmyra, N. Y. See ad on opposite page.

AYRSHIRE

FOR SALE—20 THREE-YEAR-OLD AYRSHIRES
PART DUE TO FRESHEN THIS FALL AND PART IN WINTER. WILL SELL ONE OR ALL. ALSO TEN YEARLING HEIFERS.
H. O. DENNIS, JASPER, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

Six Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cows, all young, with calves at side and rebred. *Priced for quick sale.*
C. C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS SIRED BY THE BEST IMPORTED AND HOME BRED RAMS. RUGGED HEAVY SET RAMS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Van Vleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE — CORRIEDALES
A FEW MORE OF THOSE HEAVY FLEECED, GOOD BODIED, CORRIEDALE YEARLING RAMS. REASONABLE PRICES. WRITE
B. Gordon Brace, R.D. 3, Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Dorset Rams.
SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.
VERY MODERATE PRICES.
JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Dorset Lambs
BOTH SEXES.
PALMER RICKARD
HOWES CAVE, NEW YORK

SHEEP— All pure breeds—Sheep and Hogs. One ram, 7 Shropshire Ewes, 10 Tunis Ewes. In HAMPSHIRES—1 Ram 1 year old, 2 Ram Lambs. SOUTHDOWN—1 ram 2 yr. old. 2 Boars, 2 sows, 8 wks. old Hampshire Hogs. 10 grade heifers due November and December.
A. W. HILLIS, CHARLOTTEVILLE, NEW YORK

HORSES

PURE BRED BELGIANS FOR SALE
3 MARES—13, 4, 1 year. 2 GELDINGS—2, 1 year. CHESTNUT SORREL, white faces, priced reasonably. Horses at Wellman Farm, Perry, N. Y.
WRITE H. C. WELLMAN,
307 West High Terrace, Rochester 11, N. Y.

DOGS

SHORT-HAIRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS.
Black and white. Heel drivers with plenty of grit. $15.00 either sex.
J. E. CLARK, FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

ST. BERNARDS. A.K.C.
1 YEAR MALE PUPPIES.
Seneca Saint Bernard Kennel,
R. 2, WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS
MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Available only on advance order for fall.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE — Delco 32-volt Light Plant
in operating order with good batteries, new Air-line push-button radio with shortwave length feature, new stream-lined electric iron, washing machine, electric motor, vacuum cleaner, heating pad and light bulbs. Also, Milwaukee Air Power Pump Company water system with complete equipment plus one spare pump.
WILLARD F. McDOWELL,
Spring Meadow Farm, Marlboro, New Jersey

MISCELLANEOUS

FOXES, NINE IN ONE DAY —
Learn to trap the slyest furbearers. Don't wait. Particulars Free. Guaranteed. Write
ESTABROOK, Sherburne Ctr., Vermont

6V. WINCHARGER PLANT.
BULBS, GLASS CELLS, RADIO.
A. R. Buck, Waterloo, N. Y. R. 2

HONEY

FOR SALE — HONEY
60 LBS. BUCKWHEAT AT $9.00, NOT PREPAID.
60 LBS. MIXED FALL HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, $9.00.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
F. W. LESSER, R.D. No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED TO BUY — FARM
250 to 300 Acres. Must have 75 to 100 tillable acres, 40 head of cattle, buildings in good condition. Machinery, tools desired but not required.
Write: BOX 514-AB, c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 146-ACRE FARM
Excellent Alfalfa land — 14 acre woodlot — modernly equipped, 40 head cattle. Milk route and school bus accommodations. Will sell as a unit or separately.
LELAND J. SNYDER, Brookmans' Corners, Fort Plain, N.Y. R.D. 5

FOR SALE—CITY MILK DELIVER FARM
of 130 acres with 40 milkers, all equipment. Also 66 acres more if wanted. Valley location. Near Ilion.
RALPH BRANDOW, *Broker*, Herkimer, N. Y.

HAY

WANTED TEN CARLOADS OF ALFALFA OR CLOVER MIXED HAY.
BOX 230, WASHINGTON, N. J.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED — November 1st — TENANT FARMER and wife for year-round work. Dairy and general farming. Man must have good knowledge of cows and be able to manage work and men.
CLOVER HEIGHTS FARM, PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Tel. PITTSFORD 183-F-12.

WANTED: MARRIED MAN ON POULTRY AND GENERAL FARM.
GOOD HABITS, CAPABLE AND RELIABLE. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE NEAR WATKINS GLEN, N.Y.
State full particulars in reply.
BOX 514-B, c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED — ELDERLY MAN
to care for furnace, garden, lawn and do light chores on farm near Ithaca, New York. Living quarters furnished. Write BOX 514-LB.
c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED — COUPLE. Take charge cottage 30 boys — Man supervise recreation. Country boarding school. $1800 plus maintenance.
HOPE FARM, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

WANTED — MARRIED MAN
GENERAL FARM WORK.
DUTCHESS COUNTY DAIRY FARM.
HOPE FARM, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
With farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., for information about Training School to be held November 13-25, 1944.

NOTES FROM THE EARLVILLE CATTLE MARKET

Prices for Holstein cattle were markedly up at the 173rd Earlville sale, Oct. 5. Cows averaged $364; bulls, $437; open heifers, $230; bred heifers, $307; Baby heifers, $51; "orphan" heifers, $63. (Orphans are two-months' old calves whose dams are not in the sale.) Total of the sale was $45,931.

The 600 people in the sale room came early. The sale started early and was over at 6:30 P. M. Bidding was lively, buyers were numerous and Mr. Backus moved the animals through the ring at the rate of 20 per hour.

The top animal was an eight-months' bull from Butterfly Farms to A. C. Keifer, Weedsport, $1800. Top cow from D. L. Mayne, Rochester, to W. K. Green, Sayre, Pa., $700. Second from the top, Charles Lamb, Hubbardsville, to E. L. Foote, Hobart, $605. The 27 top animals averaged $500. Sixty-two others in the $300 bracket averaged $330. Only three full-age animals sold below $200.

The largest buyers were E. L. Foote, Hobart, N. Y., 13 head; W. K. Greene, Sayre, Pa., 9 head; Henry Cole, Gillett, Pa., 9 head; Edelweiss Farms, Wickatuck, N. J., 9 head; F. L. Caron, Salem, N. H., 7 head; C. A. Beckwith, Yantic, Conn., 4 head; N. G. Dickinson, Hudson Falls, N. Y., 8 head; C. B. Davis, North Franklin, Conn., 4 head. There were nine out-of-the-State buyers who together took 45 head.

Brown Swiss Cattle Sale Oct. 21

Mr. Backus will conduct a sale in his Earlville plant of 80 Brown Swiss cattle, Oct. 21, this being the fifth annual sale held in Earlville by the Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

HORSES and PONIES
Singles and evenly matched pairs farm work horses; clever, well broken, shapy chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; drafters 1600 to 2450 lbs. Plain medium and as good as grow. Can furnish one, a pair, a few pairs, or full carload of genuine Iowa farm work horses, saddle horses, or Shetland ponies, or mixed carload.
Main line railways, quick shipping facilities. Saddle horses and Shetland ponies gentle for women and children to ride or drive single or double. Some Shetland mares in foal, also Shetland stallions, spotted black and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, soft sorrels and liver chestnuts, jet blacks. Ponies can be shipped by Express in crates, satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER
CHARITON, IOWA

AFTER Calving

WILL SHE STILL BE A VIGOROUS COW

Fall-freshening cows often enter the winter season in no condition to maintain vigor or ward off ailments. Dry feeding, little exercise and sunlight call for medicinal aid to help offset feed deficiencies, to stimulate appetite, and to aid conversion of feed to milk. Such cows, now more than ever, need the tonic drugs, the minerals and sunshine-supplement (Vitamin D) of the famous KOW-KARE formula . . . with its potent Iron-Iodine combination for stimulating milk-conversion during barn-feeding.

Kow-Kare, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes, at feed, drug and general stores. Free Cow Book.

DAIRY ASSN. CO., Inc. Dept. 12 Lyndonville, Vt.

adding··
IRON . . . IODINE . . . CALCIUM
PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D

VERMONT FARM, EQUIPMENT AND CATTLE AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8-9, 1944

A complete liquidation of the late W. E. Pierce Estate at the edge of BELLOWS FALLS city, Windham County, Vermont.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8—the first day

THE 250 ACRE FARM will be sold of which 140 acres are tillable, balance pasture and woodland. 110 acres of this land is rich river bottom. Also, an additional acreage of 475 acres of pasture and woodland including an estimated one-quarter million feet of hemlock and hardwood timber.

3 large cattle barns, 2 silos, horse barn, 2 hen houses; colonial type house, modern.

FARM WILL BE SOLD AT 1:00 P. M.

THE COMPLETE LINE OF FARM EQUIPMENT includes new 1944 Farmall Model H tractor on rubber with attachments, 1944 side delivery rack, new manure spreader, 18-can electric Niagara Esco cooler with nearly new compressor. 2 trucks and a station wagon.

TEAM OF HORSES and all the equipment of every description necessary to operate this big farm.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9—the second day

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE (11 additional calves expected before sale time). All home bred except the 2 herd sires and 4 females purchased from the noted Baker Farm herd. 72 animals in milk, many recently fresh. Herd T.B. Accredited, entire herd negative, calfhood vaccination since 1940, regular breeders and richly bred. Strictly free from mastitis. A grand lot of thrifty, productive animals—the result of a 60-year breeding program. Good ages.

This big 2-day sale will start promptly at 10 A. M. each morning. Cattle sold in a tent. Lunches available. Trains met by request.

R. W. PIERCE, Owner, Bellows Falls, Vt.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N.Y.

Annual New York State
BEEF CATTLE SALE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1944.
Sale — 12:30 P. M. Calves Graded at 9:00 A. M.

FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, N. Y.

50 Breeding Females 100 Feeder Calves

Consignments from leading beef herds, Angus and Herefords. Breeding females, grade and Registered; cows, cows with calves at foot; heifers bred and open. Outstanding state-raised feeder calves. Females will be sold by the head. Feeder calves will be sold by the pound. Sales sponsored by WAYNE CO. BEEF CATTLE CLUB. All animals will be T.B. and Blood Tested. Females selected and feeder calves graded by impartial beef authorities.

WRITE FOR DETAILS TODAY.

WALTER W. FISK, Sale Mgr.,
WOLCOTT, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRES
FASTEST GROWING DAIRY BREED
Write for literature and names of breeders near you with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N
85 Center Street :: Brandon Vermont

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I HAVE BEEN saying for months that our livestock situation is so upset that no one really knows what to do or why. *It is no different today.*

Cows and bulls can be killed without much of any restrictions. Light, lean cattle can also be sold without points and killed in numbers. Steers that have a dressed weight of over 400 pounds must be killed under Government inspection and 60% sold to the Government if any one packer kills over 51 head a week. If they carry some fat and finish, they must be sold under points to the consumer, but only 40% at that. This will give you some idea as to why you can probably buy a poor grade of lean beef but not a good steak or roast.

Demand for Calves

Veal calves, if really good, are selling up to around 17 cents a pound alive where regulations are fairly well followed. At some auctions, etc., calves are selling up to around 20 cents a pound on a black market basis.

Sheep and lambs are selling around 15 cents a pound alive for the best. In some sections of the country they are meeting a very rough situation because they must be sold under heavy ration points and the consumer simply will not give up the points. Why lambs should be rationed at all, no one seems to know. There is a movement on foot, particularly among western growers, to try to get points taken off lamb. Wish them luck.

Please notice: Five decks of Canadian lambs are being brought across to be sold in Buffalo tomorrow. What does this mean, or what will it mean?

(Since this was written, 1500 Canadian lambs have come into Buffalo. It seems that the Canadian government had placed an embargo on the export of meat animals, and the farmers were accusing the packers of taking advantage of the situation to pay lower prices. In self defense the packers went to the government and persuaded them to lift the embargo on lambs.

There is a duty on these lambs of $1.50 per head, which means approximately $2.00 per cwt. Canadian farmers are getting about $11.00 per cwt., and lambs in Buffalo are bringing $13.50 to $14.75 per cwt. So far, these Canadian lambs have had no apparent effect on the price of lambs in Buffalo.)

Pork Scarce

Hogs, in the form of pork, are being set aside for the Government, 30% of it all. Higher percentages are being set aside for some pork cuts—40% for horns, 70% for shoulders, including picnics and Boston butts. With at least a 28% drop in hog production, consumers can expect these cuts to be scarce even during the heavy pork season.

Now then, the demand for meat is the heaviest we have ever known. We must take care of our men and women in service wherever they may be. Responsibilities are being assumed in liberated countries and their people must be fed. There are surpluses and scarcities at home. There are abuses and muddlings to overcome. *But unless farmers and feeders feed more animals than they now have on hand,* there will be nothing but scarcities by next spring, even for those over there.

AUCTION! IDYLBROOK FARMS REDUCTION SALE

60 REGISTERED AND GRADE GUERNSEY CATTLE

Due to a long continued run of heifer calves we are overstocked. Consequently we are holding our first reduction sale on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944 at 12:30 P. M.

at our CHILI CENTER FARM—located 4½ miles southwest of Rochester, New York, on CHILI ROAD, (ROUTE 33A).

Included are

50 REGISTERED AND GRADE FEMALES, daughters of sires we have proved and of their sons. All ages from 6 years old cows in all stages of lactation to baby calves. 10 Registered bulls of service age, sons and grandsons of the great proved sires, Lockary of Sunny Gables, Florham Carib and Douglaston Price Augustus, raised from the best cows in our best transmitting cow families. — Proved sires and proved dams galore in their pedigrees.

Herd T.B. Accredited—100% Bang's Negative. Everything sells—at your price.

For catalogs write

LUNCH SERVED TERMS: CASH — IDYLBROOK FARMS — SALE UNDER COVER RAIN OR SHINE

F. W. MOFFETT, *Owner.* 2234 CHILI ROAD, HARVEY WAY, *Auctioneer.*
Ralph Ash, *Herdsman.* ROCHESTER, N. Y. Leland W. Lamb, *Pedigrees*

174th EARLVILLE SALE in comfortable sale pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

150 Registered Holstein Cattle Wednesday, Nov. 1

All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, mastitis charts with milking animals. Many Bang's Vaccinated.

100 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS, consigned from some of the best herds in New York State. Many milking from 50 to 75 lb.
10 BULLS, ready for service from dams with over 500 lb. of fat.
30 HEIFER CALVES, sired by good bulls, many from dams that sell.

Grade dairymen are selling their herds and replacing them with Registered Holsteins, now that the cost is so little more. You should consider this seriously. Remember there is more profit from the milk plus the progeny of Registered cows.

Sale starts at 10 A. M. Earlville is America's oldest market place where you can buy with absolute confidence and get top producers.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer,* MEXICO, N. Y.

VALLEY FARMS' REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS AND BRED HEIFERS FOR SALE AT FARMERS' PRICES

From our herd of approximately 250 head of registered Angus, we are offering bred heifers close to calving, young brood cows, some cows with heifer calves at side, young bulls, and bulls of service age.

These cattle are of championship blood lines, and are bred to our best bulls. Eric Bandolier of Anoka 6th — half brother to the 1937 International Grand Champion bull, and a son of Blackbird Bandolier of Page out of a Sunbeam Farms dam — is the sire of many of these calves, and a lot of the cows and heifers are bred to him.

THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE EXCELLENTLY BRED CATTLE FOR FOUNDATION PURPOSES AT REASONABLE PRICES. THESE ANIMALS ARE OFFERED AT $125.00—$175.00 PER HEAD.

VALLEY FARMS, WALPOLE, N. H. ROBERT E. HOGARTH, *Mgr.*

REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN AUCTION!
SOUTHERN ERIE COUNTY
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28 - 12 Noon
AT RICHARD B. ROSS FARM,
3 miles east of GOWANDA, N. Y., on Vail Road.

90 HEAD Registered HOLSTEINS

80 head from Richard Ross herd, Bang Approved; 10 head from Vernon Ross herd, Negative. 50 cows, all stages of lactation, half fresh or springing; 15 bred heifers, to freshen from now to spring; 6 service age bulls, balance yearlings and young calves.

KELCO KING ORMSBY CHAMPION, senior sire, selling. He is siring excellent type and production; sire of junior and grand champion bull at Cattaraugus Co. Fair 1944. His dam, Kelco Ormsby Piebe at 5 yrs. 31,105 M., 1161 F.; his sire, Osborndale Sir Oliver Ormsby King, full brother to the Dame Olive cow at Osborndale.

RICHARD B. & VERNON R. ROSS, Owners
S. C. SPRUNGER, *Auctioneer.*

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

CHOICE DAIRY ANIMALS

50 Top Holstein Heifers to freshen in one to eight weeks. Uniform in size, color and quality. 50 Top Holstein cows to freshen in next eight weeks. 25 Top cows JUST FRESH. All heavy producers, young with size and quality. 40 good young cows, all stages of lactation priced to sell. 40 long yearlings, mostly Holsteins. 20 winter calves from the best of cows.

O. J. WARD & SON,
CANDOR, N. Y. PHONE 3H or 3Y

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year $1.00.

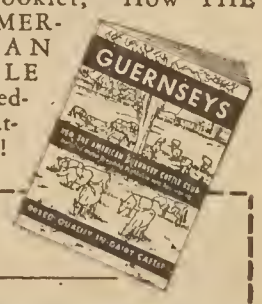
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

QUALITY BREEDING WITH GUERNSEYS

Top production and top prices for milk, cream, butterfat, and breeding stock are the rewards for quality breeding with GUERNSEY cattle. Whether you own a small, medium, or large dairy herd you will be interested in the program being maintained to insure GUERNSEYS as the leading quality breed. This program, described in the free booklet offered below, applies directly to your income.

FREE

Don't miss the 16 page booklet, "How THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB Helps to Make Breeding Profitable and Fascinating", send for it today!



Please send me free GUERNSEY booklet:
NAME
ADDRESS

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
212 GROVE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

REPAIR FARM BUILDINGS *for greater production*

How to do it with

CONCRETE

and save scarce materials

To increase food production to meet war requirements it is essential that buildings used to house livestock and store crops be in good repair.

Concrete foundations under barns, hog houses or poultry houses will restore these buildings to usefulness and provide protection against rot, termites and waste and damage caused by rats.

Free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete"* tells how to make essential repairs with the use of little or no steel or other scarce materials.

If you need help, see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K10c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Send me free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete."*

*Name*_____

*Street or R. R. No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

Mr. White's Belvedere Hound

(*Continued from Page* 1)

dog man. He buys and sells all kinds of hunting dogs, and he said this animal would chase anything from a meadow mouse to a moose—so you see he ain't no ordinary hound."

"What do you call him?" asked Pa, pushing the dog off his lap.

"They said his name was Ulysses, but after I tried hollering it at him a few times I changed it to Samson. That carries better. You can't holler Ulysses very good against the wind."

"Samson is a good name for a dog," said Pa.

"Samson was a strong man and this dog is one powerful animal. He can put away more vittles than a cage of wild lions. Since I got him our cats are thinner than a milk-man's ghost. When he gets through licking the dish, there ain't even a smell left."

"I like to see an animal have a good appetite," said Pa.

"You got your wish," said Mr. Wagner. "That speckled hyena would eat a basket of white door-knobs if you poured gravy over them. Yesterday I gave him a beef bone to gnaw on. It was a hock joint and harder than Billy-be-damned, but he set his jaws crosswise and fetched 'em together and that bone cracked like you'd screwed a vise on it. And I'm a Piute Indian if he didn't chank up the pieces and wag his tail for more."

"I can see he has strong jaw muscles," said Pa, turning Samson around so his tail don't bother so much.

"He is strong all over," said Mr. Wagner. "I'll bet if you hitched him up to one of these here dog-sleds, he'd surprise you."

"Have you had him out hunting yet?" asked Pa.

"No," said Mr. Wagner, "but if he is half as good as I think he is, we're going to get more game than we can carry. I got the boot of the car unlocked so we will have a place to put it."

We drove up Dry Run until we struck the road over Scott's Hill and came to Mr. Biddle's place, and Mr. Wagner drove the car into the yard and stopped. We all piled out and Mr. Wagner showed Pa his new double-barreled shotgun.

"I got it off a secondhand dealer down in Corning. I swapped him a watch and paid ten shillings to boot, but I made him throw in a box of shells. Did you ever see a gun that has the hang to it this one has?"

Pa hefted the gun and pretended to shoot it. "It swings up good and looks to me like a nice light gun," said Pa.

"I swiped the barrels inside and out with mowing machine oil and kerosene half and half."

"The lock seems to stick a little," said Pa.

"That's because I ain't been inside. Some rainy day I'll take her apart and give her a good rimracking and tighten everything up."

Old Mr. Biddle came out and shook hands with everybody, and when he saw my air rifle he said, "That's just the kind of a gun I been looking for. What'll you take for it, son?"

I told him I didn't want to sell it until we got through hunting, and everybody laughed. The men all loaded their guns so I opened my new box of BB's and loaded my air rifle, and Mr. Biddle said:

"See if you can hit that tin can."

I shot it right in the middle and Mr. Biddle clapped his hands and said: "Bully for you, son! That's good shooting. You got it right on the dead center."

Pa said, "That boy can knock a sparrow off the barn every time."

Mr. Wagner said, "When I was his age I could split a pea at a hundred yards," and Mr. White said: "How Hank has changed since he growed up!"

Mr. Biddle said that his Uncle Ned had a gun with a crooked barrel so if he missed what he shot at, the bullet would make a big circle and come back into the gun to be shot over again.

Pa said, "You better put this program on the radio," and Mr. White said, "What are we going to do, stand here gassing all day or take my dog and do some hunting?"

"I don't know about your dog," said Mr. Wagner, "but my dog is here and ready to start putting up game."

Mr. Biddle was patting Samson's head. "This may be a bird dog," he said, "or he may be a rabbit hound, but of all the hunting dogs ever I saw he is sure the oddest looking critter."

Mr. White said, "He's a genuine Belvedere," and Mr. Wagner said, "He's the slickest thing on four legs. The man I got him off of said he would chase anything from a meadow mouse to a moose."

"I wouldn't doubt that," said Mr. Biddle. "He looks to me like the kind that would do plenty of chasing."

"Maybe you won't be poking fun at him when we bring you a nice mess of game for your supper," said Mr. Wagner.

"Well," said Mr. Biddle, "I hope your dog proves to be a fine hunter. I may have misjudged him for I know very little about hounds, although my Uncle Ned was a great hunter, and his celebrated hound 'Curdle-face' was famous as the original double-nosed triple-threat with adjustable scent facilities. You could set his nose for whatever game you desired to hunt and ——"

"Come on, fellows!" shouted Mr. White. "Let's get out of here before we all get talked to death! This fellow is the biggest liar the Lord ever let live."

Mr. Biddle pretended to be real mad and shook his fist at us as we went down the lane.

"He's a great card," said Pa.

"He had me going for a minute," said Mr. Wagner. "I took him serious."

"I noticed you stepped right in to defend my dog for me," said Mr. White.

"There you go again," said Mr. Wagner.

Mr. White said, "I bought him and paid for him — that's all I got to say."

Pa said, "Why don't you fellows flip a coin to see who owns the dog?"

"Wait till you see him hunt," said Mr. Wagner. "Talking about buying a dog like my Samson for a little money like $5 is a horse laugh."

Pa said, "From what you tell me, I'd rather own him than board him."

"That's another good point," said Mr. Wagner. "It don't take long for that big Belvedere to eat up $5. If he wasn't my dog mostly, I'd have to be paid plenty for boarding him."

"I got one thing through my thick head," said Mr. White, "I ain't never going in snucks again with anybody—not even my own brother."

"I didn't know you had a brother," said Mr. Wagner.

"I ain't," said Mr. White.

"Then you're safe there," said Mr. Wagner, and he was going to say more when Samson jumped clear to the end of his leash and almost pulled Mr. Wagner over.

"Get your guns ready, men," said Mr. Wagner, "Samson has struck a scent."

We were on the edge of the field where Mr. Biddle had told us to go. It was full of tall grass and weeds and some patches of brush. Mr. Biddle said it was a good place to hunt. Samson was getting excited and was standing on his hind legs pulling at the leash.

"Now I'll show you what my dog can do," said Mr. Wagner as he reached his fingers into Samson's collar and unsnapped the leash. "Go ahead, Big Boy! Sic 'em!"

Samson made an awful jump right into a clump of weeds. Something ran out the other side where we couldn't see it, and Samson let out an awful howl, and away they went in and out among the bushes. Whatever it was it dodged first one way and then the other, and Samson barked and yelped and roared.

"He's bringing it back this way," said Mr. White.

"He sounds like the Hound of the Baskervilles," said Pa.

"Did you ever hear a hound with a voice like that?" asked Mr. Wagner. "That's the hunting cry of the Belvedere," and his face was all a-grin.

Back through the bushes they came, and all of a sudden a big yellow cat ran out from under the weeds and streaked it down the lane towards Mr. Biddle's barn with Samson after him lickety-split. The cat dodged under a rail fence and the fence fell down on Samson, and the cat ran under some bushes and a few minutes later we saw it run up the lane and go under Mr. Biddle's barn, but Samson thought he was still under the bushes and was looking all over trying to find him.

Mr. Wagner tried to catch him, but Samson was too busy looking for the cat.

"If ever I let myself get gypped out of a five-spot, it was when I bought that dog!" said Mr. White. Pa said that maybe the dog would be all right after he got his mind off the cat, but Mr. White said:

"Any hound that gets wrought up over a cat is too confounded ambidextrous for me."

Pa grinned and said, "That ought to cover it."

Mr. Wagner came leading Samson up the lane. "I caught your dog for you," he said to Mr. White.

"You ain't talking to me," said Mr. White. "I only got $5 in him and I'm giving that up."

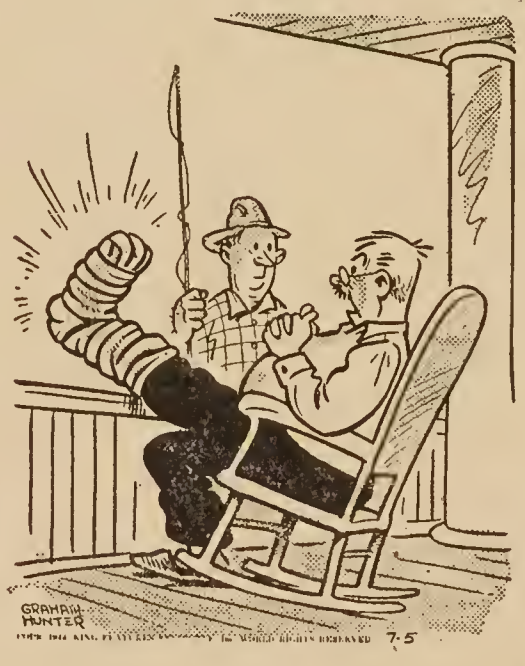
"Let's try him out in some other place and maybe he'll do better," said Pa.

So we went into the brush field and a rabbit bounded out in plain sight and Samson jumped so quick that Mr. Wagner lost hold of the leash and almost fell down. The rabbit doubled back and Mr. White said to Mr. Wagner, "You shoot first, Hank, it's your dog."

Mr. Wagner drew his gun up and snapped first one barrel, then the other, but the gun didn't go off. "What the hell is going on here?" said Mr. Wagner, and he looked at the shells and they weren't even dented. "Well, I'll be cussed. What did that old crook do? Steal both firing pins?"

Neither Pa nor Mr. White had a chance to shoot at the rabbit on ac-

(*Continued on Page* 21)



"As of today, there's to be a charge for rain predictions!"

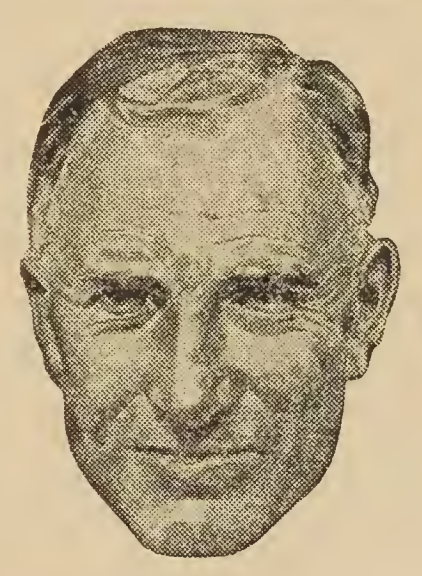
VOTE

It's *your* Privilege, *your* Opportunity, *your* Duty to Help Shape Post War America

We're going to vote **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7** *Here's why . .*

A SOLDIER Says "I'm fighting in a foreign country now, but I hope it won't be long till I can come home to my old job or a better one. I've seen people that have lost their freedom. I've seen what dictatorship can do . . . how men and women can be crushed when they lose their rights as free citizens. I'm fighting for a free America . . . a country that I can return to and enjoy the blessings of freedom. I've already sent my ballot home so my vote will count in helping to shape a country that will offer jobs and opportunity for all."

A MOTHER Says "My husband runs a grocery store and we're both going to vote November 7. I'll tend the store while he votes. My housework can wait that day. I'm going to vote because I feel that it's a precious privilege to be able to express my views at the ballot box. I want to share in helping make this a better country, where my children can be sure of a chance to work and get ahead . . . where there's freedom of opportunity. I want my children to live in the best country I can help to make. I think I'd be neglecting my duty as a mother if I didn't vote."



A FATHER Says "I'm a farmer and I'm going to be busy as usual on Election Day . . . but I'm not going to be too busy to go to the polls and vote. I'm too old to go across but I'm going to do everything I can to help hold on to our rights at home while my boy's fighting over there. There's nobody around trying to tell me how to vote . . . I don't need anybody. I'm going to vote for the men that I think will give us farmers equal opportunities with other people. I want my boys to have a chance after the war. You'll find my wife and me at the polls bright and early.

A WAR WIFE Says "More than anything else in the world I want my husband to come back home safe and sound so we can start our own home. We're dreaming about it now . . . while he's fighting in the Pacific and I'm working on my war job. I want him to be able to come home to a good job . . . one where he'll have the chance to climb . . . where there's plenty of opportunity for a man who works to get ahead. I'm going to vote November 7 because it's my duty and because I believe that by exercising my right to vote I'll be helping to build the kind of America we both want.

As a citizen, it's your duty, too, to help shape the kind of post war America that you want to live in. Let nothing keep you away from the polls on Tuesday, November 7. Plan now to vote . . . arrange to ride with, or bring your neighbor to the voting place.

Farmer, housewife, business man, clerk, war worker . . . no matter what your occupation . . . study the candidates and their qualifications. Evaluate them as to how you think they will best serve your community, your state, and your country . . . Then VOTE!

NEW YORK STATE FARM BUREAU FEDERATION **NEW YORK STATE GRANGE**

for Christmas

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

NEVER has there been a more opportune time than now for the woman who can give her gifts that handmade touch. The whole gift situation is such, due to wartime conditions, that there is every incentive to make one's own.

With many of our usual readymades hard to get, especially in satisfactory quantity, gifts of clothing are particularly acceptable this year. Take undershirts and shorts for instance. Pattern **No. 3868** is designed especially to meet this situation for men and boys. These garments are not too difficult to make.

A gifty looking nightgown is **No. 3642**, sleek fitting, waist whittling and lace trimmed. Every woman would like at least one such garment; the size range makes this possible.

Nightgown **No. 3897** is more tailored, with a distinction all its own. Its slim waistline effect, gathers in front, and new very short sleeves will appeal to the smaller woman on your list.

The 'teen-agers will adore pajama **No. 3732**. Outing flannel can be had in pretty colors and patterns or you can look ahead to warm weather and get lighter materials, either plain or figured.

And what woman, large or small, would not love to be remembered by a smooth fitting slip with a delicate finish? **No. 2793** may be made with built up shoulders or with shoulder straps, tailored or lace trimmed, as you wish.

The set of lingerie provided by **No. 3814** gives freedom of choice enough to suit any taste, step-in combination, bandeau and panties. They can be made as sturdy or as delicate as you like, depending upon the material you choose.

A very dainty feminine gift which would do much for any basic costume, new or old, is neckwear pattern **No. 2728**. This includes a fichu collar, the more tailored gilet with tucks and a plain collar—variety enough for any wardrobe.

Good looking and practical shopping bag **No. 3863** is an answer to the maiden's prayer for help in getting parcels home. It also has a little compartment for small items. Why not make it in either a floral or striped pattern?

A soft and floppy toy which Baby will love to take to bed with her is sleepy Cocker puppy, pattern **No. 2501**. Other playmates for tiny tots are the teddy bear and Scottie, both included in pattern **No. 11214**. One glimpse of store toys and their accompanying prices will convince you that it is well worth the effort to make them.

Another fine place to show your ingenuity is on Dolly **No. 2507**. This pattern includes the doll, which is thirteen inches tall, hat, jumper and blouse.

The vogue for hat and bag sets is met in patterns **No. 3716** and **No. 3840**. Both sets offer a means of giving dash to last year's clothes, besides helping to solve this year's pocketbook problem—a very real one if you have tried to buy one! **No. 3716**, applique pattern included, requires only one yard of fabric. **No. 3840** comes in 22-inch head size but is easily adaptable to any size.

Conserving fabric becomes a pleasure when making apron **No. 2527**. The heart motif forms the bib and the pockets, while the bows are just for fun. Another debonair apron is **No. 3473**. It will add enough gaiety and color to make it a very welcome gift.

The smallest person in your family can be remembered by dainty little scalloped frock **No. 3850**, with snow white collar and little heart pockets. The material, if figured, should be as petite as the little miss herself.

And we are not forgetting the young man in the family; blouse and pants, pattern **No. 2503**, are both good looking and convenient.

The schoolgirl will not be forgotten if you make her one or more of the three swanky little hats included in **No. 2519**. This is an excellent chance to utilize remnants or usable pieces of coats or hats.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3868—26 to 40. Size 34, undershirt, 1⅝ yards 35-inch; shorts, 1½ yards 35-inch.

No. 3642—12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 39-inch; ⅝ yard 35-inch for lace trimmings.

No. 3897—10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅜ yards 39-inch; 2 yards edging.

No. 3732—6 to 14. Size 8, 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric; 1¼ yards ruffling.

No. 2793—12 to 48. Size 36, 2⅝ yards 39-inch fabric; 2⅝ yards 1½ inch lace for shoulder straps and trimming.

No. 3814—10 to 40. Size 16, step-in combination, 1⅜ yards 39-inch; 3 yards edging. Separate bandeau ⅝ yard 35-inch; panties, 1 yard 35-inch.

No. 2728—Fichu collar, ¾ yard 35-inch; 2 yards lace. Gilet with tucks, ¾ yard 35-inch; 2½ yards lace. Plain collar, ⅜ yard 35-inch.

No. 3863—One size. 1⅜ yards 35-inch.

No. 2501—13½ inches long.

No. 11214—Teddy bear, 13 inches tall; ⅝ yard 35-inch; ⅛ yard 39-inch contrasting patch. Scottie, 11 inches tall; ⅝ yard 35-inch.

No. 2507—13 inches tall; body, ⅜ yard 35-inch; hat and jumper, ⅝ yard 35-inch, 2 yards braid; blouse ¼ yard 35-inch.

No. 3840—22-inch head size, easily adaptable to any size; ¼ yard 35-inch; bag, 8 inches high, ⅜ yard 35-inch.

No. 2527—One size. 1 yard 35-inch; 3 yards ruffling.

No. 3473—Small, medium and large. Size medium, 1⅞ yards 35-inch; 6¼ yards binding.

No. 3850—6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years. Size 2, 1⅜ yards 35-inch; ¼ yard 35-inch contrasting.

No. 2503—6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years. Size 2, trousers, ¾ yard 35-inch; blouse, ⅞ yard 35-inch.

No. 2519—19, 20, 21, 22 head size. Size 19, calot, ¼ yard 35-inch; brim hat, ¾ yard 35-inch; beret, ⅜ yard 35- or 39-inch.

No. 3716—Hat and bag, 1 yard 35-inch. Applique included.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins. Address Pattern Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12 cents for our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

This crocheted dog with leash (No. 3120) would delight the heart of that littlest boy or girl on your list. Instruction leaflet may be obtained by sending 3 cents (in coins) to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sure to PLEASE

This group of gifts will appeal to those who crochet, tat or knit. We provide *instruction sheets only,* at 3 cents each. Materials are available at local stores or from mail order houses.

No. 3111.—A daintily-tatted handkerchief such as No. 3111 below is a joy to the feminine heart. It requires 5 75-yard balls of mercerized tatting cotton.

Hot plate mats are never too plentiful. These serviceable thick ones, excellent for gifts or to sell at various bazaars and fairs, would be most welcome items. No. 3130 features a star design and is made with 2 balls of mercerized crochet and knitting cotton and 5 balls of pearl cotton. No. 3131 requires 18 balls of pearl cotton.

Captivating hat No. P.C.-2415 is quickly crocheted, while its band of braided woolen yarn gives it the dignity of a real hat. Takes 3 balls of knitting worsted.

• • •

The traditional mittens or gloves go straight to the heart of the man or boy. Instructions for knitting each of three types, regular mitten, mitten with one finger, and glove, are included in instructions No. S-115. They may be made in sizes small, medium or large. They require four 1-ounce balls of knitting worsted.

• • •

The useful knitted cap, No. S-121, also requires 4 balls of knitting worsted.

• • •

For that woman or girl on your list the pair of scuffs below, No. 3103, would be ideal for her hours of ease. They require 6 balls of pearl cotton with 4 skeins of 6-strand embroidery cotton. The soles are made of cardboard covered with crochet.

No housewife ever has too many potholders; this amusing group which may or may not be done in natural colors consists of: No. 3232—cucumber; No. 3233—carrot; No. 3234—corn. These take about 8 balls of pearl cotton.

• • •

Instruction leaflets for any one of these crocheted, knitted or tatted items may be obtained by sending three cents in coin for each item wanted to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pillsbury's Best *Enriched* Flour

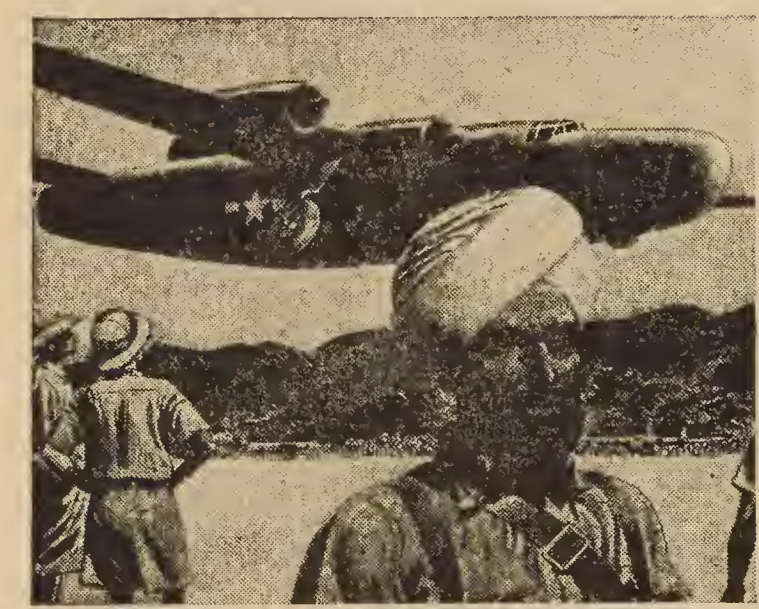
1869 1944 PILLSBURY 75th ANNIVERSARY

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING

PEACH APPLE TREES 9c AND UP
Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 7c. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 20c. Catalog free.
TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 11, CLEVELAND, TENN.

CANVAS COVERS
Size 9′ x 7′, $3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices.
ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Story of "The Hump"—the world's most dangerous overland air route



1. Today, American airmen are ferrying a greater tonnage of military supplies to hard-pressed China than was ever carried over the tortuous Burma Road. They're flying it over "The Hump" — the towering Himalayas between India and China. It's the most treacherous 500-mile air route in the world. *But the freight goes through!*

2. The first leg of the journey is over the steaming, foggy Assam jungles. Because there are no emergency landing fields, some of the planes have crashed. But most of the men who bail out, eventually plod their way to safety, aided by rescue pilots, who drop written instructions, food, and medical supplies by parachute.

3. Day and night, the heavily loaded Liberator Express transport planes streak toward "The Hump." Shuttling across a tumbled mass of uncharted mountains, they dodge peaks that rise 20,000 feet. Icing is an ever-present hazard. Flying unarmed, the cargo planes are often attacked by Jap fighter planes. *Still the freight goes through!*

4. This slender aerial life line over "The Hump" is now the *only* channel by which supplies get into China. Around the clock, in monsoon season and out, our flyers carry a constant stream of gasoline, bombs, jeeps, ammunition, artillery, aircraft engines and spare parts.

5. No one pretends that the supplies being flown in are sufficient to fully equip the Chinese. But the same ingenuity and courage that can conquer the lofty Himalayas will eventually open up new channels of transportation so that today's trickle of supplies will swell to an avalanche.

6. After the war, the plane will continue to play its part, along with the truck, the train, and the ship, in rebuilding the peacetime world. But the plane will have still *another* task: a permanent postwar Air Force can be one of America's soundest investments in the interests of a lasting peace.

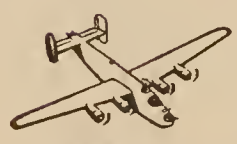
No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION has thirteen divisions, located as follows: San Diego, Calif.; Vultee Field, Calif.; Fairfield, Calif.; Tucson, Ariz.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Wayne, Mich.; Dearborn, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; and Miami, Fla.

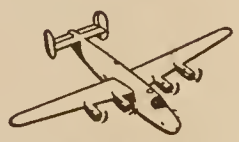
Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

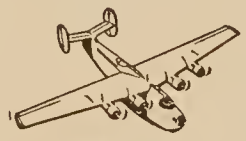
FROM "FLYING JEEPS" TO LEVIATHANS OF THE AIR



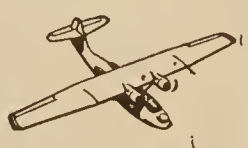
LIBERATOR . . . 4-engine bomber



LIBERATOR EXPRESS . . . transport



CORONADO . . . patrol bomber



CATALINA . . . patrol bomber

VENGEANCE . . . dive bomber

VALIANT . . . basic trainer

RELIANT . . . navigational trainer

SENTINEL . . . "Flying Jeep"

Mr. White's Belvedere Hound

(*Continued from Page* 16)

count of Samson being so close to it, and the rabbit saw a woodchuck hole and ran into it, and Samson was so excited that he started digging.

Mr. White said to Mr. Wagner, "I can see where you're going to have a lot of sport this fall hunting with a hound like that steam shovel. He can hole a rabbit in less time than it takes to cock a gun."

Mr. Wagner said, "He wouldn't have had a chance to hole that one, only this gun laid down on me."

"Is the trouble in the firing pins?" asked Pa.

"There's something wrong inside the lock," said Mr. Wagner. "Looks to me as if that crook stole everything but the triggers. I knew it rattled when you shook it, but I never suspected she wouldn't shoot."

"I'm quite a locksmith," said Mr. White, "and I always carry this combination knife with me. Let's take a look at her." So Mr. White took the lock apart and found it was all jumbled up and some of the screws had their threads stripped.

"I never got such a ham-stringing in my life!" said Mr. Wagner, "but wait till old Wart-nose tries to make that watch run. It's so full of magnetism you can pick up a crowbar with it. What burns me up is that ten shillings. That was real money."

"If you got a pocket that ain't got a hole in it, you better take these loose pieces," said Mr. White. "There's no use trying to assemble the lock now."

"What a hunting trip this turned out to be!" said Mr. Wagner. "Look at that hound of yours—kicking up more dust than a Texas tornado in a feed mill."

Then Mr. Wagner took the leash that was still dragging from Samson's collar and pulled him away from the hole. "Come on — you!" he said to Samson, "I'll give you just one more chance."

We were almost across the field before Samson quit trying to go back to the woodchuck hole. Then a hen pheasant flew up and Samson began to get excited, so Mr. Wagner unleashed him and he ran into some tall grass and a cock pheasant flew up with Samson running under him and barking. Mr. White and Pa both shot at the pheasant and missed it, and Samson was so scared that he yelped and kiyied just as if somebody had shot him, and he stuck his tail between his legs and ran toward Mr. Biddle's house, and we could hear him yelping long after he was out of sight.

"Gun-shy!" said Mr. White. "That makes him damn near perfect."

"Don't look at me!" said Mr. Wagner. "That's the dog you been bragging up so."

"Me bragging him up?" said Mr. White. "I leave it to anybody if I ever ——"

"Come — come, Boys!" said Pa. "There's no use rubbing one sore spot against another. We might better forget all about the dog and go on and do our hunting without him."

"It looks like rain to me," said Mr. Wagner.

Mr. White looked at the clouds and said, "We better get back to the car before we get wet."

Samson was under Mr. Wagner's car. He was lying down flat.

"There's your champion Belvedere under your car," said Mr. White.

"You can't pan your mistakes off on me that easy," said Mr. Wagner, "but I hate to see any fellow with weak judgment lose his money, so I'm cooking up a scheme to help you get your money back."

"He's probably got it all spent long before this," said Mr. White.

"No, I'll gamble he ain't unfolded that bill since he stuck it in his wallet. He's that kind. Tighter than a hoop on a rain barrel. But he's got a weakness."

"What's his weakness?" asked Mr. White.

"Game cocks. I can't tell you much now. I got to do some tall pondering. But there's a fellow over to Johnson Hollow that has six coops of game roosters. I better drive over there tomorrow."

Mr. Biddle came out and asked us to stay to supper, but Mr. Wagner said we were in a hurry to get home. Then a woman came and poured some milk into a cat pan and Samson drank it all up. Mr. Biddle watched him drink it, then he said, "Who owns the dog?" Mr. White said it belonged to Mr. Wagner, and Mr. Wagner said "No, it's Mr. White's dog. I was with him when he bought it."

"I'd like to buy that dog—if I can locate the owner."

"What do you want with him?" asked Mr. White.

"I think every farmer should have a dog, and he seems to be a good friendly fellow."

Then Mr. Biddle took a five-dollar bill out of his pocketbook, and Mr. White said, "It's a deal," and Mr. Wagner said, "Now that's what I call doing business in a business-like way. I'm going to throw in my half and let the tail go with the hide."

So Mr. Biddle paid Mr. White and took Samson into the woodshed and we started for home.

Mr. White took out his pocketbook and said, "Now Hank, I want to fix you up for your share in the dog."

"Oh, never mind that," said Mr. Wagner. "What's a few dollars between friends?" But Mr. White made him take two dollars and fifty cents.

"I want to do the right thing," said Mr. White, "because I'll be wanting you to help me pick out another dog, and I think you know more about hunting dogs than you ever let on."

Mr. Wagner said, "I never was one to do much bragging, but until I got fooled on this Belvedere, I never misgauged one to the width of a nit's eyewinker."

Pa said, "I wonder what Biddle wants of him?"

"He's getting in his second childhood and he wants a pet," said Mr. Wagner.

"I wouldn't say that," said Mr. White. "He's a sharp old fiddler and it wouldn't surprise me if he had something up his sleeve."

Ma saw us getting out of the car and opened the kitchen door. "Don't bring all that bloody game into my clean kitchen," she said. "You better pile it in the woodshed."

Pa said: "Quit poking fun at us, we've had a hard day."

Then he told her about the dog being no good and I told her I shot a hole through a tin can and she said:

"Good for you! At least you hit what you shot at."

Then Pa told about Mr. Biddle buying the dog for $5, and Ma chuckled and said:

"So Old Hickory Sure-shot Biddle finally got his churn dog for five dollars." Then she laughed out loud and Pa said:

"What's the joke?"

"Nothing much," said Ma, "only he's been advertising in all the papers for at least two months."

"I didn't happen to see it," said Pa.

"He offered to pay ten dollars," said Ma.

Then Pa laughed a little and said, "So that's it! Wait till the firm of White and Wagner finds that out."

SPEED VICTORY IN '44
CUT MORE PULPWOOD

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

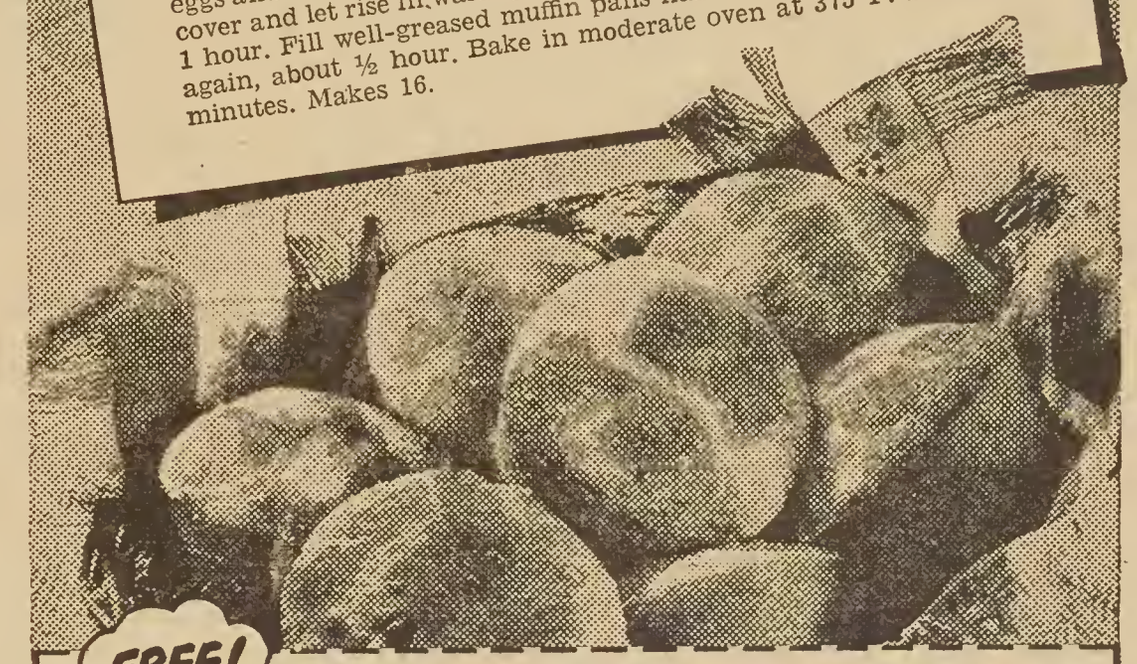
Yeast Raised Muffins Are Extra Tender!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with those EXTRA vitamins

RAISED MUFFINS

1 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
2 eggs, well beaten
2½ cups sifted flour

Scald milk, add sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm milk. Add eggs and flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Beat until smooth, cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise again, about ½ hour. Bake in moderate oven at 375°F. about 30 minutes. Makes 16.



FREE!

FLEISCHMANN'S FAMOUS RECIPE BOOK NEWLY REVISED FOR WARTIME!

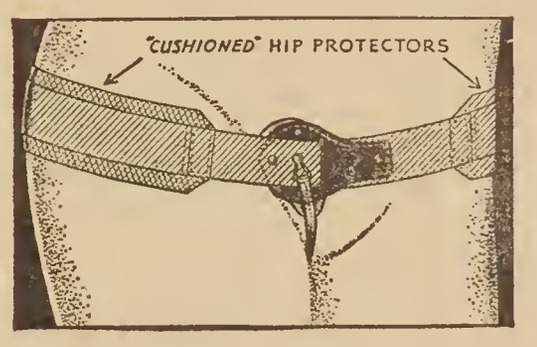
Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name_____
Address_____
_____
_____ Zone No.____

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-L, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

FOR INDIGESTION (due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

One Best Home Way To BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS *at once!*

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. *Well worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I HAVE pointed out in the past that emotion rather than logic always creeps into and dominates religious and political arguments, and some others. I am therefore in my own thinking trying to keep such emotions as hate, fear, and jealousy to a minimum in determining my political position.

For Dewey

I have been an independent in politics all my life. I voted for Mr. Roosevelt when he ran for his first *two* terms. I voted for Willkie without much enthusiasm in 1940. ***I am at the present time an enthusiastic supporter of Governor Dewey for President of the United States.***

New Vigor Demanded

I saw President Roosevelt frequently when he was Governor. I have been in his office occasionally since he has been President. I simply cannot convince myself that the President now has the basic strength and vigor to deal adequately with the problems which will come to the President of the United States in the next four years.

When I am realistic, I cannot help but think that ***if the Democratic administration is returned to power, Harry Truman may some time be President of the United States.***

Indispensable Man

I am too fond of President Roosevelt and too respectful of him to believe that he thinks he is an indispensable man. I am sure that his fine sense of humor saves him from such a fallacy. His continuance in office, however, is necessary to the power of a raft of individuals who have fastened themselves like barnacles to his personality. Many of these men, and women too—there are thousands of them—have neither the patriotic integrity nor the ability to handle the affairs of this country in the years which are ahead.

It is time for the American people to drydock the good ship Roosevelt and to scrape the twelve years' accumulation of barnacles off her hull. They have slowed her to a crawl at a time when every consideration demands full steam ahead.

Administrative Ability

I have personally known and done chores for all of New York State's governors from Al Smith down to Tom Dewey. These Governors have been fine men. They all, in one way and another, have contributed to the greatness of our country and to your welfare and mine. There have been only two of them, however, whom I regard as able administrators. Al Smith and Tom Dewey both qualify. Of the two I give Dewey the edge. He not only has the vigor to keep coming back at problems with renewed strength day after day, but he has the vitally important ability so to pick and organize people around him that the business of the state gets done promptly, honestly, and efficiently.

As I look ahead to our country's domestic problems and the immense role the federal government must play in solving these problems, I am convinced that Dewey is the man to hire for the job.

Roosevelt's Hired Men

Somewhere in the papers I have read of an organization called "Farmers for Roosevelt." It seems to be built around men who are on the federal payroll. The outfit apparently has a lot of money to spend. For example, I hear that it plans to use thousands of dollars worth of radio time and to put out tons of circular material. I wonder where the funds of this organization are coming from. My judgment is that at least part of them "clear through Sidney." In any event, my reason tells me that a man on a federal payroll, or temporarily off it, is a hired man. Hired men should be loyal to their boss and even to their boss's foreman, but they should operate as what they are.

"Roosevelt's hired men," to my mind, simply demonstrate how a bureaucracy supported by your tax money and mine operates to take over a country from a free electorate.

Conduct of War

Practically every night our local evening paper records the death of a boy in this vicinity. In the short distance between Ithaca and Newfield I can count up a dozen boys, including our son from Sunnygables, who are in front line battle as I write this. The question which dominates all others in this vicinity is the fate of these boys.

The country's war effort is not a product of any administration but of the people of the country as a whole. Nothing will so jeopardize our war effort as the kind of political activity which sets class against class for the purpose of political manipulation. Like the late Al Smith, I regard the New Deal tactics of setting citizen against citizen as sufficient reason for breaking with it.

Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of a great country like America cannot be a personal prerogative. It must be the expression of the will of the people.

I myself have never operated in a long series of negotiations or seen anyone else operate without making some commitments and getting into some situations which accumulatively circumscribed freedom of dealing. I haven't the slightest doubt but what Mr. Roosevelt is in just such a position right today with Churchill and Stalin.

I cannot help but feel that it will be a fine thing for the country, as well as a very revealing event for both Messrs. Stalin and Churchill, to have to meet new representatives of the American people who by the very fact that they have been recently elected can speak with a freshness and vigor which I am sure the Roosevelt administration cannot possibly muster at this time.

* * *

LOOSE STABLING DAIRY COWS

At Sunnygables we are experimenting with the loose stabling of a small dairy (maximum 40 cows). This experiment has now been under way for two weeks. Here are some of my observations to date for what they are worth:

COWS LEARN QUICKLY

We transferred our cows from an orthodox stable to a loose pen one afternoon. That night we began milking six of them at a time. By the fourth milking, all but two of the cows had learned the routine. Two animals still bother us a bit after two weeks because they are slow to take their places in the milking stable and cause confusion among the four cows which come in with them.

TIMID COWS DRY UP

In the herd were two first-calf heifers, a Holstein and a Guernsey, well along in their lactation. These two heifers had exactly the same background. Each was the offspring of a family cow and each had been raised by herself. Both had done moderately well in stanchions, but when turned into the loose pen—although the other cows left them alone—they seemed absolutely terror stricken. They fell off in milk so rapidly that we decided to dry them up. They may be marked down as the first casualty in our experiment. We have now penned them with some dry cows in the hope that they will gradually acquire courage and adapt themselves to loose stabling by the time they next freshen.

BOSS COW DEFLATED

Not all of our cows are dehorned. We have purposely left horns on some of the smaller animals which are not themselves aggressive. In the experiment, however, only one real boss cow has shown up. This is or was a good-sized Guernsey which had been poorly dehorned and had two-inch stubs left which she had learned to use very effectively. I go down to the barn every night just before bedtime to observe what the cows in the loose pen are doing. I soon noticed that this cow had appropriated about a third of the pen to herself. She would be lying in solitary grandeur in the middle of this space. We sawed off her stubs of horns and since then she has been a very agreeable member of society.

HOLSTEINS LEAD OFF

Under our system, six cows at a time are taken out of the pen across a short passageway into the milking stable. We started off by milking six Guernseys first. Then we took six Holsteins. In a few days, however, the Holsteins were always up at the door of the pen ready to come into the stable, while the Guernseys were behind them. Now all we have to do is to open the door of the pen and the six Holsteins we milk first walk right out. Following them, we are now taking the cows in the order of their aggressiveness. In other words, the cows themselves in two weeks have practically determined the order in which we milk them.

COW IN HEAT

We have two box stalls in one corner of our pen. These are a wise provision. When a cow is in heat, she is confined in one of these stalls. They will also be used whenever needed for separating out animals for a short time.

COWS KEEP CLEAN

We have been agreeably surprised both by how clean the cows are keeping and by the relatively small amount of bedding we have to use. I say relative amount simply because we are using less bedding than we expected to have to use. Our straw is all chopped and stored right over the pen and the chopped straw, I am sure, is superior to long straw as a bedding material.

FEEDING ROUTINE

We are following the plan of feeding with which we wanted to experiment. Of course we are not sure that we are doing the right thing. The cows are fed grain while they are being milked. Most of the cows will clean up their grain in the time it takes to milk the six cows with two units. There are three or four which won't do this and they have been shifted to the last group. After they have had their grain and been milked, the cows go out into a closed shed where they find their hay. On the average they stay in this shed about an hour and a half. The hay fed is all second and third cutting, and by the time they are returned to their pen they are "full as ticks and puffing." In their pen they have grass silage in bunks. On returning, they usually go to these bunks and eat a few mouthfuls and then lie down. From then on until the next milking they literally graze at will on the silage. On my nightly inspections most of the cows will be lying down, but there will always be four or five standing at the bunks leisurely lunching on grass silage.

VERY COMFORTABLE

Perhaps the most striking result of the experiment to date can be seen late at night after the cows have bedded down.

Some time I hope to get a flashlight picture for this page of what I see then. The first time I had the experience I thought that I had some sick cows. They were literally strewn around the pen in every possible shape. Some of the younger ones flat on their sides, others with their heads pulled around nearly to their tails. Some with very large udders had one hind leg stretched 'way back. Certainly, many of them were in positions which no cow in a stanchion can ever hope to get herself into.

NO CONCLUSIONS

As is always the case when a fellow tries something new, arguments have been started as to the soundness of the plan. Since I learned long ago that I never got anywhere merely following the other fellow, these arguments don't disturb me. On the other hand, I hope that none of the readers of this page will rush into the loose stabling of dairy cows except on their own responsibility.

At Sunnygables we are only experimenting with it. Meanwhile we have saved the investment that would have gone into a modern stable. Our six-cow milking room, which we put in ourselves, cost us $87.00 cash outlay.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"GOOD BUYER"

"I recently had an unsatisfactory experience with a poultry buyer. He asked how many chickens I had, and I told him about 35. He went out to look at them, said there were 21, and he would give me $25.00 for them, or $.22 a pound. When they were caught, we counted 34, but the buyer began to complain about the quality, and said he wished he had not offered as much. I suggested he weigh them, but he finally handed over $25.00 and drove away."

Obviously, this buyer is a slick operator, and made a very handsome profit on the deal. Unfortunately, there is no criminal charge that can be made against him because he offered a lump sum, and our subscriber accepted it. It pays to be on your guard when you are dealing with this class of buyers. Have in mind how many hens you have, insist that they be weighed and make a mental estimate of what the total weight should be. Even though the birds are weighed, there are methods of juggling scales and unless the birds are marked, which they usually are not, there is very little chance of getting any satisfaction after the buyer has once left your farm.

Insist, also, that the hens be kept separate until you are satisfied with the number and weight. If it appears that the deal is not on the square, step to the phone and notify a State Trooper.

—A. A.—

SONGS

"I sent three poems to a firm in Chicago, to try to sell as lyrics for a song. They returned the two, but kept one which they said might be set to music. They do this, returning it to the author for his approval, get a copyright in his name, and try to market the song for him. The fee for this is $33.00. The company gets no further remuneration until, if the song is sold, the author has received one thousand dollars in royalties from its sale. The company states plainly that they do not guarantee to sell the song. Is this the way one should go about marketing words for a song?"

It is our opinion that companies of this sort make their money from the fees they get, that they do not spend much time trying to market the song, and that there is very little chance they will market it. We have made some investigation and have not found any case where a song was sold by this method.

—A. A.—

AUCTIONEERS

Where can I get a license as an auctioneer in New York State?

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets requires a license for anyone who auctions food. You can act as auctioneer for personal property by securing a license from local town, village or city authorities where that is required by local ordinance. In a city where there are no local ordinances requiring a bond to auction personal property, you must file a bond with the State. The amount is $5,000 for a city of 50,000 or over, and $1,000 for a city of less than 50,000. The bond has to be approved by the city authorities, and must be accompanied by a $2.00 fee payable to the Department of State.

To auction real estate in the State of New York, an auctioneer must be licensed as a real estate broker or as a real estate salesman by the Division of Licenses of the New York State Department in Albany, and if any local ordinance requires a license, that must also be secured.

—A. A.—

One of our subscribers is anxious to learn the address of Lawrence B. Fisher, formerly of Petersham, Massachusetts. If any subscriber knows the present address of Mr. Fisher, it would be very much appreciated if you would give this information to the Service Bureau.

—A. A.—

"I have taken the *American Agriculturist* for a number of years, and shall continue to take it and shall recommend it highly to my friends as an honest, dependable concern."—*Mrs. C. S.*

—A. A.—

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Ben Weaver, Wilson (Claim settled)	$35.00
Mr. Duane Eldred, Hartwick (Payment for eggs)	6.81
Mrs. Albert Commod, Clayton (Payment for eggs)	9.15
Mr. Rudolph E. Meyers, Sanborn (Refund for order not received)	74.25
Mr. Irwin Chalker, Clyde (Payment for eggs)	9.00
Mr. Richard Lasher, Germantown (Payment for tomatoes)	30.85
Mrs. Pauline Allen, Forestville (Refund on order)	2.80
Mrs. Emmett Terpening, Otego (Refund on mail order)	1.32
Mr. Willett Parliman, Jr. (Refund on chicks)	27.00
Mr. R. J. Brahaney, Arcade (Refund on magazine not received)	4.50
MAINE	
Mrs. Sadie L. Oliver, Pittsfield (Claim settled)	8.98
Mr. Chester Davidson, North Edgecomb (Refund on order not received)	15.15
Mr. A. B. Robertson, North Jay (Payment for eggs)	81.00
VERMONT	
Mr. Leo Harrington, Arlington (Settlement on mail order)	37.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Fred Moses, Tilton (Refund on order not received)	13.00

FED UP WITH FARM PRICE CONTROL SCHEMES

(*Continued from Page* 5)

factory workers and other consumers get good wages Good wages mean they are able to buy more farm products. But grossly unfair government policies have resulted in one class of our people receiving an income disastrously below that of other classes. We have all heard glowing accounts of how rich farmers have become during the war. There *are* examples of farmers who have made money growing some special product and, of course, most farmers are better off than they were during the great depression, but there are several points to be kept in mind in considering these better farm prices:

1. Due to government policies, as I have pointed out, most northeastern farmers receive far less for their products than do the farmers of the West and South. This is true even though from a nutrition standpoint our northeastern products are far more important.

2. The income of *all* farmers throughout the nation, owing mostly to government discrimination, is far below that received by either industry or labor.

3. Wartime prices received by farmers are entirely artificial and are not due to government policies but rather to the huge demand resulting from the war. Whatever better prices farmers have had are in spite of the government, not because of it.

4. In considering the present better farm income, don't forget that farm wages and other farm costs are the highest in the history of American agriculture.

It would seem, therefore, that it is about time for a change in Washington policies which will give farmers in general and Northeastern farmers in particular an equal opportunity with labor and industry. The kind of government relief that farmers most need is relief from strangling controls and regulations — a good letting alone for a change.

Coryville R F D 3
St. Johnsbury
Vermont

Dear Sir I want to thank you for your kind note & please find enclosed the latest card sent to my Soldier Son. He paid the premium last year because he was still in this country & I know he will be very glad to receive the same when he returns which please God I hope he will do. We always feel so secure somehow with such a policy & company behind us.

Very respectfully
Yours, Mrs Harry Rolfe

A NORTH AMERICAN Insurance Company policyholder serving in the armed forces within the United States may continue to renew his policy. Benefits will be paid under the terms of the policy, the same as though the policyholder was a civilian.

When the policyholder leaves the United States, the protection is automatically cancelled. Policies that lapse while the policyholder is out of the country will be considered for renewal when the policyholder returns.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT,

16 CANNON STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Burpee's Giant LARKSPUR

Plant Seeds This Fall for biggest, best Larkspurs next spring. To try, we'll send a 15c-Pkt. Burpee's Giant Double Larkspur seeds free, with directions. All colors mixed; large double florets, 3 to 4-ft. spikes. Easy to grow, needs no special care. *Send stamp for postage.* Burpee's Seed Catalog free.

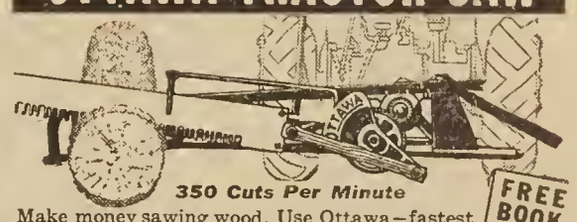
SEEDS FREE — ALL COLORS

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
831 Burpee Building,
Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

BUY WAR BONDS

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW



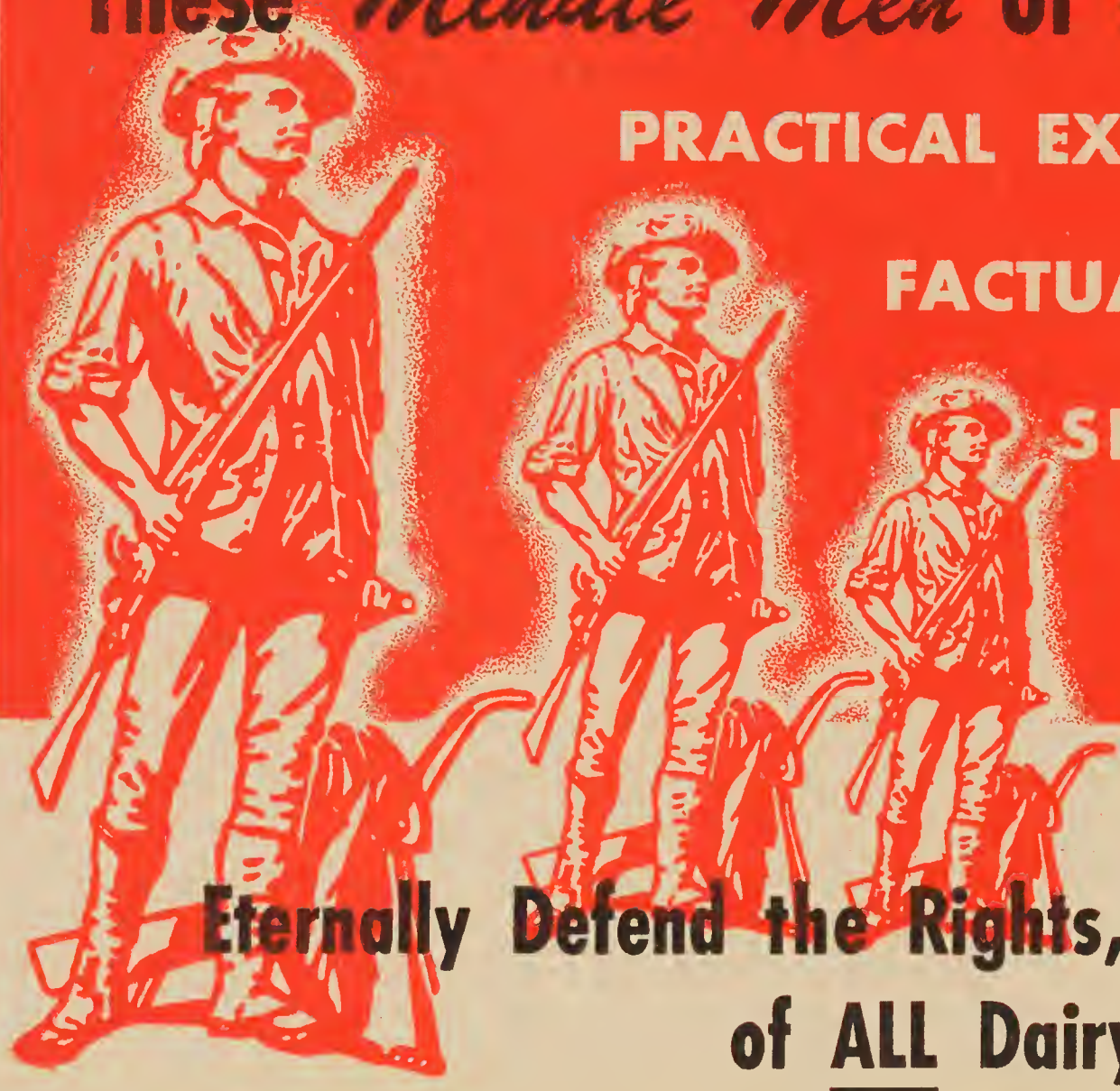
350 Cuts Per Minute

Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO. D2231 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

These *Minute Men* of the Dairymen's League



PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE . . .

FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE . . .

SKILLED MANPOWER . . .

Eternally Defend the Rights, Liberties and Livelihood of ALL Dairy Farmers

The recent milk hearings to amend the New York City milk marketing order . . . the recent agitation by the National Tax Equity Association to make farm cooperatives pay income tax . . . and the attacks on cooperative payments such as those in the Boston market . . . all pose a threat to the rights, liberties and livelihood of every dairy farmer in this milkshed.

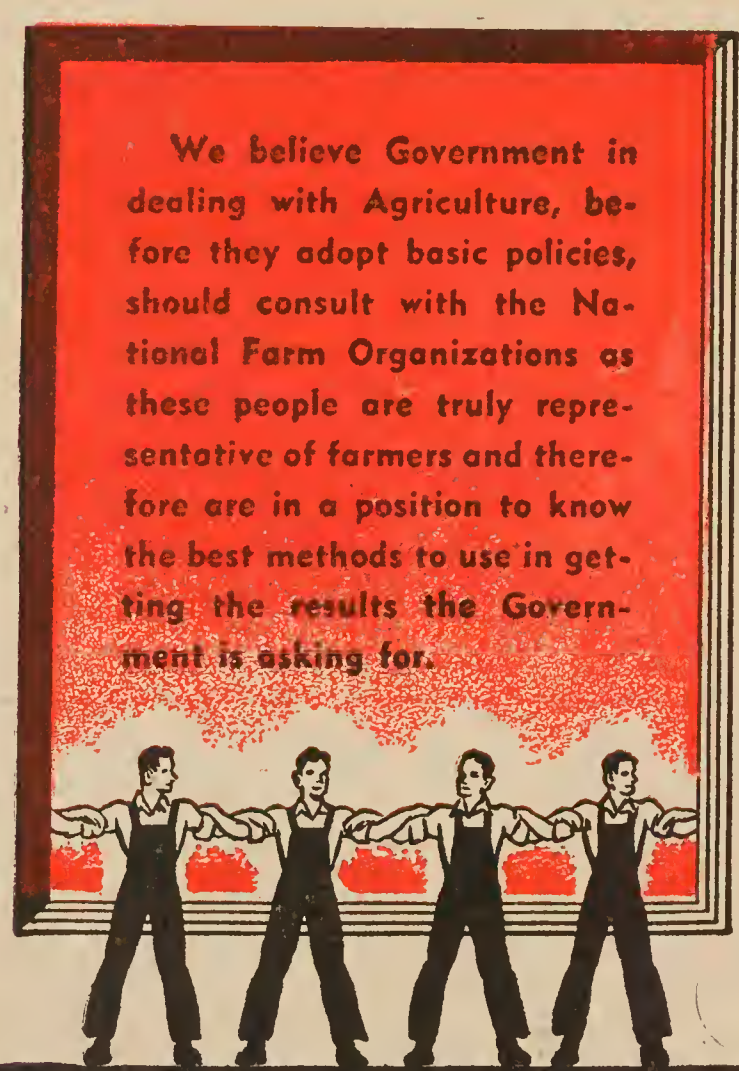
Unfortunately, only a few dairy farmers know this.

But that is not strange. All of these movements are so skillfully camouflaged behind a screen of words, legalities, technicalities and indirection that even trained politicians and law-makers are fooled.

But the Dairymen's League Is Not Fooled

The Dairymen's League has had more than a quarter of a century of experience in spotting and stopping just such sly attacks as these.

The Dairymen's League has amassed the detailed knowledge necessary to riddle phony pretensions and misleading claims. It overwhelms them with hard sense, with proved facts, with actual figures . . . all based on a practical working knowledge of how milk is produced, handled, transported and distributed over state lines and in large metropolitan areas.



More—the Dairymen's League has developed and trained its own technicians and experts. League men are perfectly at home in the mumbo-jumbo of legalistic whereas and wherebys. They can talk and understand the mathematical jargon of government statisticians and bureaucrats. They know the highly specialized language of city social workers, welfare groups and other non-producer organizations.

League men listen to these specialists and understand what they say. They cross-question the experts, each in his own technical language. And then in a few simple phrases, they present the dairy farmers' side clearly, convincingly, powerfully.

Only the power and resources of organized farmers could build up this experience, this factual knowledge, this skilled manpower. But under the guidance of the League, it is used for the good of all dairy farmers alike. Under the protection of the Dairymen's League, the rights, liberties and livelihood of all dairy farmers are preserved and defended. And under the leadership of the Dairymen's League dairy farmers will recover from this war with far less suffering, and far fewer losses than they knew back in 1919.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH NOVEMBER 4, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A "Peach" OF A JOB

By FRANK W. BENEWAY
President, Western N. Y. Peach Growers' Association.

Frank and James Beneway of Ontario, N. Y. — father and son as well as partners—inspect a 30 bushel load of peaches leaving the orchard. The trailer which they use has the advantage of being low enough to slide under the trees, so that it does not damage limbs or low-hanging fruit.

Mass displays of homegrown, tree-ripened peaches were used by large chain distributors to help market Western New York Peach Growers' Association 1944 crop. Harold J. ("Red") Evans (left), Georgetown, N. Y., chain store agricultural counsel, was on hand to inspect this display in an Olean, N. Y., store. With him are three of the company's employees.

ONE OF THE best crops of Elberta peaches in western New York state history was marketed in record time in September by 700 growers in Wayne, Monroe, Niagara and Orleans counties. These growers in the four counties which skirt the south shore of Lake Ontario produced more than a million bushels of juicy, tree-ripened fruit, about two-thirds of the state's entire peach harvest.

Six years ago, before the Western New York Peach Growers' Association was organized as a cooperative effort, these same growers struggled to solve production and marketing problems individually. This year the crop was literally "graded on the trees" and the growers conducted one of the most successful marketing operations in history in cooperation with large food chain distributors.

Streamlined Marketing

Most of the problems which confronted growers in producing and marketing their crops in years gone by have been solved by this cooperative effort. Before they started working together, production might have been as large as it was this year but the peaches were of various sizes and many of questionable quality were sent to market. In the old days many of the fruit baskets were "faced". This consisted of putting the larger, better fruit on top of the basket and the smaller, less appealing peaches in the bottom. "Facing" was not necessary to market the 1944 crop. Growers had taken that problem to their state college for solution. There they learned that each tree in their orchards was capable of producing only a certain volume of fruit. They were told that if they wanted larger, more uniform peaches it would be necessary to "thin".

This "thinning" consisted of removing enough of the peaches while they were still small to permit each tree to use its strength and productive effort in producing larger, juicier, better all-around peaches. By this process, growers found they could produce a crop that was virtually graded on the trees. Most of the peaches produced this year were of the graded type and few had to be culled.

The next problem was that of finding a dependable market that could handle a huge volume within a few short (*Please turn to Page* 10)

(Below): This Bradford, Pa., housewife was able to buy delicious, tree-ripened peaches only a few hours after they were picked in New York State orchards over 100 miles away, thanks to streamlined marketing methods employed by Western New York Peach Growers' Association in cooperation with large food chain distributors.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

The G.L.F. Flour Program Is a Typical Example of Cooperative Marketing "From One Patron to Another"

WHEAT grown by a G.L.F. patron may wind up as a piece of cake on that patron's plate, or as an apple pie on a neighbor's pantry shelf. Across-the-board marketing, from one patron to another, takes the wheat of western New York growers into a G.L.F. flour mill, then back again through G.L.F. Service Agencies into the hands of other farm families.

The same way with buckwheat. When you eat a stack of buckwheat cakes made from Patrons' Pancake Flour, you not only get a good breakfast that will stick to your ribs, but you help build a marketing system for the crops grown by Northeastern farmers.

G.L.F. Service Agencies this month are putting special emphasis on G.L.F. flours. In doing so they are serving the patrons who grow wheat and buckwheat, and at the same time serving the farm families who use these good flours. A two-way cooperative service—from one patron to another.

Old York Pastry Flour—Milled from soft winter wheats grown by G.L.F. patrons. Because of its quality and low cost, especially recommended for housewives who use lots of pastry flour for cookies, cakes, pies, muffins, dumplings, gravies, etc.

Quality Pastry Flour—A pastry flour unequalled by any regardless of price. Soft winter wheats are carefully selected, balanced, and milled—then reinforced with a strain of stronger flour. This balancing of gluten and other wheat flour characteristics produces the best pastry flour that can be made.

Quality Patent Enriched Flour—Milled from a blend of hard winter and hard spring wheats, the gluten quality of this flour is its outstanding feature. Its ash content is low. Such a flour can be depended upon to make a creamy white loaf, and provide that "spring" in the oven necessary for the light, even grain and texture of a perfect loaf of bread.

Patrons' Pancake Flour—A ready-to-use pancake flour with a full, rich buckwheat flavor. This flour quickly makes tender, tasty pancakes without equal.

Cake Flour—A soft white flour especially blended to produce a light, fluffy cake. Just right for such delicacies as angel food cakes and true sponge cakes.

NEWS NOTES

PATRONAGE REFUND ON BEANS

A 20 cents per bag patronage refund to all farmers who sold beans through G.L.F. marketing facilities between July 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944 has been authorized by the G.L.F. Board of Directors. This refund, totalling over $36,000, does not apply to pea or red kidney beans which were delivered during July and August of 1943, as a refund has already been paid on these varieties for those two months.

During the past year the Bean Marketing Division of G.L.F. has handled approximately 181,000 bags of beans, representing a dollar volume of $1,250,000. A new procedure inaugurated this year was to put out seed at cost to all farmers who agreed to bring their crop in to G.L.F. plants in the fall.

☆ ☆ ☆

FITTING DRY COWS

A cow that's in good condition at calving time will produce more milk after freshening and hold up with heavy production much longer than a cow that has not had a chance to build up her condition. Getting cows in condition for calving means giving them good feed and good care when they're dry.

A cow that is up in weight should have about 5 to 6 pounds a day of G.L.F. Fitting Ration—or your own home-grown grains—to keep her in trim and to build up reserves. A cow that's in *poor* trim when she dries off should have from 8 to 10 pounds of G.L.F. Fitting Ration a day, along with all the good hay she wants.

In either case, feed the Fitting Ration through the cow's dry period and for three or four weeks after she freshens, gradually changing to a production ration.

☆ ☆ ☆

POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION

When the temperature drops to zero, or below, it's not easy to fix or adjust poultry house windows, curtains and ventilators. So now is a good time to check over the ventilation system and make any necessary repairs or changes.

Good ventilation of the poultry house really means two things:

First, it must keep the hens comfortable,

Second, it must remove moisture and keep the air circulating.

From the standpoint of comfort the best and healthiest hens are kept in a moderately cool poultry house which is not drafty. The laying house shouldn't be so cold that the birds stand around in a huddle, instead of being active and eating. Yet, the house shouldn't be closed up so tightly and kept so warm that the birds can't harden off for drops in temperature.

If there is an opening in the highest point of the poultry house so moisture and stale air can escape and so the pen can be kept moderately cool but not drafty, then the ventilation system of the poultry house is about right.

Treat All Users Alike

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES 5.

All people who use a farm cooperative, whether they are members or not, must be treated alike. Any farmer who buys or sells $100 worth of goods through G.L.F. in a year becomes a patron-member, entitled to a vote in local G.L.F. meetings. But even if he buys only $10 worth, he is entitled to the same treatment at his Service Agency as his neighbor who buys $1,000 worth. Members and non-members buy at the same price, receive the same patronage refund in proportion to their purchases.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*— OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA N. Y.

Reviewing 1944 Crops —Planning for 1945

HAMPERED by a serious shortage of experienced help as well as by the lack of needed equipment and supplies, but blessed by good weather when we consider the country as a whole and fortified with a determination to do the job in spite of difficulties, American farmers came through with another bumper crop. Northeastern farmers in areas where lack of rain was serious or where wind blew off thousands of bushels of fruits may question this statement about weather and crops, but the figures, of course, are for the entire country.

It is expected that the CORN crop will be the largest ever produced, and that total production of all grains will be about equal to the record production of two years ago. The total production of MEAT and LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS will be larger than in any year except 1943, and about 12% higher than in any year prior to the year 1940. More animals are being killed and farm inventories are being reduced.

More Livestock Feed

Looking ahead to the feeding season, dairymen and livestock growers can be assured of a better supply of grain. The improvement comes from an approximate 15% reduction of livestock numbers, including poultry, plus grain supplies slightly higher than in the years 1937 to 1942. On the other hand, HAY supplies in many areas of the Northeast, particularly in southern New England, southwestern New York and New Jersey, are short. Dairymen must buy hay or feed more grain.

This fall U. S. poultrymen have about 18% fewer PULLETS on hand than they did last year at this time, and it is expected that on January 1, the number of LAYING HENS will be about 7% less than on January 1, 1944.

This past season, farmers planted about 5% more acres of commercial TRUCK CROPS for the fresh market than they did in 1943, and the yields of these crops are above average. As a result, total production of these truck crops is estimated as 17% above last year.

The FRUIT crop, excluding CITRUS fruits, is about 20% above last year, and about 8% larger than the average of the years 1933 to 1942. The production of citrus fruits was estimated to be about 7% above last year, but since then a hurricane has severely damaged the Florida crop.

Average Apple Crop

The latest estimate of the U. S. commercial APPLE crop is 121,687,000 bushels, 37% more than last year, but about 1% less than the average of 1934-1942.

As of October 1, storage space for apples in New York State was practically non-existent, but some government-owned produce has been moving out of storage, which should make more space available for apples.

Up to October 7 the total purchase of hurricane drop apples in the Northeast came to nearly 225,000 bushels. On October 10 the purchase of an additional 105 carloads was authorized, and this would make total purchases of 605 cars or about 415,000 bushels. Most of the apples bought were distributed to schools and hospitals in the state where purchased.

Potato Estimate Increased

The October crop report added 3,000,000 bushels to the September POTATO estimate. There was some increase in New York State which was about balanced by a decrease in Maine, but, as a group, eastern states accounted for about a one million bushel increase. That makes the U. S. October 1 estimate 380,626,000 bushels.

Details of the 1944 potato loan program have been announced. Loans can be secured, if application is made before December 16, 1944, by producers, associations, or certified dealers on potatoes stored on farms or in warehouses.

The October crop report made a further reduction of 570,000 bags in the DRY BEAN crop, putting the estimate at 17,114,000 one hundred pound bags. The estimate is for a crop 19% below last year and 5% below the 1939-1943 average. In New York and Michigan

(*Continued on Page* 10)

TO FOSTER COOPERATIVES

DR. WILLIAM I. MYERS, newly elected chairman of the American Institute of Cooperation, and C. N. Silcox, secretary-treasurer of the Institute, discuss plans for the reinvigorated Institute's 5-year educational program of farmer cooperatives. Both are from Ithaca, where Dr. Myers is Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell and Mr. Silcox is secretary of the more than 250 units that make up the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

The Institute was originally set up more than 20 years ago as an educational institution under the incorporation laws of Congress in the District of Columbia "to teach the science of cooperation, with particular reference to the economical, sociological and legal phases thereof." Under the new program there will be 45 trustees representing all sections of the country.

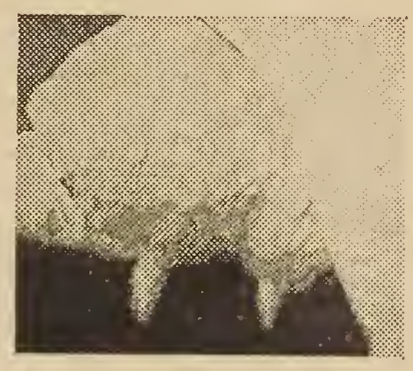
In addition to Dr. Myers and Mr. Silcox other trustees from the Northeast are N. L. Allen, American National Cooperative Exchange, New York City; L. A. Chapin, Treasurer, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, North Bangor, N. Y.; Roy D. Hunter, Chairman Executive Committee, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, West Claremont, New Hampshire; Walter W. Maule, Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pa.; Herbert Voorhees, President, New Jersey Farm Bureau, Skillman, N. J.; W. P. Davis, General Manager, New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass.

CALVES AND HEIFERS

Young calves have to build strong bodies in a short time. They need your help with Calf Meals high in calcium and phosphorus, fortified with Vitamin D to speed these minerals into bone and tissue and to prevent the possibility of rickets. Vitamin D also helps calves develop strong, straight top lines, wide level rumps, well sprung ribs—bodies that will stand the strain of future milk production.

DRY COWS

During gestation the cow has a double job to do—replenish and maintain the minerals in her own body and build a sound skeleton for her calf. Be sure she gets plenty of calcium and phosphorus and adequate Vitamin D to put these minerals to work. During the six to eight weeks' rest period before calving make sure a sufficient mineral and Vitamin D intake is continued so that calcium and phosphorus may be available for the milking period ahead.



MILKERS

Milk is high in minerals too! Every day calcium and phosphorus are being heavily secreted—going right into your milk pail. The heavier the milk production of your cows—the heavier the demand for these minerals. That's why careful feeders try to prevent waste of the cow's calcium and phosphorus intake by feeding Vitamin D to assist with ready assimilation of these minerals.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast—high in Vitamin D—is included in many quality calf meals, fitting rations, milking rations, dairy concentrates and mineral mixtures—to supply Vitamin D every step of the way.

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you cannot secure rations containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, send $3.50 for a 5-lb. bag (postpaid) or see your dealer. Contains enough for 10 cows for a year. Directions for all four-footed animals inside package. Address Desk AA-11.

FREE BOOKLET. Just off the press. Tells you about the value of Vitamin D for four-footed animals. Send for your copy. Address Desk AA-11.

Fleischmann's
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

SAFEGUARD DEMOCRACY

MR. WARREN HAWLEY, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, together with Grange and all other farm leaders of the Northeast, is urging farm people to be sure to vote. Says Mr. Hawley:

"Farmers and citizens of small towns can have a powerful voice in governmental affairs through their representatives if they will get out and vote for the man of their choice."

Mr. Hawley calls attention to the fact that 77 per cent of the Senators and 62 per cent of the Congressmen come from districts which have no cities of more than 10,000 population and hence are predominantly rural. He said, however, that if rural America stayed at home at election time and the big city voters turned out full strength, rural people would have an even harder time from then on making their wishes heard. Farm women can have the balance of power. Will you use it?

We of *American Agriculturist* feel so strongly about the need of voting this year that I wrote a personal appeal to every one of our New York farm families to vote. This appeal, which most of you have received, reads as follows:

Right now your boys and mine are fighting and dying all over the world to keep America free.

THE BALLOT — OUR RIGHT TO VOTE — IS OUR CHIEF SAFEGUARD OF FREEDOM HERE AT HOME.

Many politicians and labor leaders in the large cities claim that rural people do not vote. Counting on this, they work hard to get out the city vote.

Never were the issues and principles at stake more important than they are in this election. . . . So I am making this personal appeal. . . .

Let's show the city leaders — above all, let's show our boys — that we do appreciate the sacred privilege of voting, by going to the polls on November 7 to the last voter in every family and casting our ballot for America.

THE CASE AGAINST BIG GOVERNMENT

CHARLES EDISON, son of the inventor Thomas A. Edison, formerly Secretary of the Navy under the present Administration and more recently Governor of New Jersey, a short time ago said this about over-centralization of government:

"If democratic government is to survive in America it seems to me that two things must be done: First, greater reliance must be placed upon the states. Every function that can be performed by the states should be left to them or returned to them. If we insist upon the continual concentration of power in Washington, we shall have state governments atrophied from want of the exercise of authority, while we have a central government paralyzed from an excess of it.

" . . . . The solution of the problem is not beyond our powers. Indeed, it is not beyond our business experience. But as we love our country and value our democracy, the problem must be solved quickly."

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

AN ARMY MAN recently wrote: "Our army degree is A.M., or Airplane Mechanic. Quite commonly we are known as F.M.'s, or Forgotten Men. Really we glory in it as we know that without us the plane does not fly."

A city lad once wrote in answer to a question regarding the source of milk: "Milk bottles." His answer, though humorous, is likewise tragic because it is indicative that in the minds of many people, farmers are Forgotten Men. How true it is! People go into a restaurant and order tomato juice, steak, onions, peas, potatoes, rolls, butter, coffee, and ice cream, and enjoy the dinner without ever considering that if it were not for the farmers, there would not be dinners.

The farmers, in peace or in war, have a right to glory in their work of producing food. Without them the world could not go on. Theirs is a basically important calling, and coupled with it is a basically important right — the right to expect a profit large enough to cover production costs with enough left over to maintain themselves and their families on a decent, comfortable, healthy American standard of living.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." Yes, and no laborer more worthy than the farmer. For who works longer hours under more difficult conditions for more uncertain returns than the farmer? Everyone depends upon him. Therefore, everyone should be concerned with his welfare and see to it that he obtains economic and social justice!—*The Country Parson.*

WANT THE WAR OVER QUICKLY?

THE BEST WAY to prolong this war is to think and act as if it were going to end next week. The best way to get your boys and mine home is never to let up for a moment in our war effort until the last shot is fired. It would seem that the increasing number of casualties reported in every daily newspaper would convince even the most careless person of these truths.

Now we are about to enter another bond buying campaign. Bonds are a good investment from a financial standpoint. They are a necessary investment in the lives of our boys. Want the war over quickly? Buy more war bonds. It's one way to help.

ARE YOU IN?

MR. J. J. LACEY of the American Farm Bureau Federation writes that there are 130,000 more Farm Bureau members in America today than a year ago, and prospects indicate that by the end of the fiscal year on November 30 there will be 850,000 members. Northeastern Farm Bureau leaders also tell me that the enthusiasm for Farm Bureau work is the highest ever, and that memberships in nearly every county are growing by leaps and bounds.

Similar reports come from the Grange and from many farm cooperatives.

That is just as it should be. The farmer's only hope of surviving the gigantic problems of agriculture which will follow this war lies in organization.

"LAND OF CHURCHES"

WHAT IS MORE inspiring than to come around the bend of a road or over the top of a knoll in this Northeast country of ours and see a beautiful white church with its steeple pointing to the heavens! The Northeast has been called "The Land of Dairy Barns and Church Steeples." Unfortunately, however, churches, like other buildings, are badly in need of repairs. So it is good to know that thousands of American churches have been accumulating war bonds and other funds with which to build new churches and repair old ones as soon as the war is over. It is reported that plans for these church improvements will call for an investment running into hundreds of millions of dollars in the first few years after the war.

How about your church?

MORE ABOUT FEED BAGS

MR. RAYMOND A. HOWARD of Canandaigua, New York, writes:

"Having read your editorial on untying feed bags I must say that I agree wholeheartedly with your suggestion that manufacturers put out 50 lb. feed bags in place of the present 100 lb. ones."

Mr. Howard adds that he can untie the sewn bags better than those tied with a miller's knot and says he does it this way:

"Face the single stitch side of the bag. Hold the loose end at *right* side of bag in left hand. Insert knife or blunt surface under first loop and cut or break string. Pull broken end of string with right hand and it will unravel without your thinking of things to call the manufacturers."

Well, that's the way I thought I did it, but with me it works only about half of the time. Maybe I am just plain clumsy or too impatient.

SHOALS AHEAD!

FARM REAL ESTATE is fast approaching a boom stage. In the country as a whole, values are now 42% above those during the first five-year period preceding the war. The number of farm sales during the year ending March 1944 was the highest on record.

It is time for farmers to stop, look and listen. One of the chief causes of the great farm depression of the 30's was too high land values. With lower prices for farm products sure to follow this war, the worst in history, the farmer cannot hope to succeed on land for which he paid an inflated price.

CASH FOR LETTERS

THE BEST KIND of farm information comes from the practical experience of farmers themselves. To get more of this experience for publication in *American Agriculturist,* we are offering prizes for the best letters on the subject "What I Learned in 1944."

Pick out one thing from actual production experience that you did that you never will do again, or one practice which you are more convinced than ever is the thing to do. Letters should be not more than 250 words long.

For the best letter we will pay $10; $5 for the second best; and $1 for any others which we can find room to publish. Letters should be in this office not later than November 20, and should be addressed to *American Agriculturist,* Department FI, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU'LL WANT THIS BOOK

THERE are two kinds of books — those you read once and forget, and those that you like to reread and to have on your book shelves. TOUGH SOD, written by E. R. Eastman, belongs with those you enjoy reading over and over. I know, because I have just finished helping to prepare this thrilling farm life novel for the printer, and in the course of doing so have reread it several times. Each time I was struck with the fact that not only is it an exciting tale and a tender love story, but also it gives a true and heart-warming picture of farm folks, of their problems, their joys and their sorrows. It isn't strange that this should be so, because its author grew up on a farm and the story is woven around many of his own experiences.

I can't think of a more enjoyable Christmas gift for that son in the service or for anyone else on one's Christmas list than a copy of TOUGH SOD.—*M. H.*

(Note: TOUGH SOD will be ready in book form on or before November 1. As the edition is limited, orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. The book will be mailed postpaid to you, or to any friend to whom you wish it sent, on receipt of $2.50 sent to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.)

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

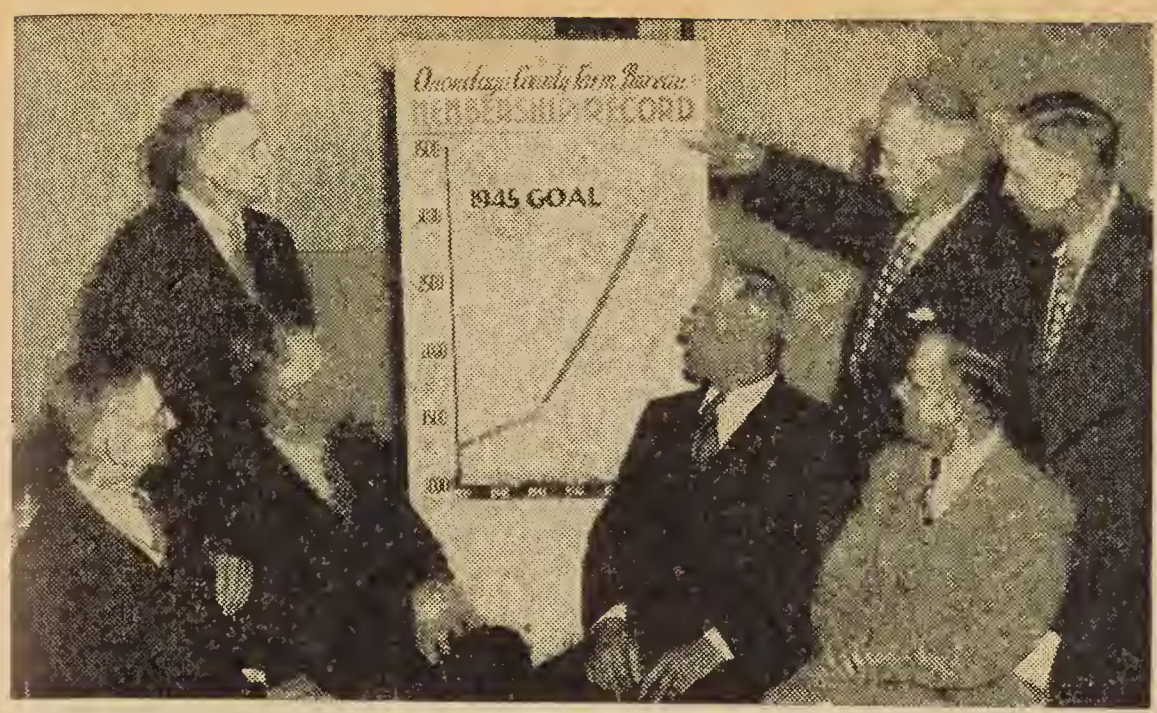
LOU SMITH and Bill Dillon, two of my Ithaca friends, were over on my farm recently hunting pheasants. Late in the afternoon I saw them standing down by my barn and went down to pass the time of day with them. But they were intent on their own problem.

A calf had some way or other managed to get his tail caught in a knothole. Said Bill:

"Lou, I wonder how the deuce that calf ever got through that hole."

"Easy enough," answered Lou. "What puzzles me is how he was able to get through that far and now can't get through the rest of the way!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 21. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.



The Executive Committee of the Onondaga County, New York, Farm Bureau makes plans for its annual membership drive. From left to right: *standing*, Earl Bratt, Walter Moore, Harold Loveless. *Seated*, Lewis Avery, Lloyd Moulton, Fenwick Edinger and Carl Salmonsen.

More Farm Bureau Members

POINTING to the 1945 membership goal of 3,030 on the chart, Walter Moore, chairman of the Onondaga County, N. Y., Farm Bureau, is telling his executive committeemen about the work cut out for them this fall. Onondaga, with a membership of nearly 3,000, leads all New York State county Farm Bureaus.

The Onondaga chairmen, who met at the call of Chairman Walter Moore, heard a recital of Farm Bureau accomplishments for New York farmers by Edward S. Foster, secretary of the State Federation.

They were interested in a three-point program outlined by Mr. Foster, which he termed the job ahead for farmers: (1) to try to bring an end to lop-sided government in Washington, which he described as government under the domination of one group; (2) to work toward equitable price levels for farm products; (3) re-location of returning service men, who think they want to engage in farming, in such a way that both they and the taxpayers will be protected.

The information available to date points to successful Farm Bureau membership campaigns in all Northeastern counties, with membership increases probable in most of them. This is easy to understand when we remember the outstanding job that the Farm Bureau has done, and when we consider the trying job ahead in post-war years. Farmers need strong organizations now and in the years to come. Join the Farm Bureau! Support the Farm Bureau! Use the Farm Bureau!

Saving Time and Labor in Woodcutting

IN THESE DAYS, one cannot afford to take the axe and bucksaw into the woods and buck up a stove cord of wood in one day. Here are a few tips on planning woods work.

Mark trees to be cut so you can plan to work from one edge back into the woods, thus opening up the stand. Poor trees make just as good wood as straight ones which have a more valuable future as sawlogs, and thus one does not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. This also saves time wasted in moving brush. Where possible, trees should be felled with their tops away from skidding trails and roads so logs can be hauled out butt foremost. In limbing, leave brush on the ground where it lies, for it will gather moisture and decay much faster than in piles, and means less fire danger. *If you want to raise rabbits, pile the brush!* Skid the stem out, tree length, where possible, for skidding usually takes more time than other woods operations.

For speedy skidding, rig up the hay hoist or a winch to the tractor, or rear wheel of the jalopy. By fastening a light rope to the end of the hay-rope or cable, it can be hauled back into the woods with little effort. This system, used by a Tioga County farmer, works well on a slope too steep for horse skidding. It also is suited for swamps and boggy ground too soft for tractors or horses.

A skidway to hold poles and logs saves time and effort in putting the wood where it can be placed on the buzz-saw table. With plenty of power a 36-inch saw will take a large share of the wood without splitting. Two or three bolsters set up to support the long poles and limbs will cut down the number of men needed in a buzz crew.

To save a man "taking away" at the saw, rig up an elevator from parts of an old threshing machine, and belt it to the saw mandrel or pulley. If the truck or wagon is backed under the end of the elevator, extra handling of the wood is avoided.

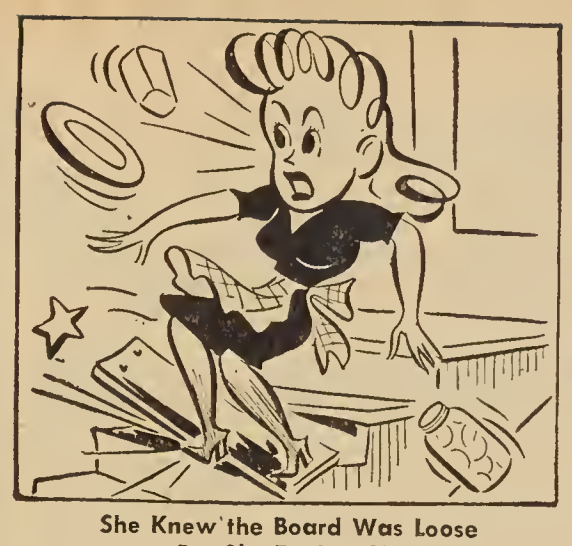
In bucking wood and cutting off large limbs the new Swedish pulpwood saw enables one man to saw as fast as two men. Its thin blade enables it to cut through logs lying on the ground without pinching. For splitting logs, bolts, and large chunks of fuelwood, the splitting maul or frow is much better than the average. It can be obtained in weights of 6 to 10 pounds, and quickly makes little ones out of big ones, even elm chunks.

To put wood in the cellar through a small window, a home made chute saves sweat, handling and the paint on the house. For more rapid seasoning, the wood should be piled with six inches or a foot of space between ranks. If not put in a shed or cellar, the piles should be covered with old boards or roofing paper.

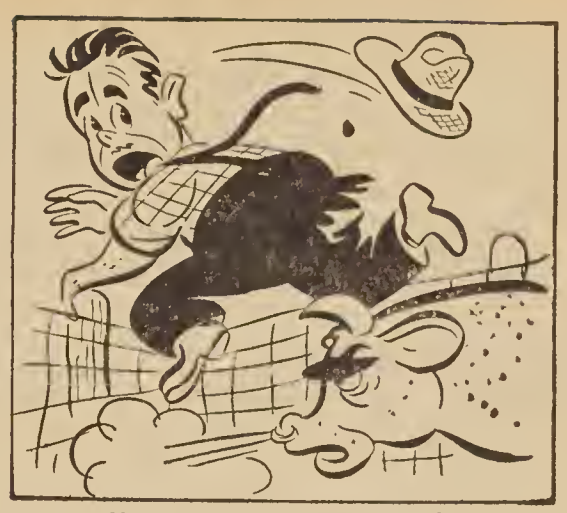
The oil shortage is here and supplies of coal are now more and more difficult to obtain. The woodlot can provide the necessary heat units, and with the present high prices and large demand for wood can return a tidy income. Pulpwood is badly needed for paper both in the war effort and at home. The suggestions for cutting firewood apply equally well in case you have pulpwood to sell.—*James D. Pond.*

—A. A.—

"TOUGH SOD" You enjoyed reading "Tough Sod" as it appeared in *American Agriculturist;* your friends will welcome a copy in book form as a Christmas present. Send your order to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Price is $2.50 per copy.



She Knew the Board Was Loose
. . . But She Took a Chance

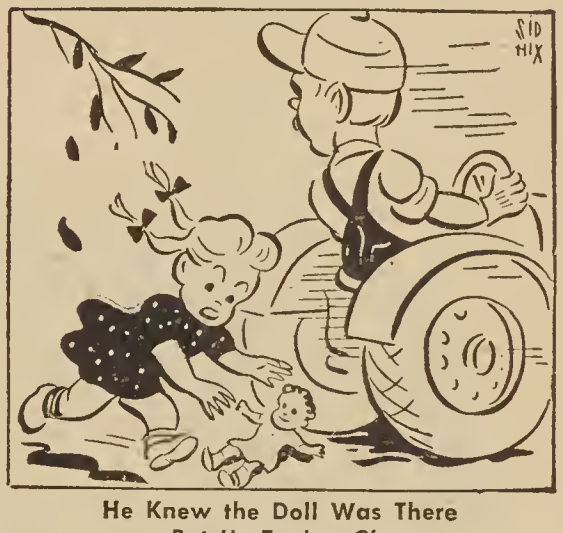


He Knew No Bull's Ever Safe
. . . But He Took a Chance

He Knew the Support Was Shaky
. . . But He Took a Chance

He Knew the Rung Was Cracked
. . . But He Took a Chance

He Knew the Chuck-Hole Was There
. . . But He Took a Chance



He Knew the Doll Was There
. . . But He Took a Chance

How to Stop Farm Accidents

FARM people have their full share of the accidents that disable, maim and kill just as do the casualties of war. There is nothing noble, nothing necessary about these farm, home and highway casualties. Nearly all of them can be prevented, simply by *doing things the safe way.*

You can't make all *things* safe . . . not as long as horses have hooves, disks and sickles have sharp edges, and pests have to be poisoned. You can make *people* safe, by training them to have safe *habits.* To develop safe habits they must *know* the safe ways, and be reminded to *remember* them.

You can stop accidents on your own farm if you stop your family and your help from taking chances. It cuts down dangers to keep buildings, machinery, and other equipment in good repair. It still remains to preach and practice the principles of safety.

Case machines are designed from the beginning with your safety in mind. They are provided with shields, guards, warning signs, etc., for your further protection. To help you with the human side of safety, Case invites you to make use of the placard offered below. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Get this Free Placard

It tells the main points of farm safety, with special reference to power and machines. Post it in your garage or machine shed to instruct your new help and remind the old hands. Send postal today for free copy.

CASE ★ ★

SEND YOUR WOOD TO WAR

Cut and Sell Pulpwood Now . . . See Your County Agent

RUBBER FOOTWEAR *Protects your* COMFORT AND HEALTH ON YOUR ESSENTIAL JOB

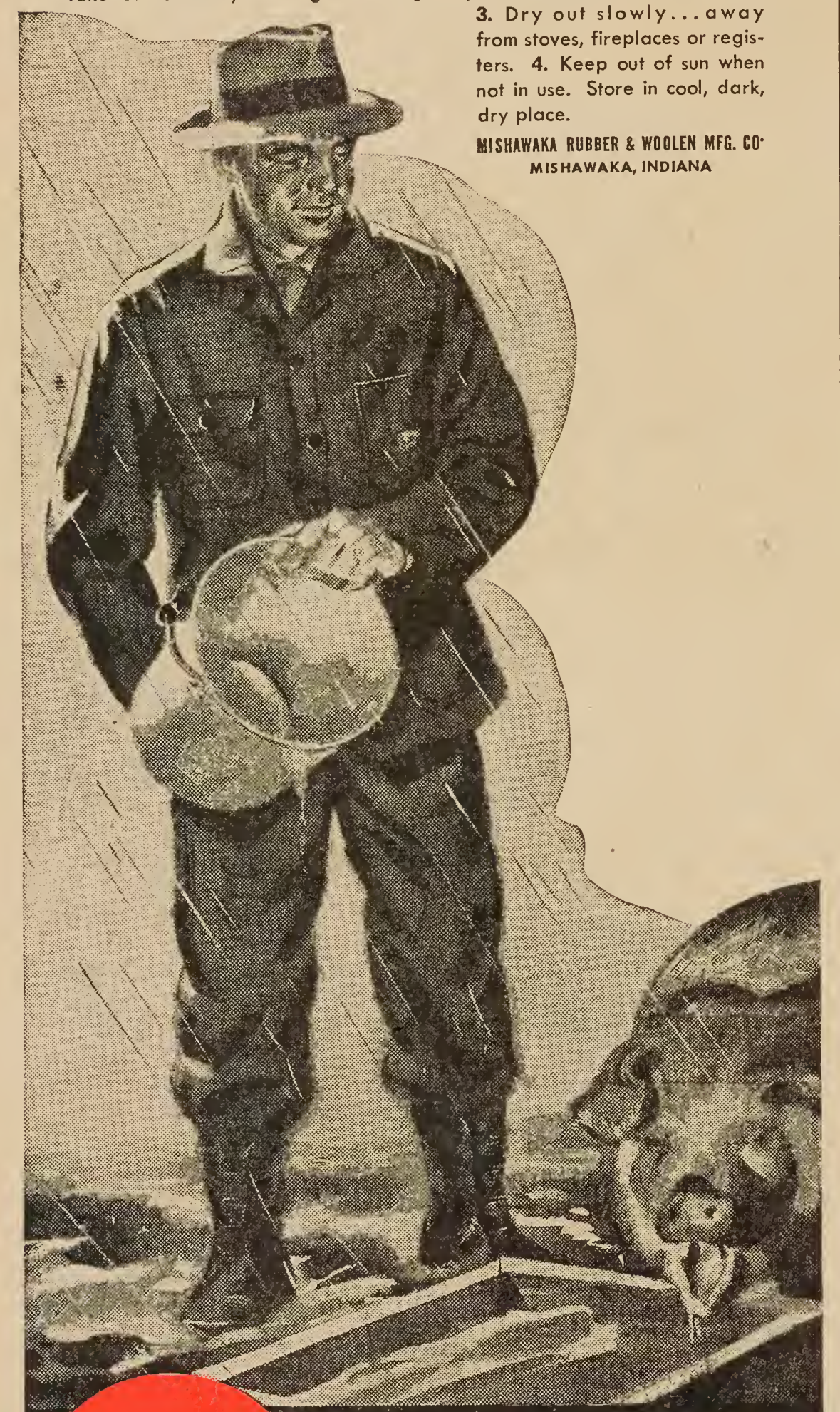
Warm, dry feet are necessary in cold, wet weather!

Cold, wet feet are a menace to health. By keeping your feet warm and dry, rubber footwear protects your comfort, your health, and your leather shoes. By taking proper care of your rubber overshoes, gaiters, boots, or arctics you can make them wear longer.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS

1. Keep them clean . . . wipe off any oil or grease promptly. **2.** Put on and take off carefully . . . rough handling may tear the uppers and linings. **3.** Dry out slowly . . . away from stoves, fireplaces or registers. **4.** Keep out of sun when not in use. Store in cool, dark, dry place.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
MISHAWAKA, INDIANA



TRADE MARK

BALL-BAND FOOTWEAR

RUBBER—LEATHER—FABRIC—KNITTED & FELT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

"My Experience with a Buck Rake"

ONE of the most effective ways of learning new practices is to profit from the experiences of others. That is why, from time to time, we announce a prize contest. For example, in the issue of August 5 we asked for letters giving experiences with buck rakes, and here are the winners:

DOUBLE-DUTY RIG

(First Prize)

"My buck rake experience was new, and different from anything I've seen or read about. I made my buck rake teeth out of green basswood, measuring 2 x 3 inches, tapered, with metal points, and having the teeth 6 inches apart. I tried it first on the rear of my "jeep", then thought of the idea of attaching the buck rake on the front of the tractor, and attaching a dump rake on the rear to gather scatterings. By so doing I picked up my hay out of the swath without raking it first, and the dump rake gathered the scatterings, clearing the field in one trip. In doing my haying alone on my 50 acre farm, I went over the field just two times, once to mow it and once to gather hay and scatterings.

"I think I should explain how I got hay and scatterings together. It was easy. I simply dumped the rake, reversed the tractor, backed away from the hay and over the dumping of scatterings. Then I went ahead again, picking them up, and in with the hay, therefore clearing the field in the same distance and almost the same time as it would normally take to rake it.

"I have a grapple hay fork in my barn that loads at one end of barn. By so doing, I set my fork, then attach a rope to my jeep and pull the hay up and into the barn as I back away from the load. Thus I get my hay in alone with one trip over the ground and no hard work.

"It was a perfect success after I got the right adjustments, and the fastest and best hay tool that I ever used. I could easily bring in ½ ton to a load of any kind of hay. I haven't any difficulties to write about,—it was a whale of a success."—*Perry B. Field, Williamstown, Mass.*

* * *

MORE HAY—LESS WORK

(Second Prize)

"In the last *American Agriculturist* I read about the buck rake contest. I think that any homemade machine that has saved the labor and hard work that our buck rake has saved is worth writing about.

"Our rake is mounted on a 1926 model Cadillac. It is a V-8 type engine with no end of power, it seems. The whole car is made equal almost to any ton truck on the market today. A sturdy auto is most certainly needed for this work. It has large tires, also, to carry the load without extra strain.

"Our rake is made according to the specifications printed at the College. We used white ash on most all parts. Hard wood is harder to fit into form for teeth and other parts, but it withstands the strain. However, teeth will break until one is familiar with operating the rake.

"The hoist is driven from a power take-off on the transmission which formerly operated a pump which inflated tires if anyone had a flat on the road. A sprocket on this take-off shaft drives the hoist by a chain. This eliminates slippage. We used a Plymouth transmission with the mounted drive shaft brake which holds our rake in the air to and from the lot. The transmission then drives the differential with a 3-inch hub on one axle to wind the rope that does the lifting.

"A rake must be well built to withstand the strain. We found our springs too weak to carry the load at first, so we installed a pair of helper springs which handle it nicely.

"After trying the grapple fork in the barn, we decided slings would be much better. We simply dump the rake load on the slings. With one man in the mow and my younger brother to hook the slings and draw the load up, (I drive the rake), we greatly increase the tons per day that we put in the mow with less effort by far. We have used it with great efficiency on hauls up to three-quarters of a mile.

"We call this season an effortless hay season. One thing is wrong with our outfit — all the neighbors want us to draw their hay with it." — *Douglas Riley, Sennett, N. Y.*

* * *

THREE HUNDRED TONS

(Third Prize)

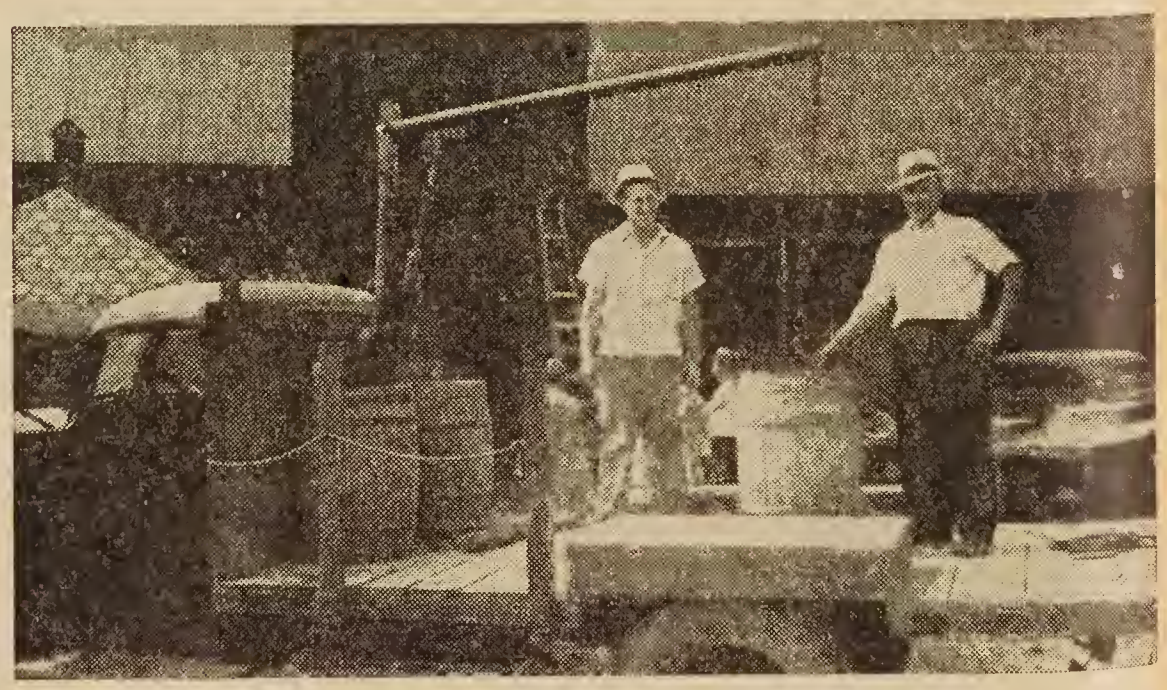
"This is the first year that I have used a buck rake, and I find it very practical.

"My rake is eight feet wide with twelve-foot teeth. I made it out of angle iron that I picked up in a junk yard. When this is welded it makes a stronger and steadier rake than one that is made of wood.

"I have it mounted on the front end of a 'whoopie' which I made from a 1935 one and one-half ton Dodge truck. It has a seven ton AutoCar rear end and 10½ inch tires. I use it for all farm work.

"A power take-off on the transmission serves as a lift. The drive shaft

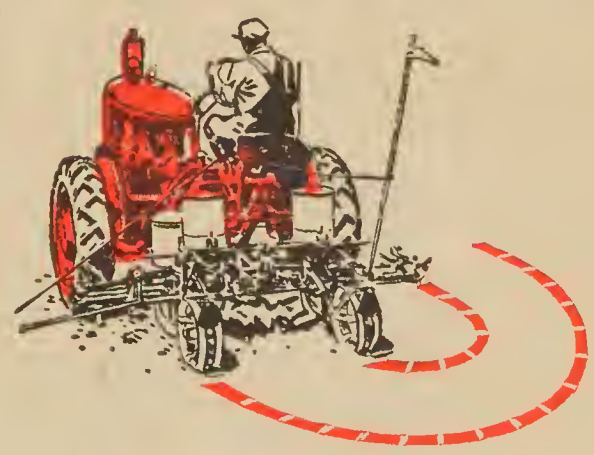
(*Continued on Page* 12)



This truck with a hydraulic lift is used to save a lot of backaches on the farm of Ed McGunnigal of Steuben County, New York. There are grapple hooks to grab a barrel of potatoes, and in a moment it is lifted from the ground to the truck or from the truck to the ground.

FROM EVERY ANGLE

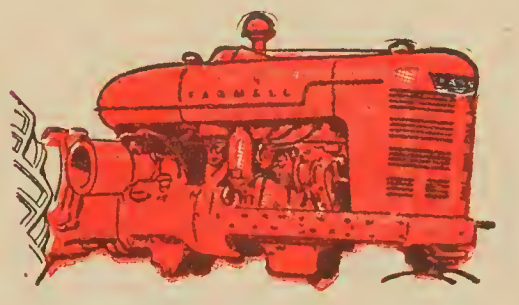
WITHOUT THESE BASIC FEATURES NO MACHINE QUALIFIES AS AN ALL-PURPOSE FARM TRACTOR



A SHORT TURNING RADIUS is vital for row-crop farming. Farmalls A and B turn in 10 feet. Tricycle design, and individual wheel brakes that enable opefator to pivot on either rear wheel, are indispensable features.

AMPLE CROP CLEARANCE is required for cultivating. Farmalls have up to 30 inches vertically and a wide range of rear wheel spacings horizontally. Low pressure tires increase traction and decrease soil packing. On every job the operator has a clear view of the work he is doing.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE for the Farmall's versatility. It is built to operate with the greatest variety of quick-attachable tools ever known. The hydraulic "Lift-All" provides easy implement control.



POWER MUST BE PROPERLY APPLIED for efficient tractor operation. Farmall's correct gear ratios mean low fuel consumption. A governor controls operating speeds. Oil and air cleaners and dirt seals insure long wear. The power take-off and belt pulley complete the Farmall's unbeatable utility as an all-purpose farm power unit.

FARMALLS ARE FIRST

ANY MAN WHO BUYS A TRACTOR buys it for one big reason: *the work the tractor will do.* The quality of work, the volume, and the variety are the real measures of tractor value. Couple these factors with original cost, plus upkeep and operation, and you have the whole story.

That's the way most farmers figure it out when they make this important investment. *The answer has turned out to be a Farmall tractor more times than all other makes combined.*

That doesn't happen by chance. It happens because these famous red tractors are designed and built to do more work, better work, and a bigger variety of work per dollar of cost than anything else on wheels.

At the right are a few basic reasons behind Farmall tractor performance. The McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to demonstrate how Farmalls, with their complete line of related tools and machines, make up the most efficient system of power farming in existence. . . . Those are the big things to remember when you plan the purchase of farm power equipment.

Within the government's limitations, but with all possible manufacturing speed, THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!

HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

THE TOP TRACTORS FOR ALL FARMS

Why we put tons of chrome where it won't show

Decorative chromium is put where it *will* show. But we put tons of chromium into cylinders of Diesel and gasoline engines where it *won't* show, although you *can* see the results in greatly increased engine reliability.

We use enough chromium in *one* year to chrome-plate the bumpers of every automobile built since 1932. Yet a 16-cylinder, 1800 horsepower Diesel engine needs only 240 ounces of PORUS-KROME to multiply its cylinder life four to twenty times.

PORUS-KROME, applied by the Van der Horst process, is highly resistant to abrasion and corrosion, and "wets" with oil. Experience in thousands of engines in ships, planes, tanks, stationary and mobile power plants, buses, trucks and locomotives shows that PORUS-KROME not only multiplies cylinder and ring life, but reduces scuffing, ring feathering and risk of piston seizure.

Right now, Van der Horst is busy on cylinders in engines for the war. However, it is not too soon for you to plan to have PORUS-KROME in your own engines. When Government restrictions are relaxed, PORUS-KROME will be available to you in new engines and also in replacement liners for existing engines.

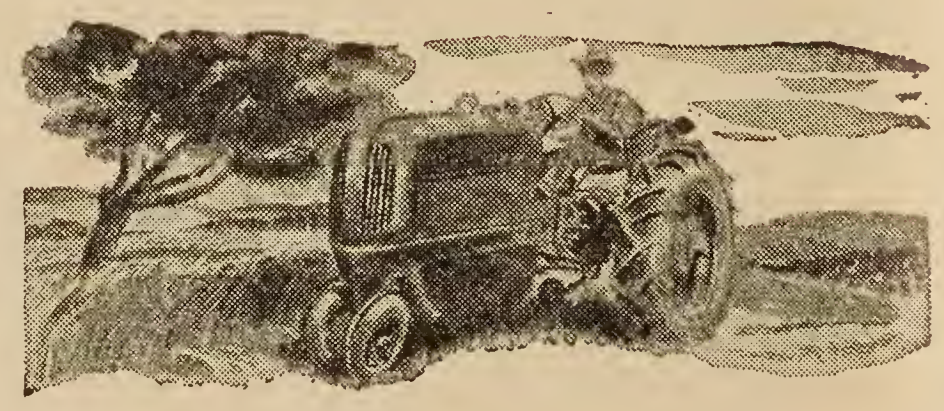
Ask for PORUS-KROME . . . and be sure of greater engine reliability.

PORUS - KROME

Good for the Life of your Engines

VAN DER HORST
TRADE MARK

U. S. PATENTS 2,048,578 AND 2,314,604



VAN DER HORST CORPORATION OF AMERICA • OLEAN, NEW YORK • CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

AN AFFILIATE OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES

Winter Cow Barn Chores

FOR THE next few months cows will be spending most of their time in the barn. Keeping them contented and comfortable and producing to the limit of their ability during this period is made up of a number of little things.

BEDDING: Men who have tried it like chopped straw for bedding. Bedding will be more plentiful than it was last winter, and liberal quantities of it do add to a cow's comfort. Lying on a cold concrete floor is one of the things which makes a cow susceptible to udder troubles.

SUPERPHOSPHATE: A pound of superphosphate per cow per day in the gutter helps to minimize stable odors. In addition, superphosphate makes a better balanced plant food. This, plus spreading manure on the field every day, is the best way yet discovered to prevent loss of fertilizing elements, particularly nitrogen. There is another advantage to spreading superphosphate: it makes the floors less slippery, and may be the means of preventing a costly accident to a valuable animal.

MILKING: It is surprising how the idea of milking cows more rapidly has been accepted. It is actually possible to train a cow to milk out clean in much less time than has been commonly thought. Wiping the udders with a warm damp cloth before milking seems to stimulate the ready flow of milk. Then, removing the milking machine at the end of four minutes usually results in getting all the milk there is. In some cases it is even unnecessary to do any stripping. Fast milking is good for the cow and saves time for her owner.

COOLING MILK: As the days get cooler there is a natural tendency to feel that cooling the milk is less important. It has been claimed that there is something in milk which prevents the growth of bacteria for about an hour, but a can of warm milk, even when the air temperature may be close to freezing, cools very slowly, and under those conditions harmful bacteria can and do multiply. The safest way to do is to continue cooling the milk in the tank. It is easy, too, in the winter, to be a trifle less careful in disinfecting milking machines and cans. It is easy, but it isn't safe.

VENTILATION: Whenever moisture collects on the stable walls, the stable ventilation is poor. It isn't the best time of year to build a ventilation system, but it is a good time, if the stable needs air, to resolve to correct the situation before another winter. While it may interfere a bit with next year's haying, a good time to build an outtake flue is during haying season. The flue can be built as the hay is put in, making it unnecessary for so much ladder work.

The heat which keeps the stable warmer than the outside air comes from the cows' bodies. Therefore, you might conclude that the way to keep the stable warm is to keep all the heat in. The trouble is that animals also give off moisture, and the barn gets too damp. It is healthier to get rid of this excess moisture even if it means keeping the stable at a slightly lower temperature.

WATER: There is no longer any argument about the importance of water in maintaining milk production. A cow with water available at all times in her drinking bucket will drink small amounts frequently. It is pretty nearly impossible for a cow to drink enough water to maintain high production when turned out to a trough once or even twice a day.

EXERCISE: There is some difference of opinion as to how much exercise cows need in winter or, perhaps, as to whether or not they need any exercise at all. It seems to us that those who favor exercise have better arguments. An occasional dairyman has a shed or an enclosed barnyard, open on one side, into which cows are turned for a good part of the day. Other dairymen maintain that even though cows have water available at all times in water buckets, it is good for them to be outdoors when the weather is at all decent. Others claim that they get a slump in production when cows are turned out for a considerable time even when the weather is good. To us it just doesn't seem reasonable to keep cows penned up in stanchions from fall until spring.

LICE: Every winter questions come up about controlling of lice. Apparently the weak spot in most control programs is failure to follow up the treatment. If an animal has lice, you might put on a powder that would kill every one, and yet have a re-infestation from the hatching out of eggs.

YOUNG STOCK: While there may be some argument about letting the producing cows outdoors in winter, there seems to be little doubt about the advantages of letting the young stock "rough it." An interesting experiment was made up in New England where some young stock was grown through the winter on roughage only. They did not make the growth that their sisters did who got some grain. As a result, they freshened later and the conclusion was that the loss of milk from later freshening cancelled out all the saving made by withholding grain.

—A. A.—

"Why, the dirty crook—it's full of black market gas coupons!"

VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET IN ROCHESTER

When the Vegetable Growers' Association of America meets in Rochester on December 5-7, members and guests will hear discussions on a number of important subjects. For example, M. C. Bond of Cornell and Paul Williams of the War Food Administration will talk on post-war vegetable production and L. S. Hitchner of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association of New York will discuss the insecticide situation.

H. C. Thompson of Cornell will talk on the results of soil management on vegetables, A. C. Thompson of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, will discuss irrigation, and Donald Tressler of Westport, Connecticut, will give the latest information on freezing vegetables.

During the latter part of the week, the national Junior Vegetable Growers' Association holds its annual meeting and contests.

—A. A.—

Looking for just the right Christmas gift for a friend or relative? We suggest a copy of E. R. Eastman's lovable and exciting farm novel, TOUGH SOD, now published in book form. To get a copy, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

MORE MILK · TIME SAVING · PLEASES THE COW · LESS STRIPPINGS · HEALTHIER UDDERS · BETTER SANITATION

GREATEST ADVANCE IN MILKING SCIENCE SINCE INTRODUCTION OF THE MODERN MILKING MACHINE

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking is a simple and effective way of saving milking time, improving sanitation and udder health, and increasing milk production. Any dairyman, regardless of his present method of milking, can apply this method, but it is most effective with De Laval Milkers, which are designed for best, fastest and cleanest milking. The cow is first prepared by means of hot water udder manipulation. This induces rapid let-down of milk and cleans the udder. Next, the use of the strip cup also induces rapid let-down . . . removes foremilk, which is highest in bacteria count . . . and reveals any abnormal milk. Finally . . . immediate application of teat-cups and prompt removal at end of 3 to 4 minutes has proved to be conducive to best milking results.

The Speedway Method frequently saves one-half the time, or more, as compared with other methods of machine milking, and in addition assists in producing cleaner milk and helps maintain udder health. Stripping after milking is reduced to a minimum . . . and frequently eliminated. As a result of these steps . . . properly preparing the cow immediately before milking, foremilking, and faster milking . . . more milk is the natural and usual result.

THIS IS THE EASILY FOLLOWED DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. *Have everything in readiness*—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. *Preparation of the cow*—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in good warm water (120° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.* Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes.* Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 Broadway · CHICAGO 6, 427 Randolph St. · SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 Beale St.

NEW OTTAWA SAW
World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
BIG FREE BOOK
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1131 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

REIN'S PROCESSED QUALITY PRODUCTS
SECURELY BALED SHAVINGS—SAWDUST HAY UNGROUND PEANUT HULLS
Ideal bedding and litter for animals, cattle, dairy and poultry farms.
CARLOADS ONLY—PRICES UPON REQUEST
E. B. REIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Telephone: Mott Haven 9-0006
384-A-East 149th St., New York 55, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY! Used, guaranteed parts for all cars, regardless of make or age; specializing in transmissions and rear ends. Describe needs fully; immediate reply. VICTORY, 2439 EN Gunnison, CHICAGO 25, ILL.

CHRISTMAS GIFT — "TOUGH SOD"
by E. R. Eastman. To get a copy of this exciting farm life story, now available in book form, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

TRADE FRICK MARK

SAWMILLS

We Distribute:
M-M Tractors, Power Units, Implements, etc.
Fox Pick-Up Cutters and Silo Fillers.
Bearcat Feed Mills
Rosenthal Husker-Shredders
Accessories and Supplies

Prevent waste of valuable timber—and time! Accurate, fast-cutting, and quickly moved, these dependable mills pay for themselves many times over in better grades of lumber and increased production. Get your copy now of Catalog 75, describing Frick portable sawmills and equipment.

Write the Frick Branch at Canandaigua, N. Y.

WAYNESBORO, PA. FRICK CO.

When the farm front calls for worm treatment and a good clean-up job on farm buildings, you will need Nema Worm Capsules, Nemazene Tablets and Kreso Dip No. 1. If possible, order from your druggist in advance. It will help you to get what you want when you want it. Write for free booklets on "Farm Sanitation" and worming.

Animal Industry Division — Desk 2

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

Big Demand for Wood! Prices Never as High! QUICK PROFITS with OTTAWA

Speed Up Production!

Thousands NOW making more money with an OTTAWA LOG SAW. You can beat the labor shortage with this powerful machine. Saws the human way, only many times faster. Easy to start in any kind of weather.

350 Saw Strokes per Minute

Air cooled motor—a blessing in winter. No shut-downs or strikes. Many exclusive OTTAWA features. Uncle Sam needs you to help relieve the nation wide fuel shortage. No priority needed when you buy an OTTAWA. Plan to get yours at once!

What Users Say

"My 6 H-P Ottawa is a mighty magnet of power and energy. It is always ready to work in any kind of weather and makes log sawing a pleasure. It is easy to operate profitably and economically."—*Edward Androus, California*

FREE Big Catalog

Write today for your FREE copy of the Ottawa Catalog. Contains complete information of the "6" and other Ottawa Saws.

FELLS TREES • SAWS LOGS

Buzzes Up Poles and Limbs

Unbeatable combination! 3 in 1 machine. Does everything you need fast and easy. You can turn wood lot into cash quickly and profit by present high prices.

USE ENGINE FOR BELT JOBS — When not sawing wood, use the engine to grind feed, pump water, etc. Pulley furnished.

THOUSANDS IN USE EVERYWHERE

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 3531 Pine Street, Ottawa, Kansas

A "PEACH" OF A JOB

(*Continued from Page* 1)

weeks of the harvest season. With the prospect of well-graded peaches filling each basket, buyers for large food chain distributors were anxious to do their part toward helping the growers, as well as consumers, so they made plans to speed the fruit to market.

Working together with the growers and the state college, experienced food distributors helped solve another problem. They found that peaches which were picked green and allowed to ripen enroute to market—a necessary practice when the slower distribution methods were used—never attained their full degree of ripeness and had less juice and sugar content than peaches allowed to ripen on the trees. With faster and more efficient marketing assured, the growers, working together through their association, decided to allow their fruit to ripen on the trees and to experiment this year to see whether or not the entire crop could be marketed with a minimum of waste from spoilage.

Every effort was made by the chain store distributors to see that the crop reached distant markets quickly and in good condition, according to Harold J. (Red) Evans, of Georgetown, N. Y., agricultural counsel for the New York Chain Store Association, who helped coordinate the efforts of growers and distributors.

Mass displays were used in the stores together with information urging consumers to use the peaches for home canning. Chain store trucks went direct to orchards to load the peaches and haul them to distant markets. In many instances peaches were available hundreds of miles away within a few hours after they were removed from the trees.

This experiment this year has opened new roads for bringing tastier, tree-ripened peaches with their full, natural vitamin content direct to the consumer from the grower.

The Western New York Peach Coordinating Committee appreciates the part played by both retail trade and consumers in helping to build better grower-retailer-consumer relations and hopes that its six years' experience may help to serve as a pattern for agricultural marketing work.

Reviewing 1944 Crops---Planning for 1945

(*Continued from Page* 3)

the PEA and RED KIDNEY BEAN production is about 25% below last year.

Cabbage Price Support

The U. S. crop of CABBAGE for kraut was estimated on October 1 as 148,000 tons. Last year's crop was 108,000, and the five-year average is 162,000 tons. In New York State the crop of 60,000 tons is 23% more than last year, but 15% below the five-year average.

The War Food Administration will support prices by reimbursing processors for costs of cabbage up to $22.00 a ton. The subsidy will be based on the average costs of all cabbage purchased for sauerkraut.

The October crop report increased the estimate for DANISH CABBAGE for fresh market; reduced slightly the estimate on domestic cabbage. In New York State the acreage of Danish cabbage is two-thirds above last year, and about 60% above the five-year average. The expected crop in New York is about 50% more than last year and 25% above average.

Planning for 1945

Before long, farmers will be faced with the job of planning for next year's operations. While there has been a considerable decrease in poultry numbers, a further decrease will certainly be necessary when peace comes, and probably soon after the collapse of Germany. We are likely to hear the old argument between the big fellows and the little ones, small producers claiming it is the specialists with several thousand hens that make the surplus, and the big fellows arguing that it is the thousands of small producers who are responsible. Regardless of who is right, it will be good business for poultrymen as a whole to contract rather than expand and to pay particular attention to producing eggs at the lowest possible cost per dozen.

This looks like a poor time for dairymen to raise every heifer calf that is born. It takes a dyed-in-the-wool optimist to believe that milk prices are going to stay at present levels indefinitely. No one is going to cull out a good producer when milk prices are good, but we suggest some thought to the end that you don't get caught with a barn full of cows bought at present high prices just as milk prices begin to trend downward.

Average Reduction

When the 1945 crop goals are announced, you will see some proposed acreage reduction. There is no way for any Government agency to enforce these acreage cuts, but certainly if farmers continue to produce without regard for a future reduced demand, another crop control program will be put into effect, particularly on crops where the Government has guaranteed price support for two years after hostilities cease.

The man who will be in the best shape to meet whatever happens will be the man who did not unduly expand his operations during war time, who reduced his debts, and who laid by a reserve in the form of war bonds.

—A. A.—

SOY BEANS

On a nice fall day recently, I spent some time looking over the experimental soy bean plots at Cornell, with Dr. R. G. Wiggans. Dr. Wiggans has been running some trials on a new soy bean called **Earlianna**, which he thinks may replace Seneca.

Earlianna ripens midway between Cayuga and Seneca. It grows a little taller than Seneca, and the pods are not quite so close to the ground. The variety does not stand up quite so well as Seneca, but is satisfactory on this point. The bean is yellow, a color which is favored by processors because black beans are usually lower in oil content. There will be no seed of this variety for farm planting in 1945, but there should be a good supply in 1946.

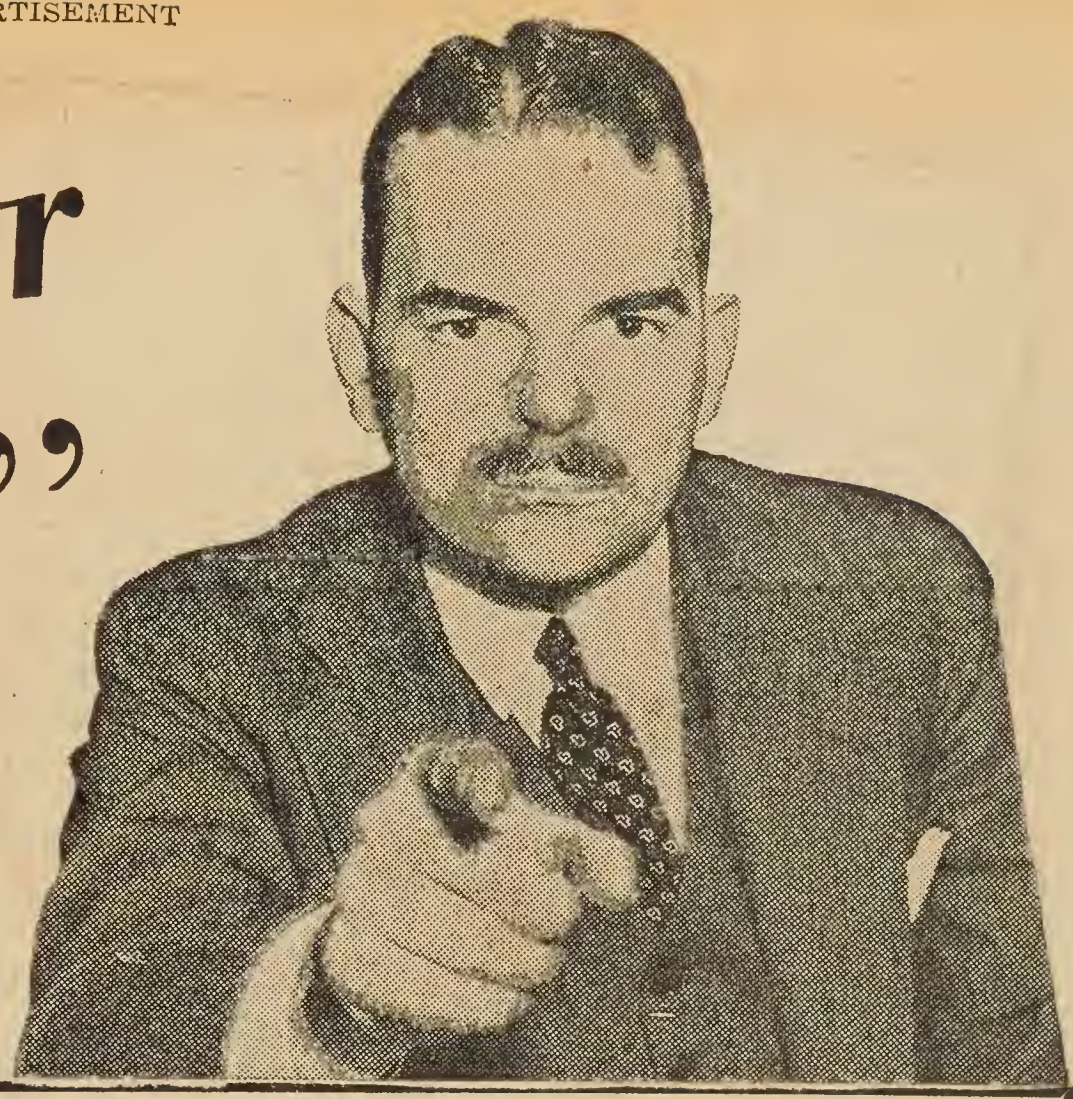
It is Dr. Wiggans' opinion that Wilson is a variety of soy bean that could well be omitted from any list, at least for New York. It does not produce well-filled pods, it is late, it does not twine around corn when planted with corn for silage, and as a result, when silage corn and soy beans are cut, the bundles are likely to be tangled.

To use with corn for silage, Dr. Wiggans recommends Lincoln, Chief, Dunfield, Late Manchu or Illini. Any soy bean variety which will mature grain is too early to be planted for silage.

—*H. L. C.*

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

"It's time for a Change!"



1. FOURTH TERM A republic with a President constantly succeeding himself opens the way to a dictatorship.

Many kings have reigned for less than 16 years.

2. INDISPENSABLE If one man or any group of men were indispensable, America would have been ruined long ago, for it has changed Presidents thirty times.

3. SPENDING President Roosevelt OUT-SPENT the first 27 Presidents in his eight PEACE-TIME years, and has OUT-BORROWED all 30 of them, resulting in ruinous taxes and in the highest public debt of all time.

Will you vote to continue to pile up debt on the head of your boy who is away fighting and sacrificing for you and our country, debt which you know very well your own generation cannot pay?

A vote for Dewey is a vote for economy in government.

4. PROSPERITY Will you vote to continue an administration which has hamstrung both business and agriculture with debt and regulations?

OR

Will you vote for Governor Dewey, who will insure jobs and prosperity by giving farmers, as well as others, the opportunity to expand and operate on their own ability and initiative?

5. LOCAL CONTROL The New Deal has operated on the philosophy that the people are unable to govern themselves and that farmers are peasants. On that philosophy, government has been almost completely centralized in Washington, with the biggest bureaucracy of any country of any time in history.

Laws have been superseded by regulations which strangle both business and agriculture.

A vote for Dewey is a vote to restore government to the states, the localities, and to the grass roots.

6. REGIMENTATION AND PRICE CONTROL The many New Deal price control schemes and regulations inflicted on agriculture for eight long years failed utterly to restore farm prosperity. But though these schemes accomplished little, they resulted in the American farmer becoming regimented, and in the loss in large part of one of his dearest possessions, his independence.

It's time for a Change!

VOTE FOR Thomas E. DEWEY

BRICKER • VAN VOORHIS • CURRAN

A new series of the popular Sinclair Farm Meetings will be held this fall and winter. We want you and your family to come.

SEE THESE NEW MOVIES

★ FARM WORK SIMPLIFICATION—This new Sinclair movie shows easier, simpler ways to do everyday farm chores. It will help you save steps, time and labor.

★ OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM—This film, prepared by Ethyl Corporation, suggests ways to get more work out of your farm equipment. Don't miss it.

★ GOODYEAR FARM FROLICS—A rollicking musical movie in full color, with many side-splitting laughs for the whole family.

Special Added Attractions—Door Prizes

ADMISSION FREE

Ask your Sinclair Agent when the Sinclair Farm Meeting will be held in your community. And don't forget that your Sinclair Agent offers a full line of petroleum products for your farm. Ask him about his money-saving offer on farm oils, greases, insect spray and stock spray for spring delivery.

BUY WAR BONDS

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

MY EXPERIENCE WITH A BUCK RAKE

(*Continued from Page* 6)

from this runs through the rear end of a 'model A,' one end of which was cut off and the spider gears welded so that the drive shaft directly turns the ring gear. This cuts the speed of the drum by one half. The drum, which held the cable, was welded on the remaining brake drum. The brake holds the load when it is raised.

"I have used this rake on nine different farms, and encountered various kinds of land,—rough, smooth, hilly and flat. Where the land was too rough, a slower speed had to be used, therefore smaller loads.

"On ordinary work I run in second gear which gives enough speed to press the hay firmly against the back of the rake. I hauled some of the hay for nearly half a mile, and kept three men busy clearing the floor. When hauling only a short distance, they could not put it in the mow fast enough.

"I haul from 800 to 1000 lbs. of clover or timothy. I have pushed nearly 300 tons, and all the farmers where I have worked were well pleased with the operation and efficiency of the rake." —*Leslie P. Waterman, R. D. 2, Ashville, N. Y.*

* * *

TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE

"We have used a buck rake for two years, and would hate to farm without one. We have it mounted on a 1928 Chevrolet one ton truck with hydraulic lift. This year we put in over 100 tons of hay with the help of two men and a ten-year-old boy.

"In threshing we use three buck rakes to bring the oats in from the field. We dump on each side of the machine with three men to a side. With six men pitching into the feeder much time was saved from the old way of using horses and wagons.

"Last year all the silo corn was brought to the ensilage cutter with our buck rake. One man threw the corn onto the cutter table, and thus two men filled a 16 x 30 silo, and four lengths of temporary snow fence silo 20 feet across."—*Earl J. Stiles, R. D. 4, Cortland, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

MY EXPERIENCE AT MINIWANCA

"It seems pretty hard to say just 'thank you' for my wonderful trip, and it is quite impossible for me to write just exactly how much it meant to me. It was an experience I shall never forget, and I hope I shall be able to live up to the teachings I received while I was there. Just to meet the men who are responsible for the camp and the speakers we were privileged to hear was surely wonderful.

"I especially enjoyed meeting other farm boys from other parts of the country and learning how they farm. Oh, we had fun and lots of it, too! The trip out and back was very interesting to me because I had never traveled much before and I wondered how I would make it, but people are very helpful and don't seem to mind answering questions.

"I think it is a splendid thing for the *American Agriculturist* to send a boy to this camp. I am glad I was the privileged one this year, and I know there are lots of boys who deserve it even more than I did, and I hope the paper will see fit to send someone next year. So, to you, Mr. Cosline, and all others on the staff of *American Agriculturist* who made my trip possible, I say a great big thank you."—*Norman Lyman.*

(Editor's Note: Norman Lyman of White River Jct., Vermont, was the winner of the *American Agriculturist* scholarship at Camp Miniwanca last summer. The Camp gives a two weeks' course in leadership training.)

A Heating Sensation All Over the Nation!

1944 Model
WARM MORNING
COAL HEATER

AMAZING INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

U. S. Pat. Nos. 2255527 and 127471, and Can. Pat. No. 401088. Name Reg. U. S. and Can. Pat. Off.

The only heater of its kind in the world! Hundreds of thousands throughout America now enjoy added heating comforts made possible by WARM MORNING'S amazing, patented, interior construction features. Produces an abundance of heat when and where you want it. Your home is WARM every MORNING when you get up, regardless of the weather.

HOLDS 100 LBS. COAL—Burns any kind of coal, coke, briquets. Semi-automatic, magazine feed. Requires little attention. Heats all day and all night without refueling. Equipped with automatic draft control.

GET THE GENUINE—Look for the name, spelled W-A-R-M M-O-R-N-I-N-G.

SEE YOUR DEALER — Have him demonstrate the many remarkable features of WARM MORNING.

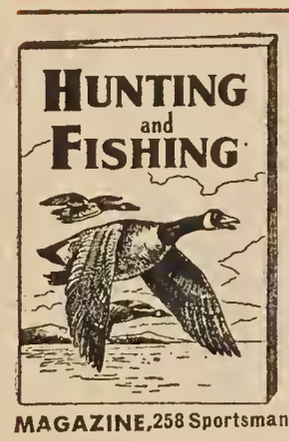
LOCKE STOVE CO., 114 W. 11th, Kansas City 6, Mo. (L-47)

F-M- The Future RADIO MAGIC

CLARION is all set for F-M—the next great development of radio—and will provide reception at its best. When radios are again available, go where you see this sign:

Clarion RADIO

WARWICK MANUFACTURING CORP.
4640 W. Horrison—Chicago 44, Ill.



HUNTING & FISHING is a monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping, dog and boating stories and pictures, invaluable information about guns, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to fish and hunt — countless ideas that will add more fun to your days afield.

Special Trial Offer

Send 25c in stamps or coin and we will send you Hunting & Fishing for six months.

HUNTING & FISHING MAGAZINE, 258 Sportsman's Bldg., Boston, Massachusetts

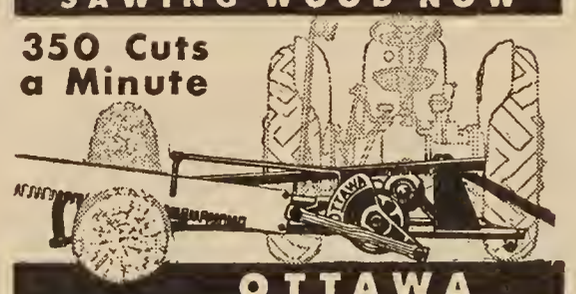
Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Also 32 volts.

MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
MILA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute



OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1131 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

Dandy 150-Acre Farm

On asphalt hway, easy drive to depot village; good 10 rms., 80-ft. barn, cemented basement, etc.; about 100a for crops, bal. pasture and woodlot, wire fencing, brook; only $2050, terms; pg. 33 Big Free Catalog—Bargains many States.

STROUT REALTY

255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10, N. Y.

The Question Box

PEACH BORERS

How much Paradichlorobenzine should I use to control peach tree borers, and exactly how should I use it?

Trees younger than three years are usually treated with from ¼ to ⅜ of an ounce of PDB. Trees from three to five years need ½ an ounce. Trees six years or older, 1 ounce to a tree.

The first step is to take the weeds and trash away from the tree and smooth out the dirt. Then make a mound of dirt around the trunk as high as you can find any borer damage. Put the PDB in a ring on top of the dirt around the tree and about one inch away from the tree. Next, put more dirt on top of the chemical to a depth of from two to four inches. The chemical gives off a gas which is heavier than air. That is why it has to be applied at a point as high as the borers are found.

With trees younger than five years, it is a good idea to remove the dirt and chemical in four weeks. If left longer, it may damage young trees.

—A. A.—

FEEDING POTATOES

What is the feeding value of potatoes?

Potatoes have about the same value as corn silage; therefore about one-third the value of good hay. It takes from 400 to 450 lbs. of potatoes to supply as much nutrient as 100 lbs. of an average grain mixture.

This past summer some experiments were made at Cornell in using potatoes as silage. About 10 lbs. of hay was put through the cutter with each 100 lbs. of potatoes. When the potato-hay silage was fed to cows on pasture, the cows produced as well as a similar group that received corn silage. Both were fed mixed hay, and an 18% grain mixture.

Where whole potatoes are fed, it is advised that they be fed after milking, and that they be chopped or crushed. Potatoes are not too palatable, and if too much is fed it may cause scours or indigestion.

—A. A.—

KILLING WORMS IN PIGS

How much Phenothiazene should be fed to pigs to kill worms, and how is it given?

Phenothiazene is usually mixed with feed. It is not necessary to starve the pigs before it is given. Mix the powder in with the ground feed given early in the morning, and after the Phenothiazene is thoroughly mixed in, moisten it with enough water to make it mushy.

The amount depends upon the size of the pig. It does not have to be fed individually, but it is recommended that if pigs vary in size, they be sorted into groups according to weight. For example, if you have ten pigs weighing from 25 to 50 lbs., mix 2 ounces of Phenothiazene with one pound of feed. If the pigs weigh between 50 and 100 lbs., 4 ounces of Phenothiazene and 3 pounds of feed would be enough for ten pigs, and if they weighed over 100 lbs., the suggested mixture is 8 ounces of Phenothiazene to 5 pounds of feed.

It is advised that after giving this treatment, pigs be kept out of the sun for two or three days. Occasionally a pig may become unsteady on its feet, but this wears off in a day or so.

—A. A.—

SAVING FRUIT TREES

Is it possible to save apple trees that have been blown over by the wind?

The Connecticut College reports that most of the trees blown over by the recent storm were trees that had been uprooted in 1938, and since that were straightened and held with guy wires, but had not developed a sufficient root system to hold them. The College believes that it is not worthwhile to save such trees.

Experience has shown that young trees are more likely to recover from such an experience than old trees. In the case of peach trees, there is less chance of saving a tree more than four years old. In general, apple trees seem to recover better than peach trees, but it was learned in 1938 that trees over thirty years old were less likely to recover than younger trees.

The important thing, if trees are to be saved, is to straighten them with as little damage to the roots as possible, and to hold them in place with at least three guy wires.

—A. A.—

SPREADING MANURE

Will farm manure lose more of its fertility when it is spread on the ground than when it is left in a pile?

Even in the winter time, unless manure is spread on steep fields where there may be a lot of run-off, there are fewer losses when the manure is spread on the ground than there are when it is left in a pile. The Ohio Experiment Station made some tests on this. They found that when manure was spread on corn grown in January they got, in the three following years, ¼ ton more hay, 4 bushels more corn and 1 bushel more of wheat than they did when the same amount of manure was spread from a pile in April.

Soil Improving Crops Need Plant Food

Last week I visited Walter Miller's farm near Williamstown, N. Y. He grows about 200 acres of potatoes and irrigates much of his acreage. He showed me a field of rye grass which will be turned under for potatoes next year. This rye grass is a sight to behold. The top growth is rank and dark colored, and probably more important, the surface soil is matted with roots. He fertilizes the rye grass with 500 pounds per acre of a 7-7-7 fertilizer. Mr. Miller recognizes that a 400 bushel potato crop removes large quantities of nutrients from the soil and that a worthwhile growth of rye grass depends upon supplying adequate plant food. He considers the 500 pounds of 7-7-7 as green manure fertilizer only, and will apply the usual ton of 5-10-10 for the potatoes at planting time.

Growers have been urged to grow cover crops and green manure crops such as rye, rye grass, millet, soybeans and other legumes to be returned to the soil. This program has not been too successful, because growers feel that they do not gain enough to sacrifice the use of the land for a year. The probable reason is that after a heavy crop, such as 400 bushels of potatoes, is taken off, there is not enough fertility left to grow a heavy green manure crop.—*Warren Huff.*

—A. A.—

An easy way to solve your Christmas gift problem is to put on your list TOUGH SOD, by E. R. Eastman. This heart-warming, true-to-life farm novel is now available in book form and contains some thrilling chapters which, because of paper shortage, had to be omitted when published in serial form in *American Agriculturist.* To get the book, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

FREEZER PAPER
LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

HEADQUARTERS

The ideal place to stay when you visit Syracuse. Convenient location. Rooms noted for charm and comfort. Excellent, nourishing food in three fine restaurants.
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Registered Holstein Sons of Dunloggin Standard (Dam 24246M—4.3%—1038F—3X) or Carnation Hazelwood Ormsby (Dam 27181M—3.8%—1032F—4X) from Dams with D.H.I.A. records 305 D—2X—400—600F.
STEWART LAROE —or— P. M. BAIRD & SONS
R.D. Chester, N. Y. R.D. Chester, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters; also a few bred 2 yr. olds for fall freshening. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

WANTED AT ONCE — HOLSTEINS
Twenty top registered T.B. Bangs and Mastitis free second or third calf HOLSTEINS, fresh or close, 3.6% or above. Write stating price and blood line.
BOX 514-EL, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY BULL — AGE 9 MONTHS
Double grandson of McDonald Farms Dauntless, (Foremost Prediction—Valor's Kittoline) first five daughters' average 11503 lbs. M, 514.2 lbs. F. Records on dam's side up to 766 lbs. F. Class AA. Complete Pedigree sent on request. WYCHMERE FARM, Approved — Accredited, ONTARIO, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years.
ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

SHORTHORNS

IF YOU WANT GOOD STOCK—
INVEST IN MILKING SHORTHORNS.
Two young bulls, two heifers and two young steers now available.
For prices and particulars write:
BAR NONE RANCH, BERLIN, NEW YORK

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CLOSE AND FRESH COWS
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
Also, HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY heifers, 3 months to two years. Exceptionally fine group for December breeding. All are well bred, well grown and calfhood vaccinated.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Dairy Cows with Size and Quality.
FRESH AND CLOSE. BLOOD-TESTED.
HORSES—Western Matched teams and singles.
Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

Ten Young Aberdeen-Angus Cows
T.B. ACCREDITED AND BANG'S NEGATIVE.
PASTURE BRED TO OUR SON OF AMES PLANTATION PRIDE'S ERIC.
Kutschback & Son, Sherburne, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus, 60 Cows and Heifers.
50 Calves at foot. Also 35 yearlings, heifers and steers. Also two registered herd bulls.
Howard G. Davis, Branchport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Young Grade Angus Cows
BRED TO REGISTERED ANGUS BULL.
STEER AND HEIFER CALVES.
H. A. STILES & SONS, MOIRA, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

FANCY SHOATS (All Breeds) 3½, 4, 4½ mos. at $8.50, $9.50, $10.50 each. Nicely developed. Boars for immediate and future service, all breeds-ages. Bred gilts. Young pigs will be short next spring.
Charles Davis, Singing Hills, Concord, Mass.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS,
BOTH SEXES. WELL BRED, FULL FED.
ALSO TWO BROOD SOWS.
LELAND W. LAMB, NEWFIELD, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C.'s
Little pigs for sale from best blood lines.
Hogs, good type, low down, thick.
Smith Bros., Clyde, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

Yorkshire Spring Boars and Sows.
PINELMA FARM
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW YORK

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS SIRED BY THE BEST IMPORTED AND HOME BRED RAMS. RUGGED HEAVY SET RAMS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Van Vleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.

SHEEP— All pure breeds—Sheep and Hogs. One ram, 7 Shropshire Ewes, 10 Tunis Ewes. In HAMPSHIRES—1 Ram 1 year old, 2 Ram Lambs. SOUTHDOWN—1 ram 2 yr. old. 2 Boars, 2 sows, 8 wks. old Hampshire Hogs. 10 grade heifers due November and December.
A. W. HILLIS, CHARLOTTEVILLE, NEW YORK

Registered Shropshire Yearling Rams.
Extra quality and size.
L. F. CUTHBERT, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, Light Tan.
Mother Registered. These pups are unusual. Order for Christmas.
MYERS FARM, Box 244, UNIONVILLE, N. Y.

PUPPIES
CROSS-BRED — COLLIE — ST. BERNARD
ENGLISH SHEPHERDS — COCKER SPANIELS
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

BEAGLE, ALSO FOXHOUND PUPS,
$5.00 up. Female rabbit hound ready to start $10.00. Broken foxhounds $50.00 and $75.00.
John Bilecke, North Attleboro, Mass.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE — Delco 32-volt Light Plant
in operating order with good batteries, new Air-line push-button radio with shortwave length feature, new stream-lined electric iron, washing machine, electric motor, vacuum cleaner, heating pad and light bulbs. Also, Milwaukee Air Power Pump Company water system with complete equipment plus one spare pump.
WILLARD F. McDOWELL,
Spring Meadow Farm, Marlboro, New Jersey

MISCELLANEOUS

FOXES, NINE IN ONE DAY —
Learn to trap the slyest furbearers. Don't wait. Particulars Free. Guaranteed. Write
ESTABROOK, Sherburne Ctr., Vermont

HONEY

FOR SALE — HONEY
60 LBS. BUCKWHEAT AT $9.00, NOT PREPAID.
60 LBS. MIXED FALL HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, $9.00.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
F. W. LESSER, R.D. No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

POULTRY

Keystone English Black Leghorns,
3000 BREEDERS UP TO 6 YEARS OLD.
Healthiest, Profitable Breed. Eggs and Stock.
Our 34th Year. Catalog Free.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS
MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES
make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Available only on advance order for fall.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5. BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

HAY

FOR SALE — FORTY TONS
First and Second Cutting Alfalfa Hay
on Vermont Farm. Write L. S. HILL,
408 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, FOR GENERAL FARM WORK
on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington. $85-115 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full qualifications in first letter.
BOX 514-CF, c/o *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
With farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., for information about Training School to be held November 13-25, 1944.

Wanted: Working Farm Manager
on large dairy farm. Retail milk routes. Must be exceptionally well-qualified and recommended. Residence and $200.00 a month to start. Permanent. Notify
Sumner L. Raymond, Salem, Mass.

TENANT FARMER DESIRED
for large dairy farm located in so. central New York State, completely equipped and modern. Furnish references together with place of present employment.
Write Box 514-TB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 103 ACRE DAIRY FARM.
Fertile land on state road, ½ mile from town with best creamery in county. Meadow 50 acres, woodland 10a., bal. pasture. Apple orchard; 400 bucket sapbush. Excellent well-painted bldgs.; 9-rm. house with hot water heating, bathroom. Barn 37 x 110; Jamesway equipment and silo. Complete equipment including tractor. Fine registered, disease-free Holstein Herd. Carnation strain. Large cash payment required.
MAURICE HALL,
LARCHHURST FARM, BOVINA CENTER, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY — FARM
250 to 300 Acres. Must have 75 to 100 tillable acres, 40 head of cattle, buildings in good condition. Machinery, tools desired but not required.
Write: BOX 514-AB, c/o *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, N. Y.

Relieve LAMENESS
due to bruises, strains, puffs

Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, strains, bruises, puffs. A standby for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!

Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. Only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

EASTERN BROWN SWISS BREEDERS HOLD SALE AT EARLVILLE

The Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale held at Earlville on October 21 was well attended in spite of a vicious wind and rain storm that lashed the countryside from dawn. The total receipts of the sale were $22,085, an average of close to $300.

In the cow class, three individuals tied for top class price at $500. They were Sister's Royal of Maplecrest, a daughter of Jane's Columbus of Vernon (a Cornell University herd bull) consigned by A. D. White and Sons, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.; Nita's Charm of Elm View, a daughter of Forest Farms Conrad, consigned by J. K. Lansing, Cohoes, N. Y.; and Mary B of Winding Brook, consigned by Melvin Benedict, Manlius, N. Y. Eight cows sold at prices ranging from $400 to $500. Ten cows sold in the $300 to $400 range.

Among the young females, four months old Belle of Judd's Bridge, consigned by Judd's Bridge Farms of New Melford, Connecticut, topped the class and all females at $575. She is a daughter of Colonel Harry of Judd's Bridge, he being a son of Jane's Royal of Vernon. Second highest of the young stock was Corvette of Lee's Hill, consigned by Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J. Her sire and dam were both sired by Jane's Royal of Vernon, and her paternal grand-dam is a Jane of Vernon daughter. Most of the junior yearlings and heifer calves sold in the bracket from $220 up.

In the bull class, Lee's Hill consignment, a youngster born July 15 of this year, a son of Jane's Royal of Vernon out of a daughter of Darlene W.'s College Boy of Lake View, sold for $750. This was the top price of the sale. The second highest bull was also a July calf, Judd's Bridge Star, consigned by Judd's Bridge. He is the son of Colonel Harry and out of Buster's Fairest, she a daughter of Beauty's Buster of Vernon. He brought $500. The third highest bull was another son of Colonel Harry, born April of this year, consigned by Laurel Ridge Farm, Litch-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

HORSES and PONIES

Singles and evenly matched pairs farm work horses; clever, well broken, shapy chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; drafters 1600 to 2450 lbs. Plain medium and as good as grow. Can furnish one, a pair, a few pairs, or full carload of genuine Iowa farm work horses, saddle horses, or Shetland ponies, or mixed carload.

Main line railways, quick shipping facilities. Saddle horses and Shetland ponies gentle for women and children to ride or drive single or double. Some Shetland mares in foal, also Shetland stallions, spotted black and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, soft sorrels and liver chestnuts, jet blacks. Ponies can be shipped by Express in cratas, satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER
CHARITON, IOWA

BEACON Dog Meal

is made with the same careful attention to your dog's nutritional requirements and the same rigid selection of ingredients as are used in the preparation of the Beacon dairy and poultry feeds you know so well. Your dog deserves Beacon Dog Meal. Ask for it next time you stop at your Beacon dealer.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE HAVING LIVESTOCK TROUBLES:
Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS

Do you know what to do for mastitis? Do you know how to treat stoppage of the bowels in livestock? Consult Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Staff and let our two former Wisconsin State Veterinarians tell you what to do. Write for free copy of "THE CATTLE SPECIALIST" which tells about Dr. David Roberts' prescriptions for all types of curable animal ailments... sold by dealers everywhere.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
16 GRAND AVE. WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

2nd MOHAWK VALLEY BREEDERS' CONSIGNMENT SALE
60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Fair Grounds, FONDA, Montgomery, N. Y.,
located on Route 5, 11 miles west of Amsterdam, N. Y., 4 miles south of Johnstown, N. Y., in a comfortable tent.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1944
STARTING AT 12:30 P. M.
Entire offering from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test. Some Bang's Vaccinated. 45 fresh and close springing young cows and first calf heifers; 10 choice young heifer calves; 4 ready for service bulls from good record dams. This sale will include 20 well bred cows and heifers direct from Canada. This is a high quality offering. Every animal pledged to absolute sale without reservation. Now is the time to increase your production. Trucks available.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

3rd Western New York CONSIGNMENT SALE
60 Registered Holstein Cattle
FAIR GROUNDS, BATAVIA, N. Y.,
Friday, November 17
STARTING AT 12:30 P. M.
All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, some Bang's Vaccinated. 45 Fresh and Heavy Springers, a number with production records, 25 hand-picked Canadian animals, free listed and eligible to go anywhere. A select offering of yearlings and heifer calves. 8 bulls, ready for service, all from good record dams.
Sale held under cover. A chance for you to buy some good cattle worth the money. Come!
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae
• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.
ABORTION Vaccine — govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Write for free literature —sent on request.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19. Kansas City 15, Mo.
MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE OUTSTANDING livestock news of the week has to do with feed. Corn estimates have been raised again to a new record production of well over three billion bushels. With a record wheat crop and bumper oats and barley crops, we have a picture of grains piling up soon after the first of the year. To this add greatly reduced cattle and lamb feeding, 20% less poultry, and a hog crop estimated by the government to be 28% reduced and by most people in the business 40%—and someone is going to have to find a place for all the feed before this winter is over! That's good news to our grain-consuming Northeast anyway.

The next bit of news is that the "bear" stories about wool which we have been hearing from Washington are now reported to have been grossly exaggerated. Apparently our eleven million man army is using a great deal more wool than estimated. In fact, we are hearing that wool is now being set aside for future civilian use because of a fear of a shortage. Again, I can only say that figures we have been getting in the last few years are worthless.

Canadian Lambs

Another interesting feature has been the continuation of comparatively heavy shipments of lambs into this country from Canada. Enough have already come so that in this season of heavy receipts of our own native lambs, this added burden has created a big market price break throughout the East of about $1.00 a hundredweight. Now this is bad enough, but lambs are receiving a 95 cent a hundredweight subsidy to all packers. This includes Canadian lambs. So you are not only taking a dollar less for your lambs because of Canadian lambs, but paying the Canadian farmer 95 cents more for his lambs out of your own pocket. It has been a wonder to me that some of our sheep and lamb associations, wool growers' organizations, etc., have not protested this subsidy to Canadian lambs, and that it has not been stopped. Another thing: while the duty on Canadian lambs is $2.00 a head, the exchange rate in money is 10%. A dollar of our money is worth a dollar and ten cents in Canadian money. In other words, a lamb bringing $15.00 in this country brings the Canadian farmer $16.50. This, you will note, goes a long way toward paying the duty.

Heavy Cattle Marketing

There is a great debate going on among cattle men as to whether cattle have been marketed, killed, and are gone, or whether there is a flood of cattle yet to come. It looks to me as though it will not make too much dif-

(*Continued on Page* 19)

—A. A.—

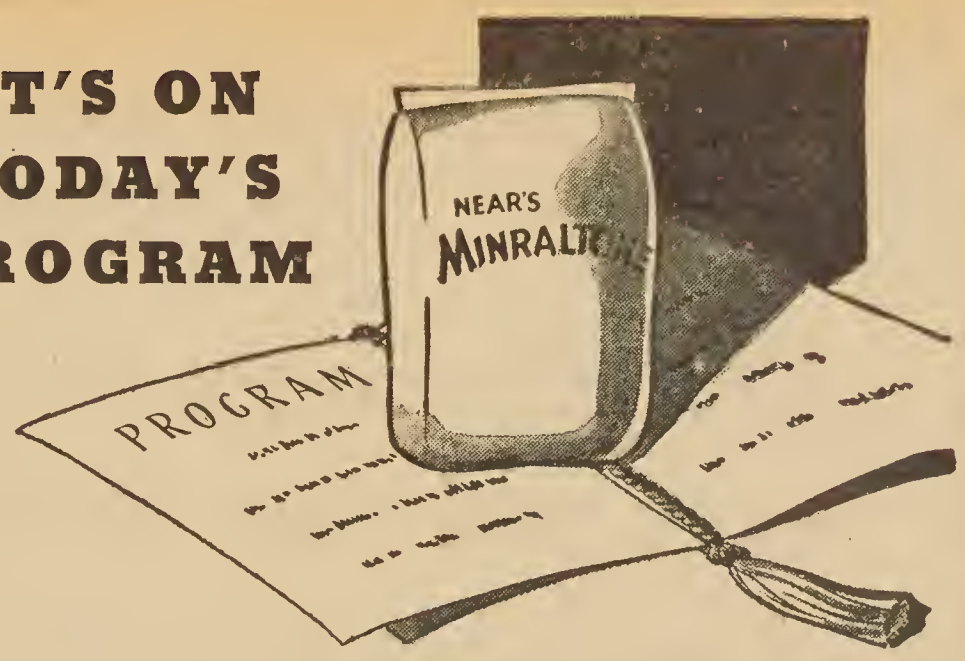
Brown Swiss Sale

(*Continued from opposite page*)

field, Connecticut. He brought $400. Other bull calves ranged from $350 down.

The sale committee consisted of H. E. Magnussen of Rexford, N. Y., and George W. DeVoe of New Milford, Connecticut. Clarence B. Smith, Pinconning, Michigan, was the auctioneer, and Charles L. Goodwin of Guilford, N. Y., head leadsman. The sale was managed by R. Austin Backus. Among those present at the sale was Mr. Fred Idste, Secretary of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn. of America, Beloit, Wisconsin.

IT'S ON TODAY'S PROGRAM



Many successful dairymen put minerals on their feeding program. They know they need extra insurance these days for more production and to keep stock in good health.

It is no longer a question . . . "Shall I feed minerals?" Rather, it is "What minerals?" The answer is always

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

To learn why MinRaltone is right for *your* stock, send coupon today.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement
For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.
Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.
I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)
Name .....
Address.....

ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE Beef Cattle Sale
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1944
Sale — 12:30 P. M. Calves Graded at 9:00 A. M.
Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y.
50 Breeding Females
100 Feeder Calves
Consignments from leading beef herds, Angus and Herefords. Breeding females, grade and Registered; cows, cows with calves at foot; heifers bred and open. Outstanding state-raised feeder calves. Females will be sold by the head. Feeder calves will be sold by the pound. Sales sponsored by WAYNE CO. BEEF CATTLE CLUB. All animals will be T.B. and Blood Tested. Females selected and feeder calves graded by impartial beef authorities.
WRITE FOR DETAILS TODAY.
WALTER W. FISK, *Sale Mgr.*,
WOLCOTT, NEW YORK

For Most 4% Milk
Ayrshires are big, economical producers of 4% premium milk
Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.
RAISE AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS
72 HEAD — NEW ENGLAND FALL SALE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 11, at 12:30 P. M., at the Fair Grounds in NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Nearly all are cows and bred heifers that are either fresh or due soon. Mostly from Bang's Accr'd. herds. T.B. and Bang's tested within 30 days before sale. For catalog write —
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS
Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

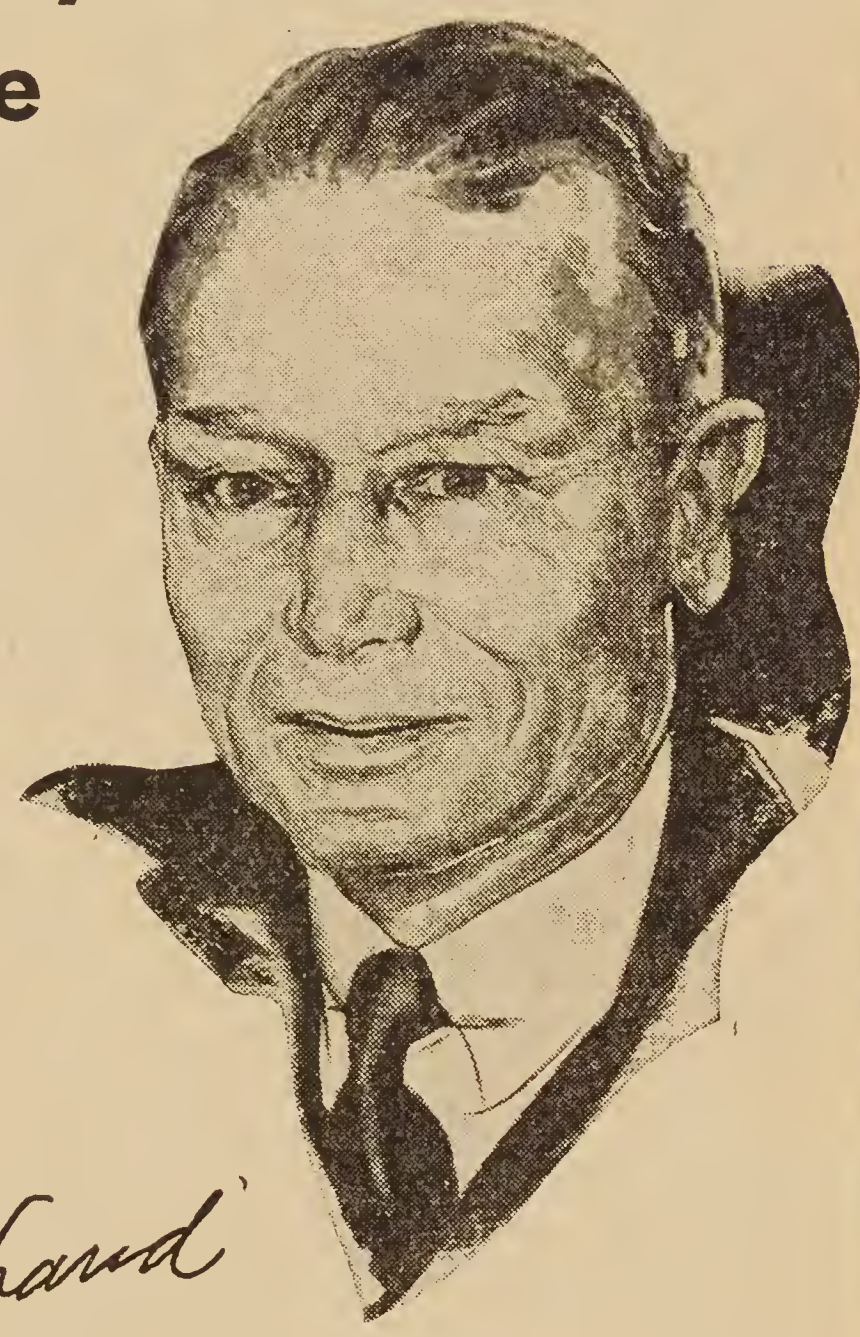
When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

for TEAT CANAL INFLAMMATIONS!
The Gambine Injection Ointment tube allows you to place this special lubricating ointment directly in the teat canal.
★ No prolonged stretching of the sphincter muscle!
★ No danger of mechanical irritation or injury to delicate lining membranes!
★ Definite germicidal and fungicidal value!
★ Apply little or much, as individual cases require!
15 to 20 treatments 25¢
Order several tubes from your dealer today, or write Gambine Co., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
GAMBINE INJECTION OINTMENT

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land

(C. C.), U. S. Navy (retired); Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administrator, tells why

Our Merchant Marine and Foreign Trade can add One Dollar to Every Nine in America's Post-War Income



"The American Merchant Marine is a basic asset of this nation, just as our coal, oil, and steel, or rich farmlands. It can contribute to our wealth, our freedom and our progress, and our safety.

"But we must develop and work this asset, just as we do any other. Steel, as iron ore in the ground, is worthless. So is a merchant fleet tied to the piers. Topsoil washed down a river is a national loss. So is a merchant fleet rusting in harbor.

A NATIONAL RESOURCE

"Therefore, we must be able to work this merchant fleet after the war if it is to work for us.

"If properly developed and worked, it should carry about half our nation's waterborne foreign commerce. If we fail, we are committing a terrible waste, just as terrible as letting our fertile soil wash down-stream.

"If we develop our foreign commerce and support an adequate merchant fleet to carry a fair share of it, we are adding one dollar extra to every nine that will be in our post-war income. That's worth working for. That's one of the items we owe to the millions of our men fighting overseas.

"Remember one point, the merchant fleet is an asset that we can work for the benefit of all, or we can throw it away and we all lose.

DELIVERY ON SCHEDULE

"The American Merchant Marine can contribute substantially to the national welfare. In peace, for example, it is the best means of insuring our access to raw materials we don't have here. In war it is the primary auxiliary to the Navy.

"The Merchant Marine can either guarantee the delivery of our goods, on schedule to our customers throughout the world, or we can stand in line for a place on any ships that may be going our way.

"There are jobs for five million men and women, if we develop our Merchant Marine and foreign trade. There are customers for our goods. There is protection for our nation. These are potentialities. We can develop them if the fires of American genius and enterprise still burn. We think they do."

E. S. Land

AFTER OUR EXPERIENCE at the beginning of this war, most of us agree with Admiral Land that we should have a strong American merchant marine—both for reasons of future defense, and to protect the billions we have already invested in merchant ships.

But more than this, every farmer has a direct interest in an efficiently operated American merchant fleet after the war.

As Admiral Land points out, America's world commerce can add 10 per cent to our post-war income...which, of course, means money in the pockets of millions of Americans who are customers for all the things American farms produce.

And an active merchant fleet will in itself be a great customer for farm produce... for American ships will need huge supplies of food and other stores for every voyage; they will be customers for hundreds of different items of repair and ship maintenance which are produced in their original state on American farms.

A Tremendous Wartime Job

Today our American steamship lines, under the direction of the War Shipping Administration, are setting an amazing record in the prompt delivery of millions of tons of war supplies. They need only the continuing support of the public to do equally well their part in creating peacetime prosperity.

This support, in the form of encouragement to private shipping enterprise backed by solidly secured Government financial aid, is now contained in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The wise and farseeing policies of this act of Congress, firmly carried out, will bring success to our merchant marine, after the war, in obtaining America's fair share of world commerce.

United States Lines

THE STEAMSHIP ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS CARRIED THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC SINCE 1872

How to Candle Eggs

By L. E. Weaver

THE NEW O.P.A. egg regulations make it a paying proposition for producers to candle their eggs. Practically all nearby eggs that are given good care are of Grade A quality. So about all that one has to look for in candling are blood spots, meat spots, bloody whites and cracked shells. When these have been taken out, the case can be marked "candled" and should bring $1.50 to $1.70 more than an uncandled case can sell for under ceiling prices.

L. E. WEAVER

Egg candlers can be purchased or made at home. All that is needed is a box or can large enough so that a 40-watt bulb can be suspended in it. Of course there must be some way to fasten the candler to a shelf or other support at about waist height. In the side of this box or can a smooth hole is cut the size of a half dollar. A round oat flakes box is easy to transform into a candler, but not so durable as a length of 4-inch stove pipe or a coffee can.

HOW IT IS DONE

Candling is done in a darkened room. Hold the large end of the egg against the hole at an angle so that you can see the air cell. Only eggs with very shallow air cells can be graded "A". What you are watching for principally are those blood spots and other abnormal conditions. A blood spot will be on the yolk. To see it, you must cause the egg to rotate and bring the spot around where you can see it. To do that you give the egg a quick twist to the right or left, then hold it still against the hole and watch the contents float past. A blood spot is the color of blood and easily seen in an egg with a white shell. Brown eggs are harder to candle and one will have to go more slowly at first with them. Some blood spots are as large as a kernel of corn, and you can't miss those. Some, however, are mere pin heads and easily missed.

Meat spots are blood spots that have turned brown. They are not as frequent, but just as easily detected.

Bloody eggs have blood mixed all through the white. They are easily seen. Cracked shells are too obvious to require any description.

SPEED COMES WITH EXPERIENCE

The beginner is sure to be fooled by the chalaza that are attached to opposite sides of the yolk of fresh eggs. They float past and look like meat spots. The only way I know to learn to tell the difference is to open the doubtful eggs in a saucer and settle the doubt at once. Keep this up until you have gained confidence. Speed also comes with practice. At first you will handle one egg at a time. Later you can take two in each hand and juggle them like an expert.

* * *

No Layers this Winter

Johnny Huttar lists three classes of poultry keepers. I can't quite fit into any of the three. In another few weeks the last of our layers will go to market and there will be no pullets to take their place. Our big poultry house will stand idle, for how long I am not sure. The main reason for the closing down of our poultry plant is lack of help.

In the summer of 1942 we bought pullets and filled the house. Prospects were bright for a good income from poultry. Incidentally, it was a patriotic thing to do. The government was asking for eggs and we made out all right. In 1943 we bought more pullets and raised some. Also we raised some turkeys. We made out well with the turkeys, only fair on the chickens. The first season a neighbor lad helped us, but when school was out he got a better paying job in town. I got a nephew to help me, and now he has left to enter Cornell. Knowing last spring that that was going to happen, we started no chicks. Now I can't see much money in eggs during the next few months, so I am glad it is patriotic this time to not produce eggs.

I would like to start a lot of January or February chicks so as to have a houseful of pullets coming into production next summer. I am willing to gamble on an improved egg-feed ratio a year from now, but I don't know where I can get the help to raise the pullets.

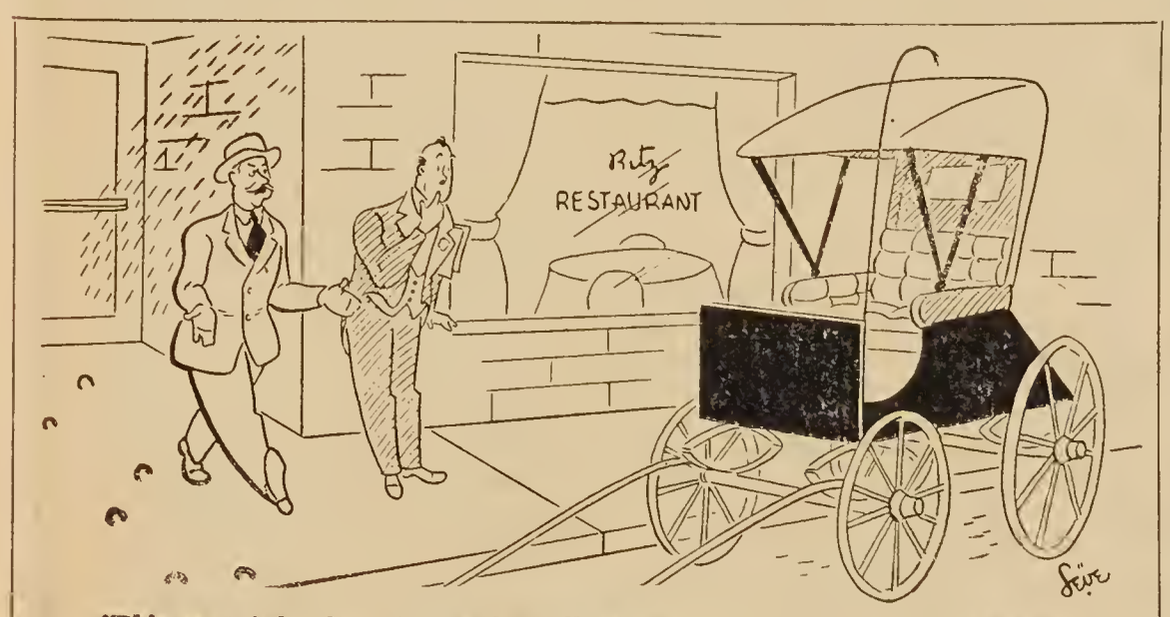
* * *

Insulation Helps Ventilation

William Kaveny in Ontario County has a poultry house that bears out a statement that I have quoted several times. Professor C. N. Turner made the statement to me. He said, if a poultry house is insulated well enough, so that in cold weather it stays 15 to 20 degrees warmer inside than outside, it doesn't make much difference what sort of system is used to ventilate the building. It is pretty likely to stay dry unless you crowd in too many hens or the watering system goes haywire.

Mr. Kaveny's house has no flues, no exhaust fans, no rafter openings, no adjustable slot openings. It is merely equipped with double-sash windows. These Mr. Kaveny opens and closes according to the weather, — merely a crack on very cold days and on very windy days, wide open on pleasant days. He admits that on some days

(*Continued on Page* 18)



"This certainly doesn't speak well of your so-called T-Bone steaks!"

HALL'S CHICKS

IT IS A GOOD BUSINESS

From all angles, the poultry business is a *good* business. It is a *home* business. It provides an interest for the whole family and permits working companionship among its members.

It is an *interesting* business. It centers about live, growing things. Every day brings some new developments. It is not monotonous. The objectives are too numerous. Broilers, roasters, layers, breeders, eggs! Always something new and different.

It is a *convenient* business. It can be started with a few dollars as an extra-income side-line, or big enough to support the family, or as a truly big business with product-sales running into thousands of dollars.

You can double it, treble it, or increase it in any other proportion whenever you are ready for expansion. Or, you can reduce it to half or any other fraction, just as easily and quickly, because there's always a market for what you have to sell. What other business is that flexible?

It is a *safe* business. In all the history of the poultry business, not a single, disastrous, "crop failure" has been recorded. Its products are always in demand, never "out of season," nor ever "out of style." Unlike the market for pecans and frog's legs, the market for poultry products is not selective. They are wanted and consumed in every one of the thirty-three million homes in this country — actually, in more homes than plain, everyday, granulated sugar.

It truly is a *good* business for people educated in poultry management — and we can work together to make it still better. Better does not necessarily mean bigger. Progress to better profits does not depend entirely upon how many birds you keep, but upon how you keep them and the kind you start with. In every animal husbandry field the basic stock developed through selective breeding, is recognized as of prime importance — to this rule poultry is no exception. Hall's chicks come from profit-producing stock.

Send for your FREE Copy of Hall's Catalog

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

NEW VICTORY Marigold CREATED BY Burpee

35c-Pkt. Seeds Free!
None for sale till 1946
YOU'LL want these frilly, very double, *Golden-Orange* Giants in your garden next summer--symbol of victory and lasting peace. *Easy to grow,* 2 ft. tall, with an abundance of big blooms over 3 in. across.
A 35c-Pkt. (100 seeds) free, if you enclose a stamp for postage. Write today!
Burpee's Seed Catalog Free--all best Flowers and Vegetables.

SEEDS Free

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
632 Burpee Building,
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED
PLUS 8 SPARKLING POST CARD ENLARGEMENTS ALL FOR 30c
Send for FREE Film Containers or Mail Films to
ENLARGIT COMPANY GENERAL POST OFFICE BOX 11 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

KING OF RABBITS

Valuable Fur. Delicious Meat
Easily Raised. Pleasant Pastime. Tremendous Demand.
Small Investment. Large Profit. Offer You Security & Independence.
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

LIGHTNING RODS
SPECIAL FALL-WINTER PRICE.
Write for name of your Local Agent. Offices N. Y. City and Other Points.
Electra PROTECTION CO. INC.
11 N. Pearl Street, Albany 7, N. Y.

THOUSANDS of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements.

This is because in many flocks there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

HENS HAVE LICE? Put Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal on roosts to kill lice. Nicotine fumes do the job.

For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer —hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Look for this poultry service emblem.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Service

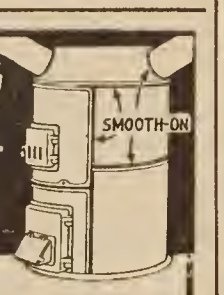
AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

Raise Your Own Meat— Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM. Muscatine, Iowa.

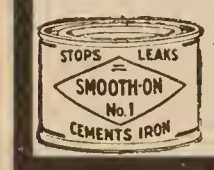
When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Repair HEATING SYSTEMS Now — to Save FUEL



Seal cracks and stop leaks in boiler, furnace, heater, piping, stove, etc., with Smooth-On No. 1 Iron Repair Cement and you'll cut your fuel costs. Easy to use, does not require dismantling. Makes tight, lasting repairs. Sold at your hardware store in 1¾ oz., 7 oz. and larger containers — if they haven't it, write us.

FREE REPAIR HANDBOOK



Instructions for dozens of practical, money-saving repairs on household and farm machinery, autos, tractors, tools, utensils. 40 pages. 170 diagrams. Write today for your free copy.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Do it with SMOOTH-ON

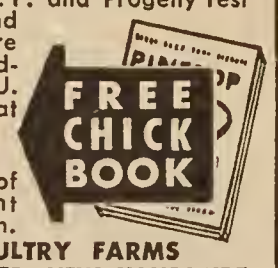
The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P. and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

WRITE TODAY —for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.



PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-11, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Chester Valley Hanson or Gas.	100	100	100
son Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$21.00	$5.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	5.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	21.00	13.00
Red-Rock Cross	13.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	----	11.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Pice List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Farmland Trapping

By Jim Harrison

The Number One trap, either jump or long spring, is ordinarily used in the capture of such animals as muskrat, skunk, mink and weasel. However, when making such general sets as in cavities under tree roots at the water's edge, it is best to either use your stronger traps or set a size larger. Mink hunt around such locations, and a weak trap may lose the game. A number 1½ jump, with the pan adjusted so it will spring with very little pressure, is ideal.

To return to the subject of preventing escapes, it is more important than ever, in these days of high raw fur prices, that once the animal is captured it is waiting for the trapper when the set is next visited. By far the best way to accomplish this is to drown the catch and get it out of sight of the fur and trap thief.

Where to Set Traps

Any water set should be staked as far toward deep water as the chain will allow. Drive the stake completely under water and out of sight, as the animal cannot reach the surface so easily. In soft mud the stake can be pushed far under water, but in the case of a hard stream bottom it is necessary to use a hand axe or hatchet to pound it down. If you will carry an extra stake about a foot long, square on both ends, this can be placed on top of the trap stake which is then easily driven below the surface. Thousands of traps and fur bearers are stolen yearly because this simple precaution is not taken.

Sometimes abnormally low water conditions make it difficult to make drowning sets. Whenever the catch cannot reach water sufficiently deep to drown, thrust a small branch with the twigs left on into the stream bottom about a foot beyond the trap stake. The top of this branch should be just below the surface. When the 'rat or mink dives toward mid stream in an effort to escape, the chain will get tangled on the twigs. Since the animal cannot return to shore it soon drowns.

Trapping Skunks

Skunk are easily trapped by setting at dens, which may be in old woodchuck or rabbit burrows, in straw stacks or under old buildings. Those having occupants usually have all trash, leaves, etc., cleared from the entrances, and you will find black and white hairs sticking to the sides.

The trap should be placed in a shallow excavation dug just inside the den and covered lightly with a little dry grass or a few leaves. It is better, too, to line the excavation with some dry material to prevent the trap from freezing down. Never set outside the den, as snow and sleet will put the set out of commission. Stake out from the entrance the full length of the chain. If this is not done the skunk will crawl back in the den as far as possible, and it is difficult and inconvenient to dispatch the animal in such cramped quarters.

Skunk, mink and muskrat are cased and cured flesh side out on thin boards. In casing a pelt, rip from each hind leg to the root of the tail, then peel the skin from the body in the form of a pocket. The tails on skunk and mink should be split to the tip and the bone removed, and all excess grease and fat removed from the hide to prevent grease burn. Hang in a cool, dry place until completely cured, then hang in bunches out of the reach of mice until you are ready to sell.

INSULATION HELPS VENTILATION

(*Continued from Page* 17)

he adjusts the openings 4 or 5 times. Some people would object to that much labor and attention.

I am not trying to sell Mr. Kaveny's plan to anyone. I am trying to sell the idea that effective insulation solves about 90 per cent of the problem of keeping a poultry house dry.

Mr. Kaveny's house has some other features out of the ordinary. It is about 40 feet wide and runs east and west. That brings a lot of those double-sash windows on the north side. That is not orthodox, but seems to be working out well. The top story is a spacious attic that most people would have filled with layers. Perhaps sometime Mr. Kaveny will yield to that temptation. At present it is serving an excellent purpose as storage place for feed, litter, brooding equipment and other poultry impedimenta. The feed is hoisted to the attic 16 bags at a time by a neat little electrically-operated gadget designed for use in garages, I believe. It's certainly a slick outfit even though it does cost plenty.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

EGG EATING HENS

"Egg eating hens are a luxury you cannot afford this year. We shouldn't blame chickens for taking a liking to eggs, for we have done much talking about their good taste and food value. Eggs are irresistible once hens get acquainted with them. Here are a list of steps that may stop the trouble:

(1) Trim the upper beak of all birds, cutting as close as possible to prevent excessive bleeding.

(2) Gather eggs often, holding down breakage and the chance for the habit to develop.

(3) Feed oats, green feed and other foods that keep flocks busy.

(4) Dope broken eggs with turpentine or ammonia, allowing all birds to eat these doctored eggs."—*G. T. Klein.*

—A. A.—

4-H CHICKENS WIN HONORS

A pen of 12 Rhode Island Red 4-H hens (one died during year) recently arrived home in Schenectady County, New York, from the 13th Annual Western New York Egg Laying Contest. They placed 19th out of 68 pens composed of 884 birds from the best poultry breeders in this country and Canada. Birds came from as far away as Texas and California.

The 13 birds in the 4-H pen were selected by 4-H boys with poultry projects. The following boys supplied 2 birds each from their flock: Andrew Levey, Harry Looman, Richard and Oscar Breitenstein, Guy Farrington, and Rudolph Schultz. Floyd and William Van Dyke supplied 3 birds to make the 13.

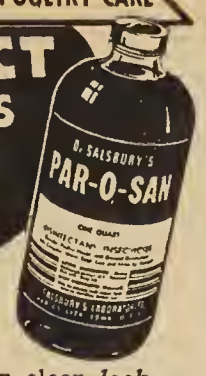
These boys met recently to decide what they could do with the returned birds to make use of their wonderful record. The boys agreed to let Floyd Van Dyke take the birds and keep them until after the hatching season next year. During the hatching season the birds will be mated to a pedigreed cock and then the eggs will be hatched. A flock of these pedigreed chicks will be taken by each member for his next year's project. The price of the chicks will be determined by the expenses of the project.

The boys voted to continue the project this coming year. The birds for

(*Continued on opposite page*)

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY CARE

DISINFECT LAYING HOUSES OFTEN



Germs may lurk even in clean *looking* laying houses. So clean up thoroughly all the refuse, litter and dirt. *Then disinfect* with Par-O-San. On proper contact, *Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs (spore bearing organisms excluded).* Used as directed, it *won't harm birds* or equipment. Stainless. Economical. *Pleasant odor.* Get Par-O-San at hatcheries, feed, drug, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
PAR-O-SAN
DEPENDABLE *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

Baby Chicks

Flash - - -

TWICHELL WINS AGAIN!

Following up last year's exceptional record when Twichell New Hampshires won first place for the breed at Western N. Y., Maine, and Rhode Island —here are records of TWICHELL NEW HAMPSHIRES for four Contests just closed!

FLORIDA:
High N. H. Pen 3254 Eggs; 3419.55 pts.
Our high hen—332 eggs, 354.45 pts.
2nd high hen in entire Contest of 96 pens.

WESTERN NEW YORK:
High N. H. Pen 3201 eggs; 3452.60 pts.
Our high hen 289 eggs, 313.60 pts.

MAINE:
High N. H. Pen 3037 eggs; 3175.90 pts.
Our high hen 277 eggs; 293.80 pts.

STORRS:
Our High hen 325 eggs; 349.85 pts. This hen made a new Storrs record for New Hampshires.

All contest pens are returned home and used in our pedigreed R.O.P. matings. You get the benefit. All our chicks carry the same bloodlines as these contest winners. The demand is very heavy and supply limited. Early ordering is necessary to get chicks when wanted. Write today!

H. S. & M. E. TWICHELL
Box G Exeter, New Hampshire

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B.
ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Order from ad or write for Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $9.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks That Live

Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

the new pen were selected from the flocks of Rudolph Schultz, Harry Looman, Andrew Levey, James Van Vorst and John Mark Down.

The birds were selected by the boys under the supervision of John Clark and Walter Boek, and were taken to the contest by Mr. Clark on Saturday, September 30.

The next meeting of the poultry boys will be held prior to the coming hatching season. At this time the boys will study the cost of the project through the records kept by Floyd Van Dyke. Thus they can determine the price of the chicks. They also will draw lots to determine the date of securing their chicks next spring.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 15)

ference either way to the average farmer. Low costing cattle, including cows, have broken down in price to a point where they can be sold at ceilings. Without points on these poorer grades, the public will consume them and make money for the packer and retailer. This week the government came out with a demand for 80% of all slaughtered canner cows from government inspected plants. If even bologna goes on that scarce list before long, you'll know why.

There now appears to be no question but that meat animals of all classes have been 'way over-marketed. I am sorry to report that the Northeast has continued to liquidate its breeding ewe flocks and is not replacing them. These flocks saved many a farm during the depression, but they are just not speculative enough for these flush times. "You'll be sorry" if you let those good ewes go.

You can well afford to feed grain to any livestock you plan to market this winter. Even present prices assure this.

—A. A.—

Everybody likes to get a good book for Christmas because it's a gift that brings lasting pleasure. Why not order today a copy of E. R. Eastman's thrilling country life novel, TOUGH SOD, now published in book form? It costs just $2.50, and may be ordered from *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

COMING SALES

Nov. 4	Guernsey Auction, Idylbrook Farms, Rochester, N. Y. See ad on opposite page.
Nov. 10	Auchmedden Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Baird, owners, 7 miles north of West Chester, Pa.
Nov. 11	2nd Mohawk Valley Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fonda, N. Y.
Nov. 11	North Eastern Ayrshire Club Sale, Northampton, Mass.
Nov. 14	Neighbor's Wonder Guernsey Dispersal, with consignments, Hebron, Maryland.
Nov. 17	Annual N. Y. State Beef Cattle Sale, Palmyra, N. Y. See ad on opposite page.
Nov. 17	3rd Western N. Y. Holstein Consignment Sale, Fair Grounds, Batavia, N. Y.
Nov. 17	Fall Guernsey Consignment Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
Nov. 25	W. K. Bushnell and Arthur Kellum Ayrshire Dispersal, Canastota, N. Y.
Jan. 3	Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lititz, Pennsylvania.

COMING EVENTS

Nov. 14-16	New York State Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, and 4-H Federations, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 2	Annual Meeting New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N.Y.
Dec. 5-7	National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 6-10	New York Poultry Show, 9th Regiment Armory, New York City.
Dec. 12-15	New York State Grange, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 13-17	Rochester Poultry Show, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 15-17	Maine State Poultry Show, Portland, Me.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2	Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 23-26	Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings and Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vermont.

PULLETS 2500 W. LEGHORNS—5-5½ mo. old. Healthy, tested, range-grown, R.O.P sired, well grown, immediate delivery. Very special, $130 per 100, final offer, order now.
Pine Tree Hatchery & Farm, Stockton, N. J.

EGGS are like jewels in the winter, scarce and high. So now, more than any other season, you can't afford to waste time and money on loafer hens that don't lay.

Save your good mash for the hens that pay you a profit. Cull out the "boarders".

Feed a laying mash containing CORN GLUTEN MEAL if you can get one. DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL furnishes high protein (41%) and Vitamin A potency. If you can't get a mash containing CORN GLUTEN MEAL feed some other good mash — only to hens that will turn it into eggs.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO
DISTRIBUTORS OF
DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST SELLING BRAND OF
CORN GLUTEN MEAL

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

WENE CHICKS
BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS

U. S. N. J. Approved Hatches Every Week Year Around Bloodtested.

Extra profits from Wene Chicks. Hatches every Tuesday and Thursday throughout the Fall. 50,000 R.O.P. Sired Breeders. We specialize in chicks for both broiler and egg production. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Literature FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. M-4, Vineland, N. J.

FOR INDIGESTION
(due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

REIN'S UNGROUND PEANUT HULLS now available. Shipment in bulk in large quantities. We offer limited supply bagged. *Prices on Request.*
We estimate our new crop will yield about 450 carloads. This makes ideal litter.
E. B. REIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Telephone: Mott Haven 9-0006
384-B-East 149th St., New York 55, N. Y.

SEW Successfully

No. 7— Fitting Yourself

By HELEN POWELL SMITH,
Cornell Clothing Specialist.

MY FIRST suggestion is to learn to stand erect and comfortable in front of a long mirror and survey yourself carefully. Do not try to become a contortionist and twist and turn and pull your garment out of shape. If you do not have a triplicate mirror, hold a hand mirror first in your right and then in your left hand and look at your sides and back. Do not turn your body but limber up those neck muscles and turn just your head.

Some people look without seeing, so learn the things you want to look for.

1. Ease—Your garment should conform to your body when sitting, standing and moving. Since the body is a curved surface and a flat fabric is being made to fit over these curves, the cut and shaping of the various parts of the material must be in keeping with the figure they are to fit.

2. Placing of basic seam lines and design lines—Seams should be placed either on contour lines of the body or related to points of movements such as at the waistline, armhole, neck. Thus they interfere less with body movements and serve to balance the garments on the figure. The figure has height, width and depth.

Shoulder seams should be exactly on the top of the shoulder from the neck out to the shoulder tip—for the regulation one or two-piece dress. Fashion dictates and designs may vary the actual cut of the dress but the top of the shoulder and slant of the shoulder must be considered as a basis for fit. Tight fitting dresses and bodices have the shoulder line extending from the shoulder at the neck to ½ inch or ¾ inch back of the shoulder tip to permit a very smooth fit over the arm socket.

Armhole seams vary with the design of the sleeves. A tailored sleeve fits into an armhole that has a good curve over the top of the shoulder and then extends in a straight line in front and back as far as the chest and across back line. This then follows a gradual curve toward the underarm.

A waistline needs to be in keeping with the fashion trend but should have a definite placing and fit, usually curving down slightly across the front.

Underarm seams should hang straight down the sides of the body, perpendicular to the floor. If the figure variation is such as to pull this seam out of line, then some adjustment needs to be made to give sufficient ease and width to permit a straightening of this line.

3. **Grain of fabric**—Fabric must be so handled that the crosswise yarns are held parallel at one or more of the following points: chest, armscye, bust, hip. Lengthwise yarns are perpendicular to the floor. Scrutinize grain lines carefully to determine the cause of unwanted wrinkles.

Good Fitting Technique

Steps in good fitting technique are:

1. Straight thinking to recognize problems.
2. Determine the cause of the problems.
3. Decide the seams to release, take up or recut.
4. Repin, rebaste and recut.
5. Pass on the results, and recheck.

Make any necessary changes tentatively and try the garment on to check the alteration before slashing and cutting unnecessarily. Never be satisfied that the dress fits correctly until you try it for standing, sitting and moving about. Study design line and changed fitting lines in the mirror to see if they are in harmony with one another and with the figure.

Don't be satisfied that your dress fits correctly until you try it for standing, sitting and moving about.

USE LOTS OF Onions!

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THIS FALL there is a record crop of onions. So it is good management, personal and national, to use them in every way possible. Storage space is limited, hence the need to use them liberally early in the fall and winter.

If you want to store some, use a cool dry place such as the attic or an unused upstairs room. Containers could be slatted, or woven baskets will provide the necessary ventilation. For small quantities, mesh bags hung from beams will answer as long as they are safe from freezing. The onions must be mature in order to store well.

Hamburger on Onion

The mild sweet Spanish onion is a favorite to eat raw or cooked with hamburgers. Also it is delicious in many salads, both vegetable and fruit. To cook the slices, cut the onions a half-inch thick, lay them in a pan or baking-dish, season with salt and pepper, dot with well-flavored fat; bacon fat would be excellent. Add a tablespoon or two of water, cover closely and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes or until tender. Serve a hamburger on each slice.

The top-of-the-stove method is practically the same except that a frying pan is used and the quicker heat necessitates turning the onions; this usually results in a mixed-up mess not nearly so attractive as the baked ones.

Vary Scalloped Onions

Plain boiled onions seasoned with melted butter or savory fat are wholesome food, provided they are not overcooked and the lid is off while the cooking goes on. The cooking water should be saved for soups or stews. A spoonful or two of breadcrumbs browned lightly in fat and sprinkled over each serving lifts boiled onions out of the commonplace.

Thin or medium white sauce is used over boiled, drained onions to make creamed onions. Combine the two layer by layer in a baking dish, top off with bread crumbs and you have scalloped onions. Add ground roasted peanuts or grated cheese to the dish by mixing with the main ingredients or by sprinkling on top of the crumbs and you have a novelty. Here are some definite measurements:

3 cups boiled onions	1 cup ground roasted peanuts OR
1 cup white sauce	½ cup grated cheese
1 cup bread crumbs	

Make alternate layers of cooked onions, peanuts, and white sauce; top off with the crumbs blended with a little melted fat and bake in a moderate oven until lightly browned.

Medium White Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or other fat	1 cup milk or stock
2 tablespoons flour	¼ teaspoon salt

Blend melted fat and flour thoroughly, add cold milk or other liquid and salt. Heat and stir constantly until thickened. Cook over steam ten minutes longer.

Onions Stewed with Tomatoes

A good way to vary both the onions and the canned tomatoes is to combine equal amounts of boiled onions and canned tomatoes, heat thoroughly and thicken with stale bread toasted and broken into small pieces.

Green Onions in Winter

Bring in an onion or two at a time and put in a warm place where they will sprout. Then use the tops for chopping fine for salads or sandwiches, a good substitute if you have no chives on the window-sill.

WINTER SLEEP

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Winter's hand gropes along the window sill;
He has snuffed out the flame of the rose, and cast
His shadow over the slow stream's glittering rill
That murmurs, summer goes, summer is past.

But underneath the fallen leaves' dull gold,
Under the earth's cold surface, in the deep
Dark of the shadow, sleepy roots still hold
The strength that will awaken them from sleep.

And though chill winter sets its frosty steel
Into the heart of what stands up, and smites
With cold the vine and flower, under heel
Trampling the temporary flower lights,
A hidden laughter here will break in green
Across this space, when spring's first bird is seen.

Smartly Styled...

Besides being very, very convenient, blouses are extremely good style. Pattern No. **3410** includes three types, enough variety to suit any schoolgirl. Sizes 6 to 16. Size 12, peasant blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric. The other two require 1⅝ yards 35- or 39-inch fabric each.

No. **3893** is a cute winter outfit to keep a little boy or girl (depending on how the coat is buttoned) warm as toast during Jack Frost's visit. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, hat, coat and leggings, 2¼ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. **3888** provides an excellent basic dress to carry you from morn 'til night. It is equally smart when worn with costume jewelry or under your winter coat. Why not make one in wool or in heavy crepe? Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

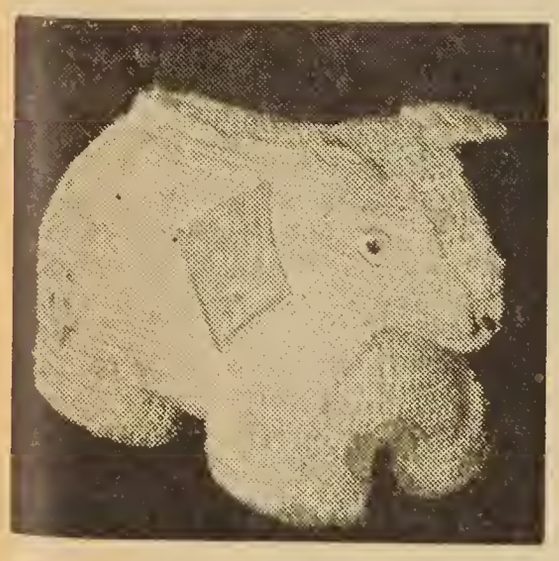
No. **3632.** This fitted jumper costume with touches of gay applique and popular buttons is smartly in line with the best of the season's modes. Try it in a solid color wool with applique or in a giddy plaid. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, jumper, 1⅝ yards 54-inch. Long-sleeved blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric. Applique included.

No. **3615.** For dressier moments this princess frock is designed; its becoming neckline and soft fullness in the seams make it very kind to your figure; extra slenderizing in dark crepe. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch.

No. **3862.** You can serve company dinner and look festive yourself in this attractive, simple-to-make apron. Try it in a floral chintz. One size requiring ¾ yard 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

for Christmas



Fat little piggy, No. P. C. 1498, is easy to make, being a job of straight crocheting.

Any young woman or girl would enjoy receiving this becoming crochet motif headband (No. 1) as a Christmas gift. Below — Belt P. C. 2441, with its crocheted bow, would be charming for a young girl or a slender woman.

Instruction leaflets for any of these crocheted items may be obtained by sending three cents for each item wanted to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Should a husband tell his Wife!

JACK: I'm running out of adjectives! Those hot biscuits and preserves for dessert were sure *something!*

SUE: You're worth surprising, often! So much praise for so *little* work. And easy Snow Biscuits have extra vitamins when you use Fleischmann's *yellow label* Yeast!

All those vitamins go right into your breads with no great loss in the oven. Be sure to use Fleischmann's! A week's supply keeps in the ice-box.

For your free copy, write Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Splendid Cough Relief Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

You Women Who Suffer From

HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start *at once*—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

CHRISTMAS CARD SPECIAL! 10 Beautiful folders 25c plus postage. We have a fine selection of 21 for $1.00. Also Religious Christmas cards.
PARMINGTON, 122 Denver, Rochester 9, N. Y.

Will Your Car Outlast the War?

As a wartime service to owners of ALL MAKES of cars, General Motors offers a new edition of The Automobile User's Guide, containing 196 practical suggestions on such subjects as *how to get better gasoline economy, how to prolong tire life, how to keep your car in the best operating condition, how to preserve exterior finish, etc.*

You can get a FREE COPY from any General Motors dealer or by using the coupon below.

Customer Research Dept., Room 1771
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 2, MICH.
Please send FREE COPY of new 64-page "AUTOMOBILE USER'S GUIDE"
Name..... please print
Address..... please print
City..... State
Make & Model of Car Owned.....

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I HAVE received a great many letters as a result of my stating the reasons why I am personally supporting Governor Dewey for the presidency of the United States.

Agreeably Surprised

Exactly ten per cent of the letters I have received to date disagree with my position.

Several of these letters in disagreement are very long and go into great detail. Not one of the persons who have disagreed with me has been personally abusive or challenged my right to my own opinion. I take off my hat to these gentlemen. My faith in the democratic process is renewed. Let's all soundly resolve to vote on election day in whatever way may be our political faith.

A 90 Per Cent Criticism

In the ninety per cent of the letters I have received which commend my position, there is one criticism which occurs over and over again. ***This criticism is of the attempted use of the Triple A machinery in the State of New York to reelect Mr. Roosevelt.***

It is best summed up by one of the Triple A Committeemen who writes as follows:

"My position is that if he (the resigned chairman of the State Triple A Committee who now heads 'Farmers-for-Roosevelt') is returned to the chairmanship, I shall get off the Committee. The Triple A in my judgment should be nonpartisan if it is to do effective work for agriculture."

Public Payroll Point of View

Another farmer has sent me a copy of a letter which he has written to this same Chairman in which appears the following paragraph: ***"I can't help but think that if you were back on the farm earning your living from the farm entirely, you would be for Dewey and not for Roosevelt."***

* * *

NATURAL SILAGE MIXTURE

I have not been very happy this fall as I have contemplated this summer's wheat fields. Our wheat was very heavy and much of it lodged badly. Fortunately, we did not seed with it but waited until the field was combined and the straw gathered up. Then after discing the stubble we sowed brome grass and alfalfa.

Rains came along about the right time, and somewhat to our disgust we have a very heavy volunteer stand of wheat along with the alfalfa and brome grass seedlings and some weeds. While we are able to console ourselves with the thought that such a stand, if it comes through the winter, will make an almost perfect natural silage mixture, we frankly have been quite disturbed by the amount of grain we apparently lost as a result of the wheat lodging and possibly of poor combining.

Today however, riding from Buffalo to Ithaca, we saw countless fields of wheat, barley and oat stubble covered with heavy stands of these grains. Apparently a lot of other farmers failed to collect all the grain that grew on their fields, too. The condition we saw and our experience incline us to wonder if it may not be sound procedure to continue to seed after wheat instead of with it, and to take advantage of the volunteer wheat in the next year's hay crop to harvest what should be a perfect, natural grass silage mixture.

We'll get at least a partial answer to this idea next summer and it won't be because we planned it that way.

* * *

STANDARDIZED BEEF

Some of us in the Northeast, largely by trial and error, have arrived at the production of a beef carcass which can be standardized as a northeastern product.

This carcass can be described within the following limits: It is the product of a well bred beef steer or heifer from 18 to 20 months old. The dressed carcass will weigh from 400 to 450 pounds. On present standards of grading, it will grade "high-good" with an occasional "choice."

The animal husbandry practice necessary to produce such a standardized carcass is essentially as follows: Beef calves, which weigh from 375 to 500 pounds, are bought in the Range Country from August through October. These calves are shipped to the Northeast where they are wintered in such a fashion that they will grow and put on weight at around a pound a day during the winter. If excellent roughage is available, no grain need be fed.

The following spring the calves are turned on pastures which must be good enough to enable a dairy cow to produce well on them alone. Sometime after July 15th, the calves are put on grain. They may be left on pasture or put in a drylot. From 500 to 800 pounds of grain per head fed to such calves should produce carcasses such as I have described above for marketing during the fall months.

These carcasses will be popular with both butchers and consumers. The butchers will like them because there is very little waste in cutting them. Consumers will go for them in a big way because the meat both tastes good and is tender.

The above outline of an animal husbandry industry which can be used to supplement the dairy industry of the Northeast is based on several years of practical experience at Sunnygables. By December 1st, we will have sold the last of around 150 yearling steers handled as described above since last fall.

A CANDIDATE DECLARES HIMSELF

Readers of this page will recall that when the Republican Party nominated Thomas J. Curran for election to the U. S. Senate, I expressed disappointment and made the point that New York State, despite the fact that it is a great agricultural state, had had no effective representation of its agricultural interests in the U. S. Senate for years. As a result, New York farmers were being "sold down the river" in deals between the city-minded representatives of the Northeast and the farm-minded Congressmen of the South and Midwest.

In answer to my challenge, I have just received the following wire as we go to press:

"Mr. H. E. Babcock, "October 26, 1944"
Ithaca, New York.

"In my campaign travels throughout New York State this fall, I have come to realize the importance of the agriculture of the State not only to the people engaged in it, but also to the people who live in the cities of the State. I have been much impressed by the forward-looking attitude of the farmers and the farm leaders I have met. You may count on me to make the State's farm and food problems one of my chief interests as a U. S. Senator. I shall cooperate fully with those leaders in the State who see in a prosperous and progressive agriculture the guarantee of a better diet for our city people."

(Signed) THOMAS J. CURRAN,
New York State Candidate for United States Senator

FREEZER FACTS and FANCIES

IN order to appreciate what really happens when food is frozen and maintained in frozen form, it may be necessary for some of us to go back to our old high school physics books and look up the phenomenon of LATENT heat.

As I remember this law, it is to the effect that during the transition of a substance from one *state* to another (for example water to ice) while heat is being removed, and similarly when heat is being added, *the temperature remains constant while a quantity of heat, known as the latent heat of fusion or the latent heat of vaporization, as the case may be, is either removed or added.*

In your language and mine, this means that when water reaches a temperature of 212° F., the addition of more heat will cause boiling or vaporization during which process the temperature of the water remains constant at 212° F. until all of the water has been changed to steam. The amount of heat (latent) required to make this change of *state,* from water to steam, is practically seven times as much as is required to raise the water from room temperature to the boiling point.

Similarly when water has been cooled to 32° F., nearly four times as much heat (latent) has to be removed to change the water to ice as has to be removed to cool the water from room temperature to 32° F. Once all the water has been changed to ice, however, it requires the removal of only half as much heat to drop the ice a degree as it did to cool the water a degree.

The above facts add up to a very interesting decision which a great many people are soon to make. The decision will be whether to freeze their own food or merely to provide themselves with zero storage in which to keep purchased frozen food or food which is frozen for them at central plants.

Cost of Freezing

There are four important points to be considered by families interested in investing in either a freezing and storage box or *a straight zero storage box.*

1. Investment in the box itself.
2. Time and skill required for efficient use of the box.
3. Power cost.
4. Convenience.

We don't yet know what the price differentials will be between these two types of boxes, but we do know that there should and probably will be a sizeable difference in the cost of the boxes themselves, as well as considerable difference in cost of operating them on the farm. It may well be that a local zero locker plant can process and freeze your meats, fruits and vegetables for less money than electric current alone would cost you. Of course there would then be the additional consideration of time and labor saved by sending the work into town, where a really professional job of butchering, aging, cutting and wrapping is done.

Tests run at Sunnygables for the past month show that a box used for straight zero storage used $1.50 worth of power for 30 days, while a freezer box used both to freeze and store consumed about $3.00 worth.

The difference annually in power cost between a straight zero storage box and a combination freezing and storing box may, therefore, more than pay processing charges made by a freezing plant in town for handling all of the foods frozen by an average sized farm family in a 12-month period. If you are located reasonably near a frozen food locker plant where good service is rendered, you may find—as a good many farmers already realize—that the trained, efficient staff of the plant can handle your meat right from slaughtering through aging, cutting, wrapping, and freezing much better than it can be done at home on the farm.

Certainly locker plants can buy power to do this work much cheaper than can the individual farmer. They can hire trained men and women to work with the farm products and give the family a better product in its finished form.—*M. M. G.*

(NOTE: If all of the above is not entirely clear, just get the point that to freeze food costs real money, while to maintain it at zero temperature in a well insulated container doesn't cost much.)

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"HIGH PRESSURE"

"I recently had a call from an agent of a correspondence school. He told me that I was one of seven graduates of the local high school who had been highly recommended, and that I could obtain a Civil Service position in a nearby city within six weeks if I would take some lessons to prepare myself for the job.

"He said it would cost a little money, and that I would have to pay $20.00 that day and pay the balance by the month. He then produced what he called a receipt. After I signed it, he told me, because I was under age, my mother would have to sign it also. My mother was ill and finally signed the paper without reading it.

"Later we found that we had signed a contract of enrollment. I received a questionnaire before the first lesson came which I filled in and returned. A week later a lesson came and I returned it because my father had written them and told them of the misrepresentation the agent had practiced. Since then, I have had a letter asking for payment of the lesson of October 5."

This is an old, old story. The contract has been signed, and undoubtedly contains a clause saying full payment will be made for the course whether or not it is completed. The mother's signature was secured because a contract signed by a minor is not binding. If the school should sue for the full amount of this course, they might win the suit. A Court usually takes the attitude that failure to read a contract before signing, assuming the signer can read it, is not a good defense if the contract later turns out to be different than the person understood.

We are relating the incident with the suggestion that no contract or paper be signed until it has been read and thoroughly understood.

—A. A.—

SILK

My mother once told me that I should "investigate before I invest." I just read an article about raising silkworms in this country. The article admits that we cannot compete with the labor in the Orient, but says that a machine has been invented which can unwind silkworm cocoons. The real story in the article concerns the growing of mulberry trees, indicating that if we get plenty of them started, the silk industry will follow. The article did not impress me, but I thought that you might like to comment on it.

A good many years ago a lot of people were bitten with this silk production bug, and it cost them money. There seems to be no doubt but that we could produce silk in this country, but there is great doubt that we could compete with labor in other countries. Even if we could, there would still be the competition from Nylon and other products which are likely to increase as soon as the war is over.

—A. A.—

CHECKING RELIABILITY

"Can you give me information as to the reliability of ————, who operates a poultry farm? He wants to buy hatching eggs and I want to know something about him before I ship."

It is a lot safer to find out a man's responsibility before you deal with him. In a case of a small hatcheryman, or, in fact, any business man, even a small one, it is possible for the Service Bureau to get a financial report on him. This costs $1.75, which we ask the subscriber to pay.

We do not consider a bank reference particularly valuable. It is only natural that a bank give a favorable report so long as a man does not overdraw his account. The report we mention includes something about a man's reputation as well as his financial resources.

—A. A.—

CHRISTMAS TREES

"Last Winter, I cut some Christmas trees for a buyer who paid for part of them, but never came back to get the rest of them, and never paid me for them. Can I collect this?"

This was taken up with the buyer. He claims he notified our subscriber to sell the trees to some one else before Christmas, but our subscriber reported that it was so soon before Christmas he had no opportunity to sell them. There were two brothers involved in the deal, and in the meantime, one of them had gone into the Army. Eventually this claim was turned over to a collection agency. They have been unable to secure a settlement, and the amount involved is so small that they do not recommend suit.

We are reporting this to point out the importance of dealing with responsible buyers, or insisting on full payment before cutting when selling a perishable product which has such a short marketing season.

It is our opinion that our subscriber should be paid for these trees, but there is no way of forcing payment except by bringing suit.

—A. A.—

"YOUTH'S COMPANION"

"In my work at the Cornell University Library, I have been interested in getting a complete file of copies of the old 'Youth's Companion'. We now have about fifteen years of complete issues and twenty-five partial volumes which lack some copies. If any readers of *American Agriculturist* have old copies of the 'Youth's Companion', I would be very glad to hear from them, as it might be that I could get some which we do not have."—*Frank Tozer, R.D. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

If any subscriber is acquainted with Andrew J. Sesselman, formerly of Greenfield Center, New York, we would very much appreciate the information. We understand he is now in the Army, but we do not know the location of his Draft Board. If we could get that information, we believe we could get in touch with him.

—A. A.—

"This is to advise you that I have finally received a refund from the company. I had begun to think that I would never get any satisfaction, but through your help, I have finally gotten this matter straightened out. Mere words can't express my appreciation of your help."—*B. P.*

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist" when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

JOHN KROL, UTICA, N. Y.

AFTER a very serious accident in which Mr. Krol was badly hurt and his car wrecked, he wrote us saying — "You may be interested in hearing from someone who had one of your policies— *but failed to renew.*"

"Following my accident I was confined to the hospital four weeks and at home over a month. Now, I can appreciate what a great help a policy could be, if I had only renewed it."

"I sincerely recommend that those who carry your policy be sure to keep it up."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Lois Devereaux, R. 2, Clyde, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained back	$47.14
George D. Cahoon, Walden, Vermont — Thrown from sled—sprained back	50.00
Lawrence G. Lavway, Etna, Maine — Auto accident—back injury	65.00
Roy I. Parmelee, R. 2, LeRoy, N. Y. — Truck accident—concussion	60.00
George A. Tilton, Highpine, Maine — Struck by auto—fractured ribs	130.00
Frank Myers, Coomer Rd., Burt, N. Y. — Struck by car—fractured leg	130.00
Joseph P. LaLame, Sanford, Maine — Auto collision—injured shoulder	118.57
Cora A. Maxam, Oswego, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured clavicle	42.86
Peter Walls, Main St., Newton, N. H. — Truck accident—contused shoulder	65.00
Jeanne Campbell, R. 1, Orleans, Vt. — Auto accident—fractured arm	130.00
Dora E. Crondin, Rochester, N. H. — Auto accident—concussion	130.00
Ilah N. Kilian, Cowlesville, N. Y. — Auto accident—lacerations	30.00
Grace Michard, Prentiss, Maine — Auto accident—abrasions	45.00
Ethel H. Williams, Shoreham, Vt. — Auto accident—injured leg	40.00
Blanche Devereaux, R. 2, Clyde, N. Y. — Auto accident—severe bruises	130.00
Harold Horton, R. 2, Oxford, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured arm	87.14
Earl R. Bellinger, R. 4, Amsterdam, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut elbow	60.00
James H. Ridsdale, Oxbow, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised head	20.00
Harry L. Mcquire, Groveton, N. H. — Truck accident—wrenched shoulder	88.57
Lawrence E. Dingmond, Hinsdale, Mass. — Wagon accident—sprained shoulder	50.00
Clyde H. Morse, Williamstown, Vt. — Sled accident—dislocated shoulder	130.00
Dean B. Webster, Auburn, Maine — Auto accident—injured ribs	40.00
Lester H. Taylor, Newfane, N. Y. — Struck by auto—fractured ribs	130.00
Margaret McConnell, Java Center, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured arm	40.00
Wilbur S. Croxford, Auburn, Maine — Auto accident—injured neck	60.00
Hannah E. Faust, Greenfield, Mass. — Struck by truck—injured back	130.00
Theodore K. LeGeyt, Granby, Conn. — Auto accident—severe lacerations	100.00
Frank E. Carls, Lafayette, N. J. — Struck by auto—fractured shoulder	207.14
Donald F. Beane, Owego, N. Y. — Train hit auto—mortuary	1000.00
Fred Beane, Owego, N. Y. — Train hit auto—mortuary	1000.00
Kenneth A. Shaul, Cobleskill, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	49.33
Charles W. Pomeroy, Middleport, N. Y. — Struck by auto—broken leg	80.00
Richard Lessor, East Charlotte, Vt. — Struck by auto—bruised leg	40.00
Prudent M. Fortin, Auburn, Maine — Auto accident—fractured clavicle	60.00
Anna Kello, No. Collins, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured foot	77.14
Edward Williams, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. — Hit by car—fractured arm	65.71
Roger J. Eaton, Newport, R. I. — Struck by auto—cut forehead	64.28
Manley Kilburn, Little Valley, N. Y. — Truck accident—concussion	54.28
Fred Garlock, Dexter, N. Y. — Wagon accident—severe injuries	65.00
Florence M. Amburn, Norwich, Conn. — Auto accident—fractured thumb	87.14
Florence Shreve, Falconer, N. Y. — Auto accident—lacerations	25.71
William S. Robbins, Robbinsville, N. J. — Auto accident—sprained ankle	52.14
Elmer Neff, Walton, N. Y. — Truck accident—concussion	30.00
Courtney V. Boucher, Spencer, N. Y. — Wagon accident—broken arm	34.28
David C. Thaine, Lyndonville, N. Y. — Struck by auto—fractured wrist	25.00
Beulah W. Carter, Swedesboro, N. J. — Auto accident—fractured arm	97.14
Paul Baratier, R. 1, Parish, N. Y. — Truck accident—severe contusions	52.86
Mary R. Ferguson, Gloversville, N. Y. — Struck by truck—fractured arm	80.00
Roy L. Tilton, Wilton, Maine — Cart accident—fractured skull	44.28
Katie Hall, Wolcott, N. Y. — Auto accident—lacerated scalp	130.00
Phoebe Houghtaling, Middletown, N. Y. — Struck by auto—fractured ribs	130.00
Melvin J. Elsemore, Carmel, Maine — Auto accident—fractured ribs	130.00
Leah Seamans, Altmar, N. Y. — Auto accident—severe contusions	50.00
Oscar Gould, Errol, N. H. — Struck by plow—spinal injuries	127.14
George E. Bush, R. 2, Kingston, N. Y. — Auto accident—concussion	50.00
Roy Colopy, Lockport, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	80.00
Fred H. Young, Corning, N. Y. — Auto accident—Severe lacerations	108.57
Francis L. Bough, Fulton, N. Y. — Truck accident—severe contusions	32.00
John H. Stryker, Sr., Marion, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured clavicle	80.03
Joseph Fecsko, Skaneateles, N. Y. — Truck accident—fractured bones	60.00
Frank H. Sherman, Fairhaven, Vt. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Louis Mishalanie, Chadwicks, N. Y. — Struck by car—severe injuries	100.00
John Kump Jr., Willimantic, Conn. — Auto accident—severe lacerations	80.00

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

It took EFFECTIVE LEAGUE REPRESENTATION...

to add this $2,800,000.00 to Farm Income

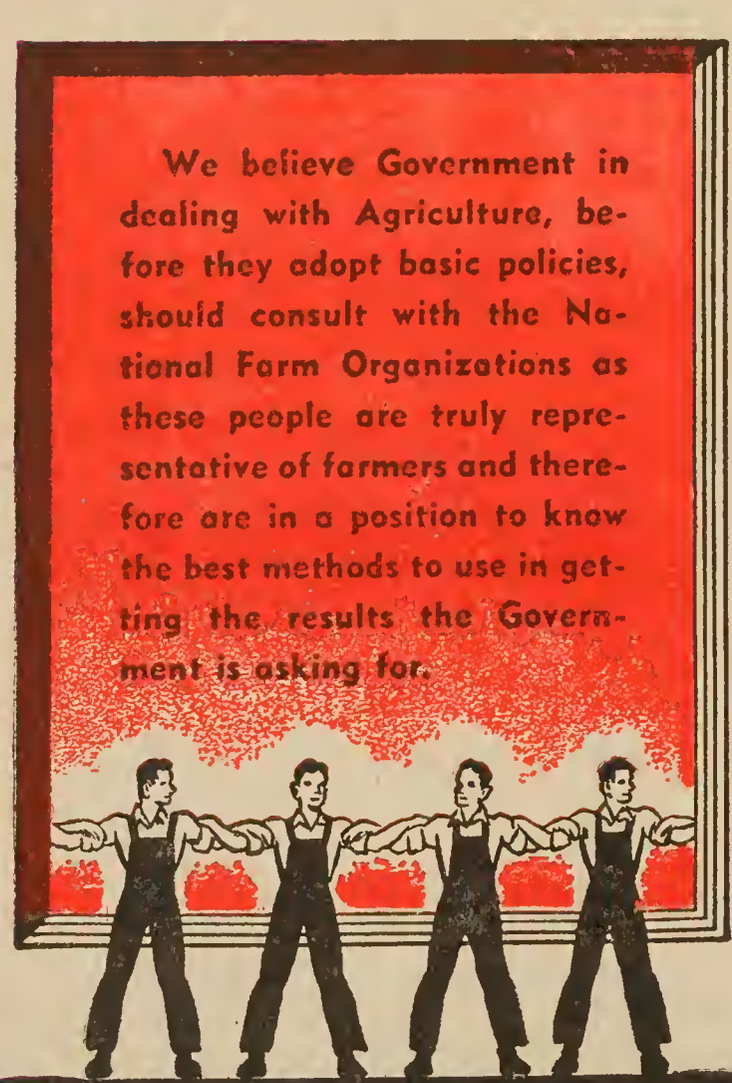
An estimated additional return of $2,800,000.00 will go to New York milk shed dairy farmers due to recent efforts by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. The money represents an increase of 10c per hundredweight in drought relief payments to be made to all dairy farmers in the shed from September 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.

The original drought subsidy—asked for by the League and the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency—was announced August 26. Dairymen's League officials immediately protested that 20 New York counties, all of Vermont, and some Pennsylvania and Connecticut counties had been left out. On September 22—*as a result of League protests*—these counties were included in the subsidy. Producers were assured of an increased income of many thousands of dollars.

Able, Effective Representation is One of the Big Values of League Membership

This quick result . . . this practical result . . . from League action testifies to the *effectiveness* of League representation in Washington and other important centers. It matches the *able* representation of the farmers' side by League officials and technical experts at the recent milk hearings.

These hearings—highly technical because of the complicated proposals that were advanced—were probably the best ever held on the New York order. And for seven days—amid a constant drum-fire of cross-questioning and counter-proposals—League men held their own against the ablest representatives that dealers, consumer groups and government departments could produce.



Even many experienced observers confessed that they could not understand the highly technical testimony and proposals. But all admitted that the League men knew their subject from the ground up . . . and that they were able to follow with ease the social, statistical, economical and legal arguments of the opposing groups. Moreover, League men cut to the heart of the proposals and exposed them for what they really were—an attempt by dealer groups to get a slice of the farmers' income.

Able representation . . . effective representation . . . representation by men of leadership, understanding and judgment . . . these are the values above price that League membership offers to every dairy farmer wherever he may live in the milk shed. These are his guarantee that he will be fairly treated even though a decision be made in far-off Wahsington, or at a hearing before a Dept. of Agriculture Hearing Master in a New York Hotel.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH NOVEMBER 18, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
FOUNDED 1842
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"Go to GRASS"

By GEORGE H. SERVISS

WITH the end of the war in sight and the possibility of lower milk prices than now prevail, northeastern dairymen and other livestock farmers will do well to explore the possibilities of an increased use of grass.

Grassland farming does not, to my mind, mean a greatly increased acreage of grass, but it does mean greater use of grass in livestock feeding. By any reasonable interpretation of the term "grassland farming," the Northeast has already adopted it. The question is: now that we have it, what are we going to do with it?

Take New York State for example. Thirty-four per cent of our farm land is in pasture, 23 per cent is in hay, 18 per cent is in woods, and only 15 per cent is in grain, fruit and various cash crops. Consequently, there are about 3½ acres of grass for every acre of other crops. Putting it on an animal unit basis, there are 5 acres of grass; that is, 5 acres of hay and pasture for each animal unit. Some of the New England States are even heavier in grass.

Somewhere between 55 and 60 per cent of the digestible nutrients fed to livestock in New York are furnished by hay and pasture. Grain, mostly purchased, supplies about 33 per cent, and corn silage the remainder. Full utilization of grass as hay and pasture will result in considerably more nutrients being supplied in those sources and less in grain. Nutrients supplied in purchased concentrates now cost three to four times what they cost to produce in hay and six to eight times what they cost to produce in pasture. This is a somewhat larger-than-normal spread, but the normal spread is fully large enough to make heavy feeding of grass, rather than heavy feeding of grain, the deciding factor in whether a profit or a loss is shown on many dairy farms when milk prices are low.

Why Pastures Are Poor

Permanent (native) pastures in the Northeast do not have enough feed on them during most of the grazing season to enable a cow to fill up, and no provision is normally made for other kinds of pasture.

The average unimproved permanent pasture in New York State produces only about 600 pounds of T.D.N. (total digestible nutrients) to the acre during the grazing season. I doubt that unimproved permanent pastures in the other northeastern states are any better. Six hundred pounds of T.D.N. is equivalent to 1200 pounds of good hay. That is very low yield. A cow producing 30 pounds of 3.5 milk a day needs about 17 pounds of T.D.N. a day. She can get that much from pasture if the pasture is really good, but there are not very many days during the grazing season when she can get it from permanent pasture.

IN A "Nutshell"

Grass is the foundation of northeastern agriculture. We can let that foundation crumble or we can build a really great dairy industry on it.

* * *

It requires $16.00 worth of concentrates at $60.00 a ton to make up the difference in feeding value between a ton of good hay and a ton of poor hay.

* * *

The weather is not responsible for the large amount of first cutting hay that is harvested in late July and early August.

* * *

The trouble with pastures is both quantity and quality; the trouble with hay is largely quality.

* * *

The better the cow, the better the pasture should be.

* * *

Nutrients in purchased grain cost three to four times as much as in homegrown hay, and six to eight times what they cost to produce in pasture.

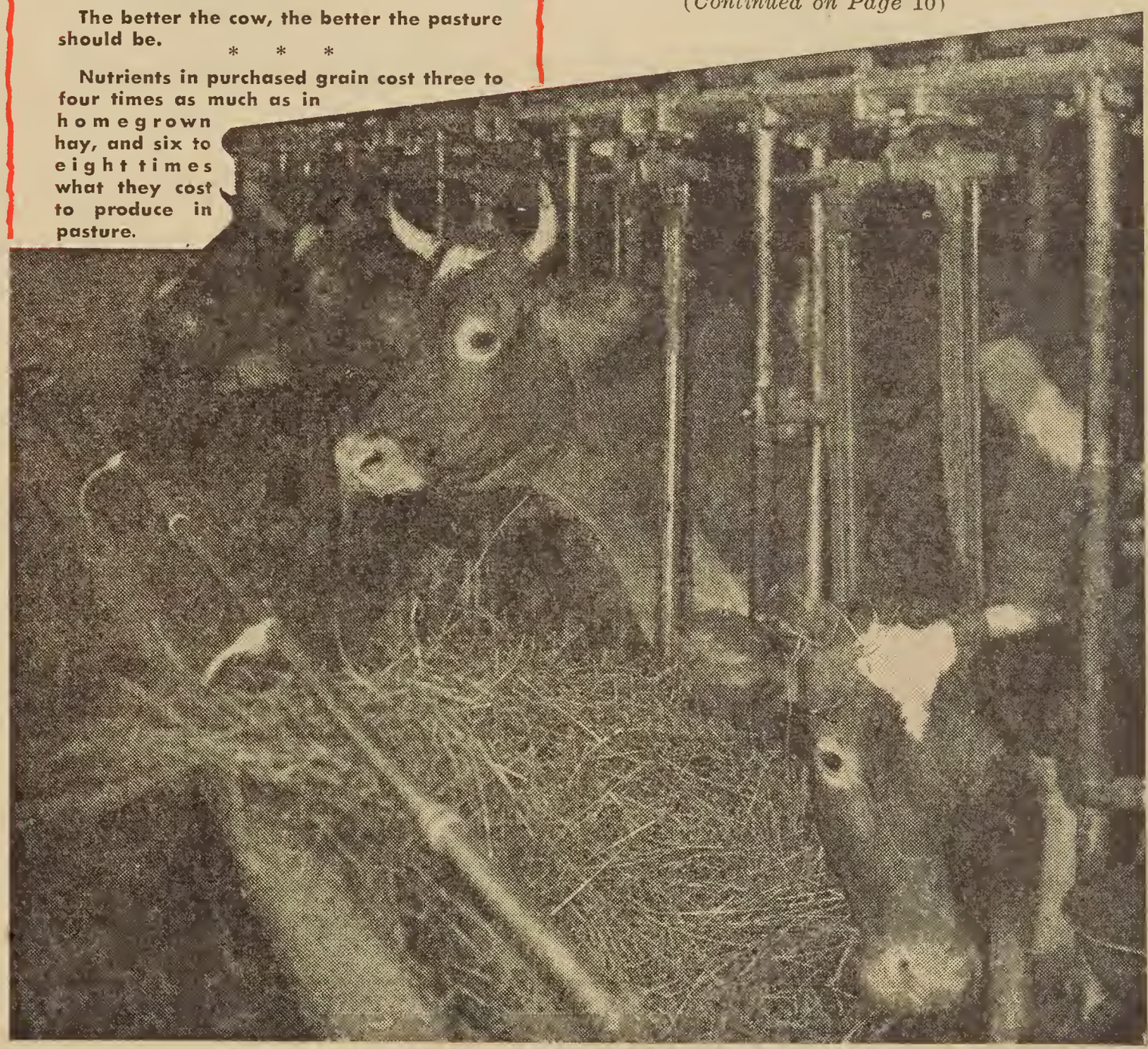
It would require over 4 acres of average permanent pasture to supply the nutrients in a 150-day grazing season that such a cow needs. But even when she is given 4 acres of such pasture she is very little better off than when she has less. She cannot eat all of the feed that grows on 4 acres during the last half of May and the first half of June. She will not eat in July and August, unless she is starved to it, grass that went to seed in June. Even if she eats it, such overripe weathered feed will not make milk.

The fact that an acre of average permanent pasture produces 600 pounds of T.D.N. really means that one half of our pasture acreage produces less than that. The feed on the poorer half of our pasture acreage consists of moss, weeds, and unpalatable grasses. During July and August their only value is scenic; there is really not enough feed on them to maintain a fair size cud.

Better Cows Need More Feed

Most of the permanent pastures in the East were probably never good. They may have been somewhat better than they are today, as the constant removal of plant food for a hundred or more years cannot help but result in some soil depletion. The average cow of a hundred years ago in New York produced less

(*Continued on Page* 10)



CORN is king of American feed supplies. Last year, a record crop of corn supported the largest combined number of hogs, chickens, cattle and sheep this country has ever raised. But most of the corn stayed right out in the Middle West where it was raised, so Northeastern farmers had to scrape the feed bins for most anything to feed their cattle and hens.

This year it's different. The corn is coming East. So dairy feeds once more look like the old familiar well-balanced rations.

For the barn feeding season just beginning, here is a complete cooperative dairy feed service designed to meet the individual feeding needs of every Northeastern dairyman.

Three Open Formula Production Rations

1. **G.L.F. EXCHANGE DAIRY** — 20% Minimum Protein, 3% Minimum Fat. A well balanced production feed that fits most Northeastern conditions. Has enough protein to balance even poor hay—is high in total digestible nutrients.

2. **G.L.F. 18% DAIRY** — 18% Minimum Protein, 3% Minimum Fat. A modification of the 20% Exchange Dairy for the man with better than average hay who wants to feed a little less protein.

3. **G.L.F. 16% DAIRY** — 16% Minimum Protein; 3% Minimum Fat. To feed with the very best alfalfa or clover roughage. As with the higher protein rations, G.L.F. 16% Dairy is high in total digestible nutrients—and that's what puts milk in the pail day after day.

Two Open Formula Mixing Rations

1. **G.L.F. 30% DAIRY MIXING FEED.** The mixing feed dairymen who have lots of home-grown grain use to make balanced rations. A 1000-pound grist mixed with 1000 pounds of G.L.F. 30% Dairy Mixing Feed makes a ton of a 20% balanced ration. A 1000-pound grist mixed with 500 pounds of G.L.F. 30% Dairy Mixing Feed makes 1500 pounds of a 17% balanced ration.

2. **G.L.F. 24% DAIRY MIXING FEED.** For farmers who want to stretch out their home-grown grains. A 1000-pound grist mixed with 1000 pounds of G.L.F. 24% Dairy Mixing Feed makes a ton of a 17% balanced ration. A 500-pound grist with 1000 pounds of G.L.F. 24% Dairy Mixing Feed makes 1500 pounds of a 20% balanced ration.

A Growing and a Fitting Ration

G.L.F. CALF STARTER is the result of years of experimental work to find a satisfactory substitute for milk in raising healthy, rugged calves. Thousands of big bodied heifers and cows stand as evidence of the value of G.L.F. Calf Starter to do this job.

G.L.F. FITTING RATION contains 12% protein and a minimum of 3% fat. Designed to keep the heifers growing and to put weight and condition on dry cows. High in total digestible nutrients. The tag will tell you just what's in the bag.

Your G.L.F. Service Agency stands ready to help you select the dairy feeding program that fits your own conditions. And when you have selected the feeds you need, look at the tag, then look in the bag. You'll know just exactly what your cows are going to be fed.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*—

OFFICES- TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

CANNING PLANTS TO RECEIVE "A" AWARDS

"A" flags, emblematic of high achievement in the processing of foods for the Army and Navy, are to be awarded to the G.L.F canning factories at Waterloo, N. Y., and Bloomsburg, Pa., the War Food Administration has announced.

Fourteen other concerns were included in this announcement, but the G.L.F. plants were the only ones in New York and Pennsylvania. The official text of the announcement said:

"The standards which food processors must meet to be eligible for the achievement 'A' award are comparable with those required to earn the Army-Navy 'E', which is awarded only to plants that supply the majority of their output for the direct use of these two services.

"In awarding the achievement 'A' consideration is given first to the quantity and quality of production in the light of available facilities. Among other major factors considered are: ingenuity and cooperation, carrying out the purposes of various Government food purchase programs, effective management, training of additional labor, low absentee records, accident prevention and provision for health and sanitation."

The award ceremonies, in which representatives of the War Food Administration and of the military services will participate, will be held some time in December.

☆ ☆ ☆

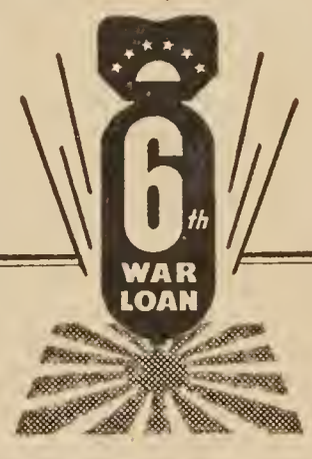
FIVE DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED

The 24th Annual G.L.F. Stockholders Meeting, held in Syracuse, November 3, re-elected these five directors:

Clayton G. White of Stow, N. Y., to represent the New York State Farm Bureau Federation on the board; J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, N. Y., to represent the New York State Grange; J. Sloat Welles of Elmira, N. Y., to represent District 1 in western New York, Thomas W. Davis of Woodstown, N. J., to represent District 5 in southern New Jersey; and Ralph L. Culver of Laceyville, Pa., to represent District 7 in northern Pennsylvania.

General Manager J. A. McConnell reports to stockholders

President Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, N. Y., who presided over the meeting, read a telegram from Marvin Jones, head of the War Food Administration, addressed to General Manager J. A. McConnell, congratulating G.L.F. upon its 24th anniversary and expressing thanks for "the help of the co-op and its members on wartime food problems."



THE SIXTH WAR LOAN IS YOUR CALL TO ARMS

★ To Help Buy the Weapons of Victory . .

★ To Win A *Complete* Victory . .

★ To Help Bring the Boys Back to an *American* Life . . .

★ *To Show What We Can Do . . .*

BUY WAR BONDS

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

THE 1945 TRIPLE A PROGRAM

THE 1945 agricultural conservation program has been announced by the Triple A subject to appropriations by Congress to carry out the plan. The program year begins November 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945. Emphasis is put on the use of superphosphate and lime, but construction service will be furnished at a reduced cost, in areas where Soil Conservation Districts have been established, for carrying out specific soil conservation practices such as constructing diversion ditches, and cash payments will be made for conservation practices such as growing cover crops. These practices are worked out in each state and differ somewhat according to the needs of each state.

This year lime and superphosphate will be furnished by the Triple A as in the past, but farmers if they wish can buy these materials from any dealer, and they will be reimbursed for a large percentage of the cost.

Each farmer who participates in the program will be given a lime and super phosphate allowance, depending on the size of the farm and the number of livestock which he has.

NEW YORK PRACTICES

In New York State, in addition to applying lime and superphosphate, farmers can earn payments by constructing or cleaning open drainage ditches (payment will be on the basis of 8 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed); constructing diversion ditches (payment will be $2.25 per 100 linear feet); constructing terraces ($1.00 per 100 linear feet); establishing sod waterways (40 cents per 1,000 square feet); establishing contour strip-cropping ($1.50 an acre); growing winter cover crops ($1.50 an acre); applying potash to establish legume seedings for forage, or top-dressed on established pastures (payment will be 3 cents per pound of available potash); or installing tile drainage systems on crop land or in orchards (40 cents per rod).

Constructing open ditches, diversion ditches and terraces will be done by soil conservation districts to the extent that they can handle the work, and this service will be performed at a reduced cost.

New Hampshire has about the simplest program with superphosphate and lime offered. Vermont has this program plus the mulching of orchards, while Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts offer payment for the use of cover crops and contour farming. New Jersey, with a very diversified agriculture, has the largest number of conservation practices available.

CUT PULPWOOD!

The need for pulpwood continues, and prices are such that it is profitable to cut pulpwood where a man has the labor and where a market is available. Here are some facts and suggestions on the situation:

1. Large quantities of spruce, fir and hemlock are needed in practically all mill areas.

2. Make sure of a buyer before cutting. Insist on a contract and study it before you sign.

3. Apparently all mills expect to pay ceiling prices.

4. Plan to do your own hauling insofar as possible.

You can't get ahead with a "GUMMED-UP" tread!

Every dirt farmer knows that from experience.

If your tractor tire tread has pockets that "gum up" with mud and dirt, the tire's bound to slip and spin. And that means less pull, wasted fuel and more time spent in working every furrow.

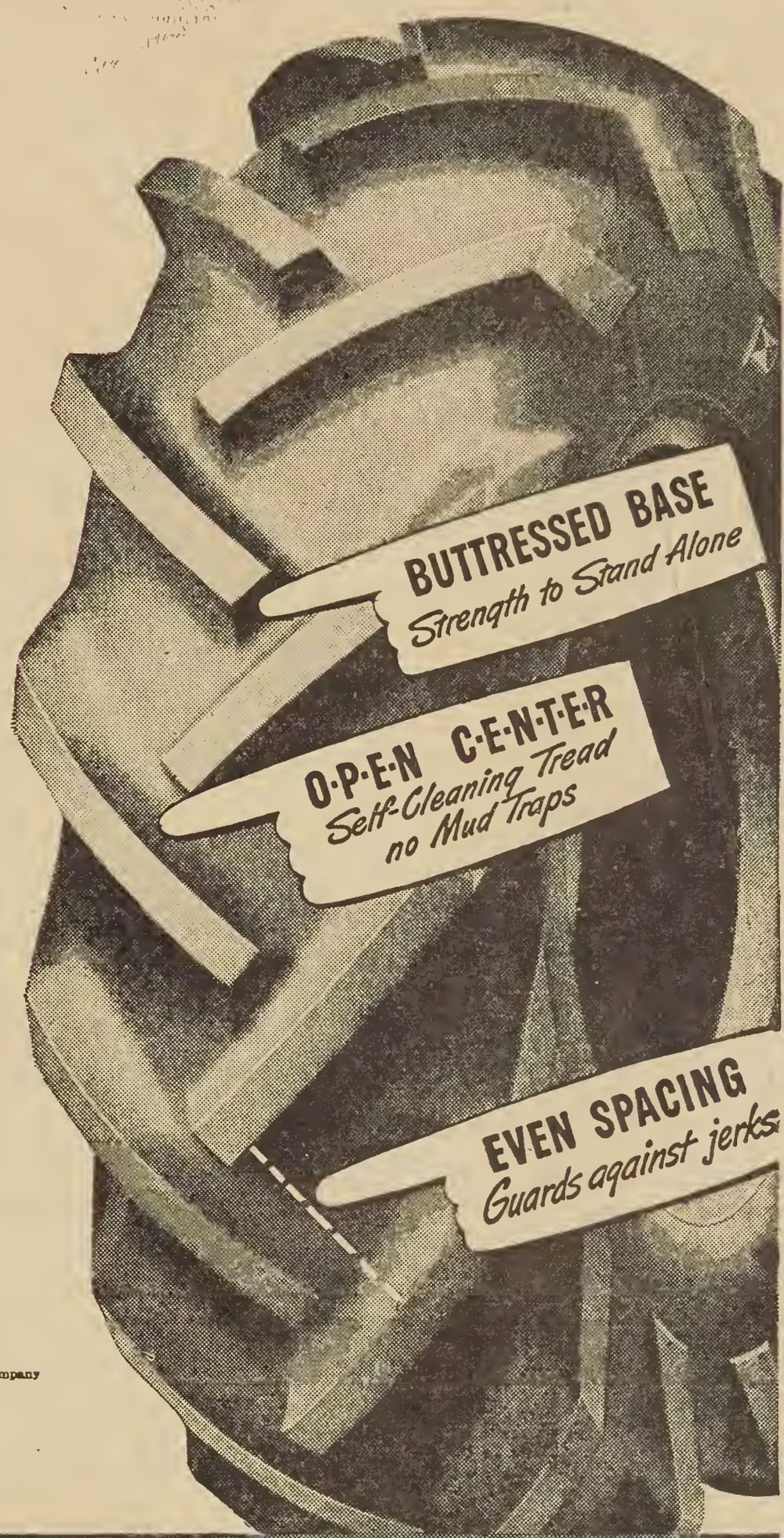
So just get an eyeful of the great Goodyear Sure-Grip tire with its time-proved, *self-cleaning* O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread, pictured here. Note those wide, deep channels, open at *both* ends to let dirt slide out. There are no mud traps there—no dead-end pockets to snag on roots and stones.

Note, too, that those husky lug bars are extra wide at the base for strength to stand alone. That means deeper bite. And they're even spaced for smooth, steady pulling and smooth rolling.

There's your answer to the "gum-up" problem. We know because we've tested Sure-Grips on our Arizona farm, *proved* they top other makes in pulling power, in every type of soil—on cover crops, too.

So, remember, for prime working efficiency, fuel economy and long life, your best bet is Goodyear Sure-Grip—the tire with the *self-cleaning* O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread.

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

A PRODUCT OF GOODYEAR RESEARCH

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

BUY WAR BONDS Buy for Keeps!

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

THE WAR BOND DOLLAR DOES 2 JOBS:

Buys war equipment TODAY

Buys farm equipment TOMORROW

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

TAKING THE PRESSURE OUT OF FARMING

I HAVE a young farmer friend with whom I have frequent visits on ways of making a living and at the same time getting some fun out of farming. This morning he was telling me of a farmer he knew who was a good cheesemaker and made most of his apparatus himself.

Instead of going through all the bother of producing milk for the fluid milk market, this man makes cheese and has built up a special market for every pound he can make.

Another farmer I know claims that he is just as far along at the end of five years by selling cream as he would be by producing milk for the fluid market, and he says he is a darn sight more independent. He keeps several brood sows, raises good heifer calves, has a good-sized flock of hens and keeps all of this livestock growing and his feed bills down because of his skim milk. His land, too, is in better shape at the end because there is more fertility going back onto the soil.

Still another of my friends takes the high pressure out of farming by raising on his own farm most of what both his family and his livestock eat. He doesn't keep as many cows as he could if he bought grain, but he thinks he saves just as much in the end.

Some day there will be another long period of low, discouraging prices. It may be a good time now for some farmers who do not have too big a debt, or the responsibility of educating a family of children, to change their system to some plan which while it may not bring in quite so much cash will help to accumulate more permanent property and at the same time give the operator a lot more satisfaction and independence.

DO IT NOW!

EVERY TIME I look at the long list of those killed and injured in battle, I understand how angry it makes officers and men when they know that many civilians have eased off in their war effort because they think the war is so nearly won. Of course the war is not won. More men are being killed and wounded right now than at any time before, and every day that our own carelessness or indifference prolongs the war means more deaths or lifelong injuries among our boys, and sorrow and tears for their loved ones at home.

The need to save paper and to cut pulpwood is greater right now than ever before. Tin is also a bottleneck. What if it is some trouble to get it on the move? What are such bothers compared to life and death?

We are now in the middle of another war bond campaign to raise money. Even if we had to give our money outright, what would that be compared to the lives of our young men? But we don't have to give it. We can loan money safely at a good rate of interest. The war is not over. Buy more bonds. Do it now!

NOT THAT KIND OF A KITTEN

MY FRIEND, Tom Milliman, is loaning me a very fine four-year-old purebred Guernsey bull, and we have been busy building a convenient, safe pen for him. I don't know whether this bull is ugly, but I do know that it is just plain common sense to take every precaution to take care of a bull the easiest and safest way. So we are building a comfortable place for him where he can be fed his hay and grain without anyone entering his pen, and where he can be let out to water and to exercise without danger to his caretaker. Further than that, we are fastening a six foot length of light chain to the ring in his nose.

Time and again I have heard farmers brag that they were not afraid of bulls and that anyway the bull they owned was as "gentle as a kitten." Well, I'm not afraid of them either when I properly protect myself, but I do know that there is hardly a dairy community where some time or other one or more men have not been seriously injured or killed by a bull that they had always thought was just "as gentle as a kitten." A bull is not that kind of a kitten!

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A CERTAIN person is constantly amazed at the infinite number of jobs there are, and at the fact that there is somebody willing to do each one! He likes to interview people to find out why they like their jobs. One day he said to a farmer:

"I've been watching you dynamite the rocks out of this pasture at the risk of your life. A few years ago, fire destroyed your hay-filled barn. One time a bolt of lightning killed some of the finest stock in your pasture. Last spring a late frost ruined much of your apple crop. A cow kicked you a few weeks ago and you have had to limp in pain ever since. From year to year you are fortunate if you make ends meet. Yours is a difficult, dangerous, poorly-paid job. How can you keep on being a mere farmer?"

The farmer smiled and said: "My job is all that you said it is, and then some! But there are great rewards and satisfaction in farming which cannot be measured by the dollar sign. Furthermore, let me tell you that I am no "mere farmer"! I am a Farmer — producer of food, sustainer of the world's life! In peace or in war, no job is more important than mine!"

The interviewer was a bit taken aback by that proud, confident reply, but from that moment on he had a new respect and appreciation for the farmer and his job. And rightly so! For who more than the farmer has a right to say, "My heart rejoices in all my labour!" His labor is not "vanity and a striving after wind"! His labor is as basic, essential, and important as the labor of any person. The nourishment and health of everybody depends upon the labor of the farmer. He has a right to rejoice and be proud in his labor! — *The Country Parson.*

NOVEMBER FARM NOTES

WHAT A LOT of big and little jobs there are to do on a farm before old man winter shuts down! Last night I made a list of such jobs, and was astonished at the number of them. Here are just a few:

Carefully check the water supply from the springs for both the barns and the house. We are going into the winter in our section (Central New York) with the water table dangerously low.

Bank the outlet to prevent freezing of the water where it goes into the two troughs at the barn.

Clean and check the septic tank.

Bank the henhouse.

Complete carpenter work on the shed for young cattle.

Finish the bull pen.

Build extra barnyard fence so cattle can get to the upper trough to drink if the lower one freezes. (It did last year.)

Finish husking corn. Another hundred bushels to do.

Set up and fasten saw table before the ground freezes up.

Put up storm windows.

Get several hundred bushels of corn ground with the cobs and balanced with proteins and minerals to make a ration for 20 young heifers.

Get a supply of superphosphate to use on stable floors to balance the manure.

Finish chopping corn stalks. (The cattle eat about half of the chopped stalks; the rest we use for bedding. I am experimenting with molasses to see if cattle will not eat all of the stalks with the molasses, thereby cutting down the grain bill.)

Move several weeks' supply of field-baled hay over to the young cattle shed so that it can be easily fed into the hay bunks, thereby saving labor at chore time. (I am figuring every way to take care of 20 head of stock with only a few minutes' work three times a day.)

Well, our list is longer. I only mentioned it here because it seems to me that if everyone would make such a list, crossing off each item as it is finished, it would save fumbling around at the end of one job before getting started with the next.

"MANY TIMES THE COST"

"I received my first issue of your swell farm paper today and enjoyed it very much. Your poultry writings by L. E. Weaver are excellent, we think. 'Freezer Facts and Fancies' on page 22 is just what I've been looking for, and it opened my eyes to the difference between deep freezing and just storage costs. It will save me many times the small cost of my subscription. The 'Service Bureau' looks like the real thing also."—W. E. T., N. Y.

LETTERS like this encourage the editors of *American Agriculturist* to continue their efforts to publish a farm paper that will help readers to live and make a living. Many times a subscriber says that one small suggestion was worth many times the cost of "A. A."

A STORY OF GOD'S OUTDOORS

I DON'T KNOW how it is with you, but in order to keep my poise and philosophy I have to escape from the war at least part of the time. I am not hiding my head in the sand, I must know what is going on, of course, and I am trying to do my part. But when it comes to sitting glued to the radio or to war stories, pictures and articles all of the time, I simply cannot stand it. So I look for a source of escape, and one of the best I have found is Ed Eastman's new book TOUGH SOD, for after all, what is there more refreshing, more calming to the tortured spirit, than God's great outdoors and a story of the people who work and live upon the land.

TOUGH SOD is an outdoors book, and it deals with the kind of people you have always known. It's a great book to read or to give as a Christmas present to a friend.—I. M. L.

(NOTE: To order a copy of TOUGH SOD, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. The book is attractively bound in green, stamped with gold letters. As the edition is limited, orders will be filled in the order in which they are received.)

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I GET a lot of fun from the hundreds of chestnuts that my friends send me, but I think the best source of all is the old Yankee State of Vermont. Here is one called "Boob Bait" from O. C. Fillmore of Maplegrove Farm, North Bennington, Vermont:

A fisherman was fishing in a pond on private property, knowing that he hadn't ought to be there. Suddenly the groundskeeper came from behind a tree.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded gruffly. "You can't fish here!"

The angler was a bit nonplussed.

"Sorry," he answered. 'I didn't know I was trespassing. I'm only amusing myself." He began to wind up his line. On the hook was a carrot.

"What's that you're using for bait?" asked the groundskeeper.

"It's a carrot," replied the fisherman, innocently.

"Oh," laughed the keeper, "you won't do much harm with that." He walked off chuckling and nodding to himself. Later in the day he returned and saw that the angler had half a dozen trout.

"You don't mean to say that you caught all those with a carrot?" he yelled.

"No," called the fisherman, who had leaped over the fence and was running down the road. "I only caught you with that!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 22. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES

The Kind That Grandma Used to Make

WHEN Mr. Beardslee wrote to Editor Ed asking for a real old-fashioned recipe for buckwheat pancakes, he came to the right place. The little note about Mr. Beardslee's troubles on the editorial page of the October 21 issue brought a flood of replies. As might be expected, the experts disagree on some points, so Mr. Beardslee (and you) may take your choice.

For years it has been the policy of this paper to print only recipes which have been tested by our Household Editor, Mrs. Huckett, but for once we are making an exception to this rule with the understanding that the results are up to you.

The art of making old-fashioned buckwheat cakes is not restricted to the ladies, as is evidenced by the following letter from Whitman S. Wick of Middletown, N. Y.:

A Man's Method

"I note in the current issue of *American Agriculturist* that your friend, Mr. Beardslee, would like to get a recipe for making old-fashioned buckwheat and wheat pancakes. Well, I learned to make them from my grandmother who with her husband ran the American Hotel in Norwich, N. Y., when I was a youngster in school. I have made them for nearly forty years —every winter from November first to April first — and the hundreds of my friends from all over who have eaten them say they never had any as good elsewhere.

"In the first place let me say that it takes more than a list of ingredients to make buckwheat pancakes. It takes equal parts of imagination, experience and an unknown quality which I cannot describe except that it is similar to instinct in animals. Here's how I do it:

"To start the pancakes, take three parts buckwheat flour, one part wheat flour and one-half part yellow corn meal; stir them into enough sweet or sour milk to make a moderately stiff batter. Dissolve one compressed yeast cake in a cup of warm water and add it to the batter, stirring thoroughly. Put the batter in a warm place and allow to rise over night. If sour milk is used they can be had for breakfast the next morning; if sweet milk is used they won't be much good until the milk sours.

"To mix for pancakes, take out what stiff batter you think you will need and mix with it a cup or so of milk to which has been added a half teaspoonful of soda and a like amount of salt. Under any condition the pancakes will get better as they get older. Do not put salt in the kept-over batter and never put sugar in it. The cakes will brown beautifully without it and those who like sweets with their cakes can put it on top after they are baked. Also, never pour any mixed batter in with the kept-over batter as it tends to turn it pink from the soda and changes the flavor. Instead, if there is any mixed batter left, bake it in cakes and when they are cool break them up and put them in the kept-over batter. Mix them in well, and store this in a cool place until the night before the next time you want to have them for breakfast.

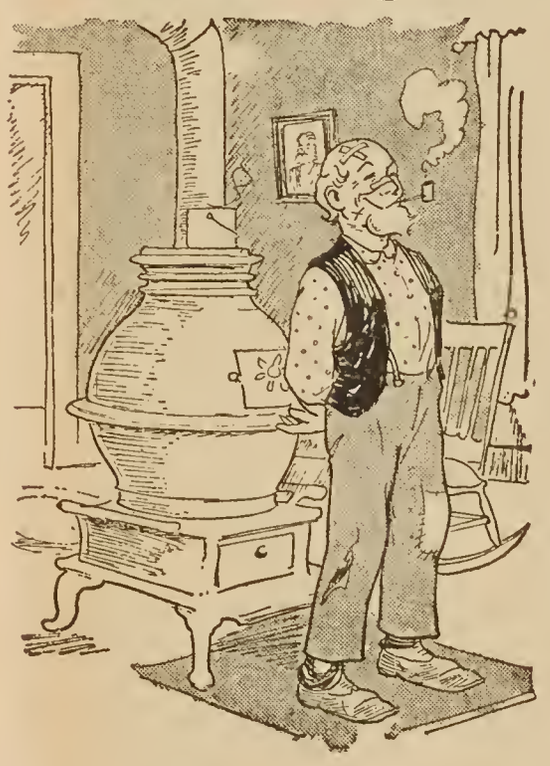
Some Variations

"From time to time, broken up bread in milk may be added before setting aside for the day. Don't use sweet bread or cake. A little rye flour or whole wheat flour may be added occasionally to alter the flavor. Oatmeal also will improve the taste. These are the things which only experience can properly guide you to use.

"Each night when you want pancakes for breakfast (or in the morning if you want them for supper) bring in your kept-over batter and add milk, buckwheat and wheat flour and corn meal as stated above and mix to

(*Continued on Page* 21)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I WISHT you'd seen the way I strove last week a-bringin' in the stove and placin' it upon the zinc and fixin' each old stovepipe kink so all the soot would stay inside and not have Mirandy skin my hide! Each fall and winter, seems to me, I always have this dirty spree to lame my back and skin my nose and bust up all my calm repose. I envy them there Injun braves who dared the cold and wind and waves, and only had a little fire to keep away the winter's ire. They didn't have to heave and tug no cast-iron stove across no rug and git it stuck in some blame door and bruise their legs and bodies sore. The Injun was a carefree man who never followed paleface plan of movin' heavy stoves around when frost came in or out of ground. And when I look at all my dents, I think the red man had some sense.

When stove is set and pipes are wired and Mirandy says it should be fired, I start to buckin' ash and oak instead of takin' time to smoke. All day I sweat and fume and fuss, a-sawin' wood that's fit to cuss, all knots and nails are twice as thick as any saw or ax can lick. And then I hafta tote it in and stir the fire and work like sin to keep the livin' quarters snug, and brush the ashes off the rug. If I could get the gas to rove, I'd spend my winters where no stove is waitin' for its coat of black and lurkin' there to lame my back!

Ordnance does the job for the Army...

An Army driver must be enough of a mechanic to keep his truck ready to roll at a moment's notice.

But whenever a serious breakdown occurs, requiring major repairs, that vehicle is turned over to an ordnance echelon whose men are experts in heavy-duty maintenance.

On the farm you do the job Yourself!

When your tractor breaks down or comes up "lame," chances are the repair job is in your lap.

So it's extremely necessary for you to know all you possibly can about what makes your tractor tick.

More than that, it's important to equip yourself with every tool you might need to perform a complete overhaul job yourself. And to provide for your tractor a suitable shed in which you may work on it.

To help you solve every problem in tractor repair, Gulf offers you FREE OF CHARGE the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. This practical manual discusses the prevention and repair of every working part of your machine.

The Guide is Gulf's contribution to help KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING. Simply write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Penn., stating what make of farm tractor you operate.

HERE'S HOW TO "DO A JOB" ON CATTLE LICE

It's easy to kill lice on cattle with Gulf Livestock Spray. Furthermore, if your cows are normal and healthy, there is no danger of burning or blistering their hides.

All you have to do is: 1) spray it on, and, 2) brush it in. No clipping, dipping, powdering, or dousing is required.

Apply approximately 2½ oz. of Gulf Livestock Spray per cow, paying particular attention to neck, withers, and other areas where examination indicates the parasites are present. (A quart sprayer full should treat about 12 head.)

After spraying, brush Gulf Livestock Spray through the hair with a stiff brush. The more thoroughly you do this, the more lice and nits or eggs will be destroyed.

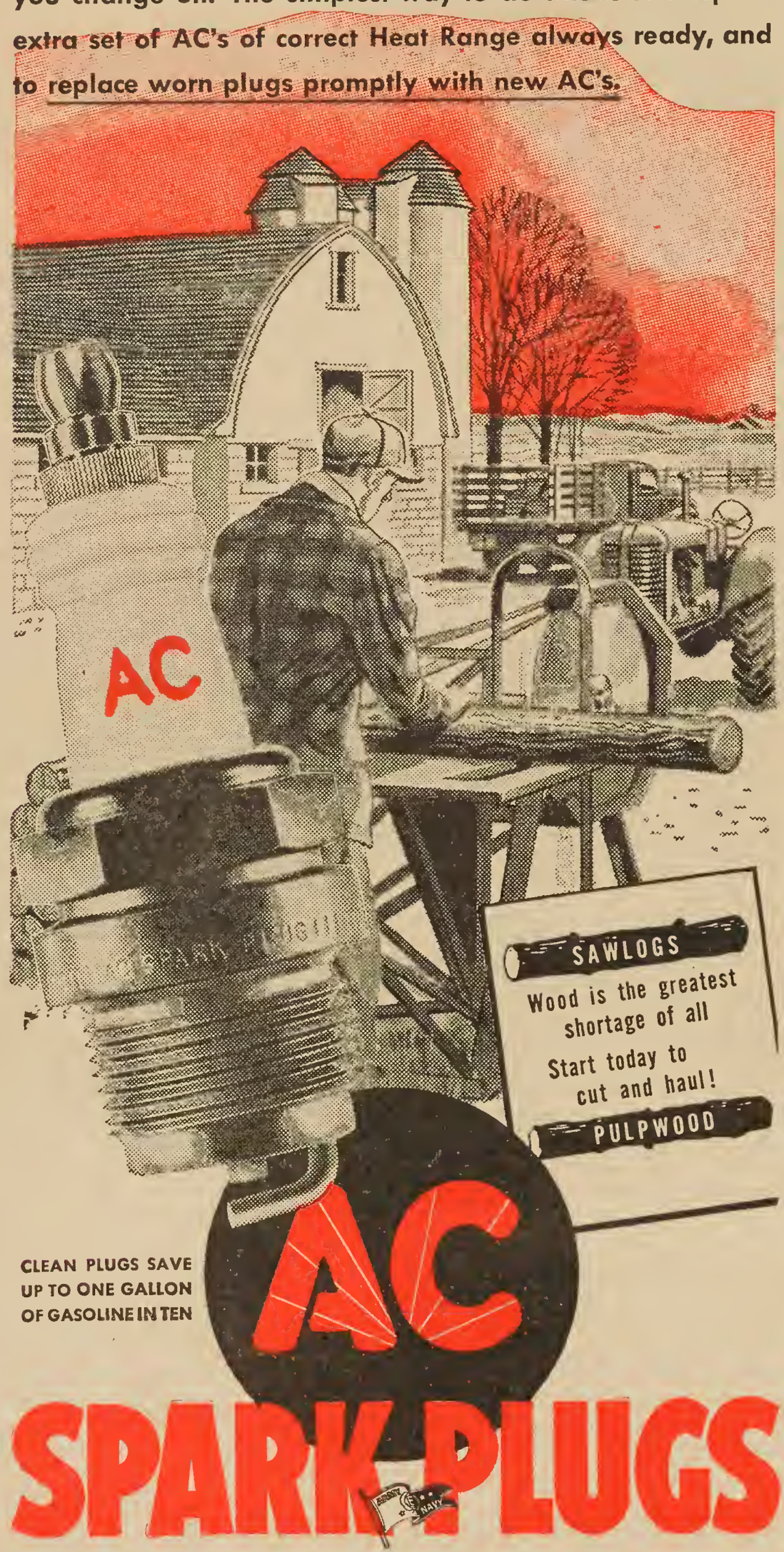
Repeat treatment in three weeks, if all lice and eggs are not killed.

Get Gulf Livestock Spray now at your feed store or Gulf station and follow the directions on the container.

GULF

Gasoline Powers the Attack . . . Don't waste a Drop!

Thousands of patriotic farmers are now using tractors to cut pulpwood and lumber, to relieve the serious national shortage. Whatever work your tractor is doing, you'll save power and fuel by changing to clean, regapped plugs whenever you change oil. The simplest way to do this is to keep an extra set of AC's of correct Heat Range always ready, and to replace worn plugs promptly with new AC's.



HERE WE GO TO TOKYO—BUY *ANOTHER* WAR BOND!

Coming Better Varieties of SMALL GRAINS

By H. L. COSLINE

WHAT would you say if someone asked you exactly what characteristics you would want in any small grain crop if you could have a variety made to order? You might reply that if you could have oats that would always yield 60 bushels to the acre, or wheat that would always yield 50 bushels, you would be perfectly satisfied. But supposing you could get such a variety only to find that the straw was so weak it would not stand up or that the grain shelled badly before harvest, or that in the case of oats, it was unusually susceptible to smut or rust. You can see from this that the breeding of better varieties of grain is no simple task.

I was impressed with that fact, when, the other day, I saw, with Professors H. H. Love, Frank Bussell and R. G. Wiggans, the work that the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell is doing on oats, barley, wheat, corn and soy beans.

Wheat

Take wheat for example. Growing in the Cornell plots is a new wheat that in some ways looks promising, but the kernels are too hard to please the millers, and not high enough in protein to make the best wheat for feeding. Yorkwin wheat, an older variety, was developed at Cornell and is grown on thousands of acres in New York State, but another new wheat has been developed, which as yet has a number (595) instead of a name, and which looks even better.

Tests are being made, too, on smut resistance of wheat varieties. Some day we may have a smut-resistant variety which has the other good qualities wheat growers are looking for.

The men at Cornell are also working for a variety of oats that will resist smut and rust. The job then is to cross this variety with other varieties to produce a rust and smut resistant oat that will yield heavily and that will have the other qualities we want, including a stiff straw.

Barley

The yield of winter barley is closely related to hardiness. If a winter barley will stand the winter, it will produce a good yield. Someone may ask why bother with winter barley where winter wheat can be grown? Growing some winter barley helps labor distribution because it ripens earlier than wheat. Because it is cut earlier, barley makes a better nurse crop than winter wheat.

Winter barley and spring barley can be crossed and by looking at the grain from the cross, no one can tell whether it is a spring or winter barley. I asked how one could find out, and Dr. Love told me that a sample of each cross is planted in the fall, and another sample in the spring. A spring barley planted in the fall is winter killed. A winter barley planted in the spring will stool out but will never form any heads.

Soy Beans

No one has yet found out how to cross soy beans artificially. Some crossing does occur naturally, and Dr. Wiggans watches his experimental plots of soy beans for plants which show evidence that there has been cross pollination. When he sees one that looks promising, the seed from that plant is sowed in a row the next year. If it still looks promising, the seed from that row is used to plant a small plot the following year. In the case of a natural cross, Dr. Wiggans knows one parent, but cannot know what variety the pollen which fertilized it came from.

Soy beans, of course, are a versatile crop used for grain, hay and for a green manure crop. Dr. Wiggans is now studying the various varieties to find the ones best for hay. So far, it is his experience that the early varieties commonly grown for grain, such as Seneca or Cayuga, will produce just as much hay as the later varieties when both are cut in August, at a time when you can still count on weather that is favorable for curing the crop. By cutting in September, some of the later varieties will give a better yield, but then you run into all kinds of difficulties in curing the crop.

Dr. Wiggans has also been trying to determine the best rate of seeding and spacing of soy beans for grain. It appears that the yield of grain per acre is about the same regardless of the rate of seeding or spacing until you reach a point where the ground is not fully occupied by the crop. However, when the rows are spaced wide, say three feet apart, more pods develop close to the ground, and consequently, more of the grain is lost when it is harvested.

Corn

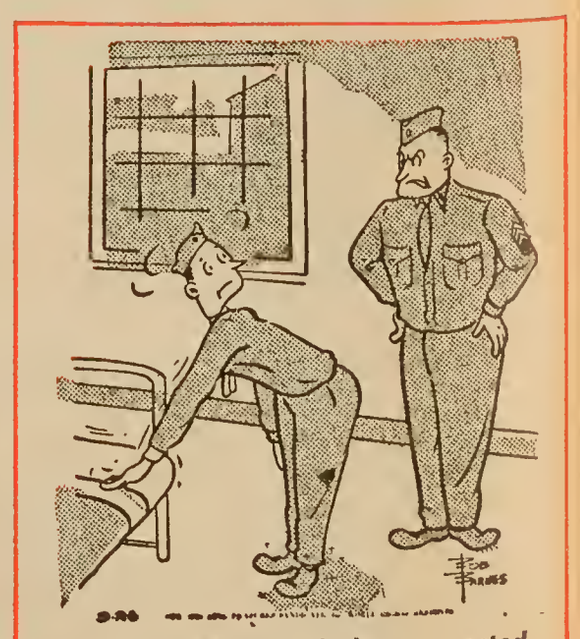
I saw a field in which some 250 corn hybrids are being tested for production of grain. Already two excellent double cross hybrids for silage, 29-3 and 34-53, have been developed at Cornell. In some areas, these same hybrids give good production of ears, but don't be surprised to hear before many years of a new double-crossed corn that is superior for producing corn for grain.

Up to date, there has never been a double-crossed Flint corn. A few years ago, the American Agriculturist Foundation cooperated with Dr. Wiggans in securing samples of varieties and strains of Flint corn, and from them Dr. Wiggans has worked on the production of double-crossed Flint corn. He agrees readily that Dent corn will out-yield Flint if it can be grown, but the fact that Flint has persisted shows it has certain favorable qualities. It will grow at higher elevation and the seed will germinate under unfavorable conditions which causes rotting of Dent varieties.

How It's Done

You will be interested in the procedure which these men follow in breeding better grain. There is always a possibility of finding an outstanding plant of any of these grains in a field, and this possibility is not ignored, but crossing of varieties offers a wider field for improvement. Thousands of crosses

(*Continued on Page* 10)



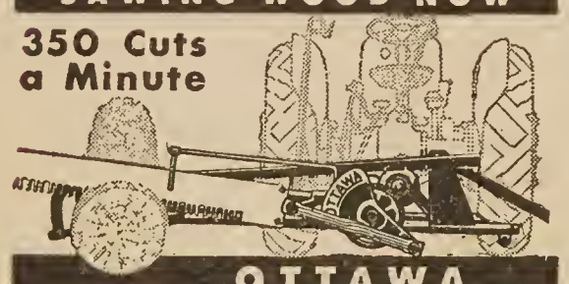
"I suppose mama's boy expected a nice, cotton-lined snuggleducky!"

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute



OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

FREE BOOK and Price List

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D2331 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

NEW VICTORY Marigold CREATED BY Burpee

35c-Pkt. Seeds Free! *None for sale till 1946*

YOU'LL want these frilly, very double, *Golden-Orange* Giants in your garden next summer--symbol of victory and lasting peace. *Easy to grow*, 2 ft. tall, with an abundance of big blooms over 3 in. across. *A 35c-Pkt. (100 seeds) free*, if you enclose a stamp for postage. Write today!

Burpee's Seed Catalog Free--all best Flowers and Vegetables.

SEEDS Free

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
632 Burpee Building,
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

12,152 OTHER COMPANIES SHARE IN THE WAR WORK CHRYSLER DOES FOR YOU!

Imagination builds a factory as broad as America—to reach the places and the people best for each job.

Imagination is the spirit of teamwork between Chrysler and many supplying companies — it helps give special character to all Chrysler Corporation products.

People all over America work as a team with Chrysler Corporation to make things for you.

Farmers, miners, ranchers, railroaders and truckers—and thousands of manufacturers — supply raw materials, parts or services for Chrysler-built war products, and for the cars and trucks we make in peacetime.

Such teamwork distributes wages and work to people in cities, villages and on farms. It uses the skills and the facilities of thousands of small companies and many large ones. And it helps to get big war jobs done quickly.

12,152 businesses, in 41 states, have furnished parts, materials or services for Chrysler war production. 56 cents of every dollar we received on war contracts, we paid out to them.

The use of imagination and teamwork — now applied to our quantity production of war weapons — again will produce quality cars and trucks for you after the war.

* IMAGINATION IS THE DIRECTING FORCE AT

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PLYMOUTH
DODGE
DE SOTO
CHRYSLER
DODGE Job-rated TRUCKS

AIRTEMP
Heating, Cooling, Refrigeration
CHRYSLER
Marine and Industrial Engines
OILITE
Powdered Metal Products

YOU'LL ENJOY MAJOR BOWES THURSDAYS, CBS, 9 P.M., E.W.T.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

Seed and Harvest

What the farmer is after is a crop that will give him and his family a living . . . take care of upkeep . . . enable him to put something away for a rainy day . . . and leave enough over for next year's seed.

That isn't so simple. It takes a lot of hard work and a lot of careful planning.

But the farmer, as the world's first business man, knows how to plan. He has centuries of experience behind him. He knows his crops and how to work them. He has learned to make allowances for soil conditions, weather, droughts, pests—in order to *get out of* his crop a fair return on what he *put in.*

And that's what counts. That's his *incentive.* He works for the harvest.

That's the way it is in manufacturing, too.

Investment, talent and work are the seeds of manufacturing . . . and the seed is planted for the sake of the harvest. As long as there is the prospect of reward for doing things in new and better ways, then enterprise and useful productiveness are encouraged and the people's wants are supplied.

That's something we must remember as we face the postwar world.

Our country needs to encourage useful production.

Give folks the *incentive*—a good "harvest" from their "seed"—and America will move forward to an even stronger economy.

That's a first requirement for greater output with more jobs and greater opportunity for all.

That's one sure road to the brighter tomorrow for which so many have sacrificed so much—

To better things for more people.

Sunday Afternoon—NBC Network
GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

Lamb Feeding in New York State

By John P. Willman

THOUSANDS of Western feeder lambs are shipped into Western New York each year to be fattened on farms. Lamb feeders, many of whom have been engaged in this business for 10 to 30 or 40 years, usually produce all of the hay or silage and some of the grain needed in this business.

The fattening of lambs enables the farmer to utilize buildings and equipment that otherwise would be idle, provides a home market for the grain, roughage and bedding produced on the farm, and furnishes manure needed for the production of cash crops. Lamb feeding also makes it possible to utilize farm labor efficiently during the winter.

Where and What to Buy?

It would be desirable to see the feeder lambs before they are bought but this would involve time and money. As a rule it is best for farmers who feed only a carload or two of lambs (300 to 700 head) to enlist the services of reliable dealers or agencies who have had experience in buying lambs.

Lightweight lambs weighing from 45 to 55 pounds, if healthy and of good type, are suitable for a long feeding period. They enable the feeder to utilize larger quantities of roughage and smaller amounts of grain than are needed for heavier lambs.

Lambs weighing between 55 and 65 pounds are best for average conditions. They are fat enough to command top prices when they weigh about 90 to 95 pounds. Feeder lambs weighing from 70 to 75 pounds require heavier grain feeding than lighter lambs. It may be difficult to get heavy lambs fat enough to yield the best carcasses when they reach desirable market weights.

Black-faced lambs usually have better body conformation than white-faced lambs. Heavily wrinkled lambs are not so desirable in body form, and are not so profitable feeders as the smoother-bodied lambs. Some prefer lambs from the Northern ranges because they believe them to be more free of internal parasites than the lambs from the Southwest. Lambs of comparable quality and type usually give good results regardless of their origin.

Care and Management

Most feeder lambs have been weaned just before they are loaded on the cars for shipment East. It may take a week or more to make this journey. Even though they have been unloaded for feed and water at least once in every 28 hours during the trip, they arrive at their destination in a tired condition. Drinking from a creek or spring and eating the green feed of the ranges is much different than the feed and water provided enroute or furnished at the farm where they are unloaded.

Handle the lambs quietly and carefully when they are unloaded, and sort according to size when they are put into the feed lots. Sick or weak lambs and lambs that have diarrhea should be placed by themselves.

Early Feed

A few lamb feeders may prefer to give the lambs access to blue grass pasture for the first three or four days after arrival. Lamb feeders in Western New York usually are not able to provide such pasture but put the lambs in the barn. It is better to put them in the barn upon arrival than to give them access to clover or alfalfa pastures or to pastures that have been used by the farm flock during the summer. Bloat and digestive disorders may result from the use of luxuriant legume pastures, and the lambs may become infected with internal parasites if turned on an old sheep pasture.

If the lambs are put into the barn upon arrival at the farm, feed them well-cured mixed hay. Excellent alfalfa or clover hay may cause scours if given to the lambs upon arrival, but legume hay may be gradually substituted for the mixed hay after the lambs have been in the feed lot for several days.

Fresh water should be supplied in such a manner that all lambs will have ample opportunity to drink. Supply only small amounts of salt for the first few days but after this salt may be kept before them at all times. If the roughage contains little or no clover or alfalfa the lambs should have access to salt and also to a mixture of salt and ground limestone, equal parts, by weight.

Whole oats are one of the best feeds to give lambs after arrival in the feed lots. Ten pounds at a feeding for each 100 lambs are enough for the first few days. If the lambs are constipated, feed some wheat bran for about two or three weeks after arrival. Not more than one-half pound per lamb daily need be offered even though they would eat more than this. Since long continued feeding of wheat bran may cause losses from urinary calculi in wether lambs it is best not to continue the feeding of wheat bran any longer than is necessary to relieve the constipated condition.

Sick Lambs

Isolate sick lambs, and if the cause of the condition is not known a veterinarian should be consulted. The veterinarian, when aided by laboratory examinations, can diagnose most lamb troubles. When the cause of the sickness is known it is possible to administer effective treatment.

Dipping and Drenching

If the weather permits, it is a good practice to dip the lambs if they are infested with external parasites. Lice and ticks are easily controlled or eradicated, but if the lambs are suspected of having sheep scab, report to the local or state veterinarian without delay. Post-mortem examinations have demonstrated the presence of internal parasites in some Western lambs, but the infections in Western lambs are much less severe than in native lambs. Directions for drenching may be obtained

(*Continued on Page* 17)

Donald Outhouse, 16, member of Canandaigua, New York, 4-H Hustlers, poses with one of his spring lambs and a copy of his essay entitled "How We Keep Our Poultry or Our Livestock Healthy," which won him second prize of $75.00 cash in a national contest.

GOOD BUILDINGS *Increase* FARM INCOME

For most farmers, good buildings are number one on the post war list of things to get—because it has been proved in case after case, that good buildings produce greater farm income. Take poultry houses for example—farm families who rely on poultry for part of their income are planning now to build better laying houses because it has been proved on thousands of farms that comfortable quarters increase egg production. Those who practice year-'round confinement of hens report higher egg production as well as larger eggs of better quality, finer flavor and greater uniformity.

Good brooder houses help promote sanitation, reduce loss of chicks, assure strong, vigorous growth, produce more and better pullets. Good brooder houses protect your investment in chicks and feed. They get the flocks off to a strong healthy start, which is later reflected in greater cash income.

What is true of the examples above is true of every building on the farm. When properly designed to do the **job,** good buildings increase earnings.

Your 4-Square Lumber Dealer can help you get good buildings. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains one hundred and twenty designs for practically every type and size of farm building and equipment. These buildings have been designed by Weyerhaeuser engineers working closely with Agricultural Authorities. There are accurate blue prints and material lists for every building.

Lumber is the best and most economical building material for the farm. See your 4-Square dealer and inspect his Farm Building Service for future building needs.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

WEYERHAEUSER
4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

"GO TO GRASS"

(*Continued from Page* 1)

than half as much milk yearly as the average cow today. Pastures 100 years ago would come closer to filling the needs of a cow giving less than 2500 pounds of milk a year than present day pastures come to filling the needs of a cow producing 6000 pounds of milk a year. The better the cow, the better the pasture should be.

Quality Hay

The trouble with pastures is both quantity and quality; the trouble with hay is largely quality. Most dairymen come nearer to producing all of the hay their cows will consume than to producing all the pasturage their cows need. The average dairyman can still do much to increase yields and to grow better hay crops, but any of the common legumes and grasses will make good hay if cut at the right time and properly cured. Quality of hay is usually more important than kind, so far as feeding goes.

The weather often interferes with early haying. It often delays and lengthens the haying season and damages the crop during curing. But the weather is not responsible for the large amount of first cutting hay that is harvested in late July and early August. Much can yet be accomplished in the way of early haying, even with present methods. While it may not yet be possible, in most years, to get all of the hay cut and cured when it will make the best feeding hay, dairymen should be able to complete haying in time to avoid the present tonnage of extremely poor hay due to very late cutting.

Good Hay Worth the Effort

Good hay contains about 1000 pounds of productive feeding nutrients per ton, fair hay 800 pounds, and poor hay 600 pounds. It requires $8.00 worth of concentrates at $60.00 a ton to make up the difference in feeding value between a ton of good hay and a ton of fair, and $16.00 worth to make up the difference between a ton of good hay and a ton of poor hay.

To put it another way, if dairy concentrates are selling for $60.00 a ton and good hay for $30.00, a dairyman should not pay more than $22.00 a ton for fair hay or over $14.00 for poor hay. The spread is even greater than that, for cows will not eat as much fair and poor hay as they will good hay, and that means that even more nutrients must be supplied in grain when feeding these grades of hay. In view of these figures there can be no doubt but that good hay is worth the effort.

Hay is Perishable

Investigations now being conducted at many agricultural experiment stations throughout the country and developments in haying machinery give promise of at least some partial solutions to early haying difficulties. In the meantime, dairymen can do a lot to improve the quality of hay by starting haying as early as the weather permits and completing the job as fast as possible. Frequently more is lost by doing some other job in the fore part of the haying season than is gained by doing it. Hay is really a perishable product, and every day that harvest is delayed after it has reached the prime stage results in a significant loss in feeding value.

The Northeast is a land of grass, it has a climate very favorable to its growth, and its soils in general are better suited to grass farming than to intensive cultivation. These assets should be fully capitalized on, rather than just skimmed. The answer to a really successful grassland agriculture is in the adoption of a sound fertility program and greater use of legumes, especially Ladino clover and alfalfa. While we now have grass, we do not have enough of the right kind. Grass is the foundation of northeastern agriculture. We can let that foundation crumble or we can build a really great dairy industry on it.

—A. A.—

COMING—BETTER VARIETIES OF SMALL GRAINS

(*Continued from Page* 6)

of grains are made every year, then those which show promise are planted; the grain from each plant being put in a row by itself, and again the ones that still show promise are put in small plots the following year. These are harvested and kept separate and taken to a building where each row or plot is threshed in a small, specially constructed threshing machine which is religiously cleaned out between plots so that not a single seed remains.

When a variety shows sufficient promise and sufficient seed is available, they are put out on larger plots. These are harvested by a grain binder. Again every precaution is taken to prevent mixing grains from another plot, and again each plot is threshed separately. Often before these plots are harvested, men will go through them and rogue out any heads which are not true to type. Finally, seed of promising new varieties is distributed to cooperating farmers throughout the State and eventually new and better varieties are formed. Some of the good varieties already developed include Yorkwin, Nured and 595 wheat; Cornellian and Upright oats; 29-3 and 34-53 corn; and Seneca and Cayuga soy beans.

It is slow, painstaking work, but it pays dividends to the farmers of the state and nation. I doubt if you will find anywhere a group of men more interested in their work, and more painstaking in their effort to produce varieties of grain which will add to the wealth of the nation.

—A. A.—

SAWMILLS

Lumber continues to be scarce and will be scarce as long as the war lasts. An excellent booklet on portable sawmills is available without cost by dropping a postcard to Terry Mitchell, FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

TAKE YOUR FERTILIZER NOW

War Food Administration WARNS . . .
"NOW OR NEVER FOR 1945"

There's a crisis in the making!

If stocks pile up in fertilizer plants and agents' warehouses, the stream of supply will choke up. You can break this bottleneck by *buying your fertilizer now and hauling it home*. War Food Administration warns "*now or never*" for 1945 fertilizer. Stocks must be moved fast or the lack of man-power will cause a paralyzing shortage.

Take the Chilean Nitrate situation for example. To supply the quantity needed for 1945 crops, many cargoes must be unloaded each month at each port, then moved out by train and truck for immediate allocation. It must move out of agents' hands as fast as it moves in. If not, the choke-up starts and works back to the ports, even back to the ships.

Already there's a threatened shortage of nitrogen, due to sharply increased war needs. Unless you help smash the bottleneck by taking your nitrate as soon as it is offered, the shortage will become acute. Thousands of tons will pile up at U.S. ports or on the docks in Chile. The only place Chilean nitrate does *you* any good is on *your* crops. Get yours now . . . while you can.

Storage Tips

Pile all materials on dry boards in barn or shed.

Pile materials separately.

Keep piles close together.

Destroy the bags when you use the contents.

Buy Your Fertilizer NOW...Take it NOW...Store it Till it's Needed

This message is published to assist the War Food Administration and the fertilizer industry . . . to help YOU to get the fertilizer you need.

Natural CHILEAN NITRATE *of* SODA

Farm Gossip from the Empire State

By "Skeff"

A PROGRAM to improve operations of national farm loan associations was well received by directors of Western New York associations at a meeting in Rochester called by the Federal Land Bank. President Macdonald G. Newcomb in presenting the program said no immediate action was called for, but that it was desirable that directors of associations have all the information and plenty of time to study the program.

Henry Bower of Angola was elected a member of an 11-man advisory committee and Edward R. Meyer of Stanley was named alternate. This committee will meet with bank officers and directors from time to time to work out details of the suggested program. (See page 9, Oct. 7 issue of *American Agriculturist,* for an explanation of the plan.)

* * *

Inspect Juice Plant

A week ago I went with a group of New York and New England apple growers to inspect the apple juice plant of the Berks-Lehigh Cooperative Association at Fleetwood, Pa., regarded by many as the outstanding apple juice plant in the East.

Seventy-five bushels of Hudson Valley apples were run through the plant and bottled. Sixty-three per cent were McIntosh and the balance Cortland, Delicious and Baldwin. This made 104 cases of one dozen quart bottles of juice. The delegation sampled the juice and liked it, and sample lots are being distributed to obtain further reaction. It was agreed that the plant probably was the most sanitary and best equipped that might be found. This opinion was shared by Dr. Harold G. Beattie, professor of chemistry at Geneva Experiment Station, Prof. Wilbur H. Thies of Massachusetts State College, and Prof. Howard A. Rollins of the University of Connecticut, who accompanied the delegation organized by the Apple Institute. It was interesting to learn that much of the success of the Fleetwood plant is due to research at the Geneva station.

"Just Add Water"

From Fleetwood we went to the USDA's Eastern Regional Laboratory at Philadelphia to investigate a new and most promising apple product, a juice concentrate. Dr. J. J. Willamin, chief of the biochemical division, explained that in making any kind of apple juice much of the flavor is lost, and that in concentrating juice practically all of the esters are lost. At the laboratory Dr. Howard K. Eskew and Howard P. Millville have devised a process for removing the flavor from juice, concentrating it 150 times, and then restoring it to either ordinary juice or concentrated juice.

Commercial application of this principle is expected to make apple concentrate available at soda fountains, as flavor in ice cream and baked goods, etc. Manufacture and equipment were said to be comparatively inexpensive.

* * *

Michigan Cherry Tax

There is considerable interest among cherry growers in a proposal in Michigan for a cherry advertising tax, similar to the apple advertising tax. Several years ago Michigan adopted the apple tax and it apparently has been working satisfactorily. The cherry growers of that state were organized in a voluntary promotion program after the spade work had been done in New York. Horace M. Putnam of Lyons, N. Y., is president of the National Cherry Growers' Council and was one of the factors in getting growers in Michigan and other states behind a national program.

* * *

VGA to Meet

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America will meet in Rochester, December 5, 6 and 7, followed Dec. 8 and 9 by the Junior Vegetable Growers of America. The senior meeting is expected to devote itself largely to anticipating trends during the next year or two, especially in view of easing of government demands for processed foods as the war reaches its final stages. The junior meeting will be featured by announcement of state, regional and national winners in a production-marketing contest, with $6,000 in prizes in the form of scholarships offered by the A & P Company. There will be many other prizes.

* * *

On Way South

By the time this appears in print I will be in the South for the annual meeting of the National Grange at Winston-Salem, N. C. I have been especially interested in the Southeast as a coming competitor with northeastern agriculture, and I hope to get around and gather a few ideas on the subject.

—A. A.—

BOYS AND GIRLS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

EACH YEAR a number of scholarships are available for young men and women at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Here is a list of scholarship holders for 1944 and 1945:

Frances Julia Young of R.F.D. 1, Lockport, N. Y., has the Robert M. Adams 4-H Memorial Scholarship established by the 4-H clubs of the state. Its value is $100.

Alice Jane Bissell of R.F.D. 3, Norwich, N. Y., has the Beatty Agricultural Scholarship of $100 for the current college year.

Jeanette Beaulah Snyder of 196 Roslyn St., Rochester, N. Y., has received the Hervey S. Hall Scholarship of $110.

Agnes Katherine Smith of R.F.D. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., has been awarded the Roberts Scholarship of $110 to a newly entering student.

There are four recipients of Non-Resident Tuition Scholarships of $200 each for the academic year: Norma Grace Goldsmith of 1513-59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edith Marie Sasman of 617 Baltzell St., Madison, Wis.; Leonore E. Thompson of R.F.D. 3, Belfast, Maine; and Ann Sze of 7 Clinton St., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Eight scholarships, each with a value of $125, are supplied by the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Current recipients are:

Claude C. Barclay, Jr., of R.F.D. 5, Potsdam; William Henry Collier of Pawling; Robert David Farrell of R. F.D. 3, Brewster; Russell Edwin Peachey of Bergen; William M. Seymour, Jr., of Carmel; Fern Lindsay Trerise of Star Route, Potsdam; and Wallace J. Welker of Darien Center.

Lois Jean Hadden of Savannah and John Max Sterling of Utica are winners of scholarships awarded to 4-H Club members who are freshmen at Cornell by the New York State Bankers' Association. Miss Hadden is attending the College of Home Economics and Mr. Sterling the College of Agriculture. Each scholarship amounts to $150.

Your Postwar Tractor Should
MAKE CHANGING IMPLEMENTS AS EASY AS OPENING AND CLOSING A GATE

Only the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System has a three-point one-minute method of mounting implements, today!

JUST LIKE DROPPING A PEG IN A LATCH! Three of these pins are used to fasten every Ferguson Mounted Implement to the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System.

It's easy to see why a man who operates ordinary power equipment considers changing implements an annoying chore.

He has probably put more than one kink in his back from lifting a heavy plow into position.

He has lost the better part of many an afternoon bolting on his cultivator. Not only has he lost all those hours but again and again he has lost some of his hide—when the wrench slipped or when he forgot and raised up into hard steel overhead.

On too many occasions he has assembled nearly all the parts of his cultivator and then discovered a part was missing. Going to town to get it cost a couple more hours away from the field.

With truly modern farming equipment—the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System and Ferguson Mounted Implements—changing from one implement to another is as easy as opening and closing a gate.

Back the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System to a Ferguson Mounted Implement, insert three pins, raise the implement with finger tip control and drive off to the field. If you make every move count you can be on your way in 60 seconds or less.

No need for wrenches, no nuts to tighten, no parts to lose.

The next time you are near your Ferguson Dealer ask him to show you how fast an implement can be attached and taken off. Take out your watch and time him. And while you are with him, ask to be shown all the other revolutionary features of this modern farming equipment.

FORD FIGHTS for freedom

HARRY FERGUSON, INC.
Dearborn, Mich.

Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM

"I'm glad I waited for a SURGE"

We hear those words every day from farmers who struggled along as best they could until a Surge was delivered.

Thousands of satisfied Surge users will tell you the Surge is a fast milker, and fast milking gets more milk, and maintains healthier udders.

Sorry you will have to wait for a Surge—we are making more than ever before—the Surge is worth waiting for, and you won't have to wait too long.

See Your Surge Service Dealer

BABSON BROS. CO. of N.Y.
842 W. Belden Avenue • Syracuse 1, N. Y.

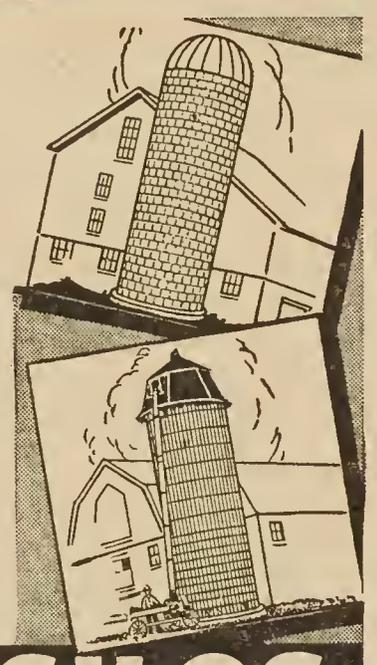
Will You Feed More Economically in '45?

Many dairymen and livestock feeders are planning to include grassland ensilage in their 1945 feeding programs. So the demand for Craine Silos is greater than ever. But shortages of materials, manpower, and shipping facilities limit the number of silos we can produce. Therefore, we urge you to

Place Your Order *Early!*

Our long experience with all popular types of silos . . . wood and masonry . . . gives you the opportunity to get the *best buy* on the market today. Drop a postal today for information.

CRAINE, INC. 1124 Pine St., NORWICH, N.Y.



CRAINE *better built* SILOS

OF

PULPWOOD

WILL MAKE

1484 SUPPLY PARACHUTES

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Get Those POULTRY LICE & Feather Mites

Lice and feather mites can be cleaned up easily, quickly.

Get the BLACK LEAF 40

Just a few drops on roost according to directions will do the job. Ask for Black Leaf 40.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., Incorporated • Louisville 2, Ky.

Government Egg Support Prices

By J. C. Huttar

ALTHOUGH I am writing this before Election Day, it will not be published until after the ballots are all cast and, therefore, it can have no political significance. Like everyone, I have my political views, but I don't think this is a good place to air them.

As a matter of fact, I don't see why the matter of government purchasing to give price support to a sagging market needs to be a political issue anyway. Both major parties have declared themselves for some sort of farm price support program.

J. C. HUTTAR

What Farmers Think

I hear this question discussed by farmers and farm leaders quite often and I find some disagreement. I think I'm making an accurate report when I say that the great majority of poultry farmers, who have formed any opinion, are against the continuance of government support programs. Here are the reasons I most often hear.

1. The law of supply and demand does a better job of regulating production than any single or group of central government planners can.

2. Government support prices keep too many inefficient poultrymen in business. This may postpone but certainly increases our re-adjustment headaches.

3. Support price hand-outs inevitably lead to bureaucratic control. We don't want this in the poultry business.

4. Until all support prices, especially those on feed grains, can be removed, a support program on eggs which merely prevents disastrous prices during the coming reconversion is probably desirable. The support price should be low enough, however, to prevent expansion of production.

ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN

Now, the above is only my interpretation of what poultry farmers are saying and thinking. I may be wrong.

For this reason, it might be well to see if poultry keepers or their chosen leaders have officially expressed themselves on this matter. They have, and here is the action taken:

The National Poultry Defense Committee has poultrymen, leaders of poultry associations and chosen leaders of allied poultry industries in its membership. This Committee met in Chicago on July 25, 1944 and, after discussing all angles of this government support thing, went on record as follows:

They asked Congress and the appropriate government agencies to drop the support price on eggs from 100% of parity to 80% or certainly not over 90%. (Egg prices were supposed to be supported at 90% of parity in the spring of 1944.) They further asked that the poultry industry be removed from all government control as soon as would be practical.

In August the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council went on record supporting this action by the National Poultry Defense Committee. The vote here was taken among producers only.

In October the New York State Poultry Council took similar action. Producers make up most of the voting membership of this organization and all present voted for this motion.

The action of these three organizations makes it look as if the interpretation of farmer attitude which I gave above might be about right.

WHY THEY ARE INTERESTED

Now, why is this subject suddenly getting so much attention? Here are the reasons as I see them.

First. No one wants to see the surplus condition of last spring repeated again. Government price support purchasing didn't work out very well.

Second. With the European war drawing toward a close, poultrymen and government men alike are looking toward a reduction of poultry population more nearly in line with civilian needs.

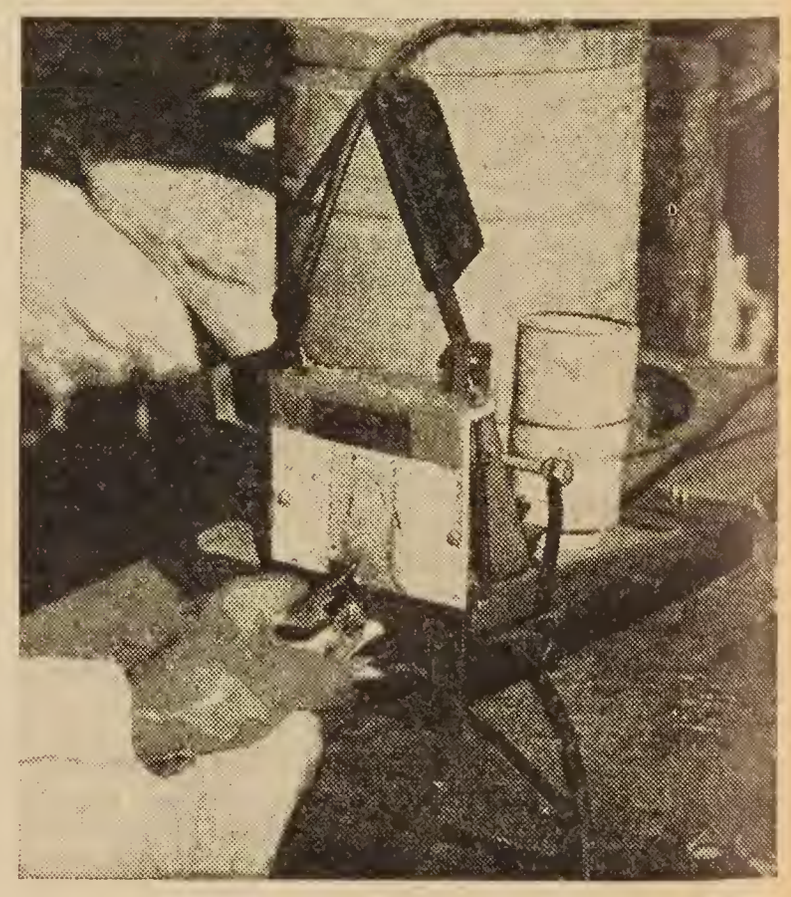
Third. Present national laws on this support program would stimulate more production instead of less, if they're carried out.

Fourth. Government officials are thinking in terms of production controls to go together with price sup-

(*Continued on Page* 15)

ELECTRIC POULTRY "DEBEAKER"

A NEW device for preventing cannibalism in chickens—the electric poultry debeaker—is being recommended for trial among poultrymen of New York State by the Poultry Department at Cornell. A small knife (not visible) is heated by electricity and clips and sears the beak at the same time. The device is operated either by foot or by the hand lever pictured. Only the upper beak of the pullet is clipped. Removing part of the upper beak stops cannibalism and also makes it more difficult for hens that have acquired the egg-eating habit to break eggs. It is claimed that with the use of this appliance a poultryman can debeak from 175 to 250 birds an hour.



Baby Chicks

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P. and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

FREE CHICK BOOK

WRITE TODAY —for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-11, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

Flash - - -
TWICHELL WINS AGAIN!

Following up last year's exceptional record when Twichell New Hampshires won first place for the breed at Western N. Y., Maine, and Rhode Island —here are records of TWICHELL NEW HAMPSHIRES for four Contests just closed!

FLORIDA:
High N. H. Pen 3254 Eggs; 3419.55 pts.
Our high hen—332 eggs, 354.45 pts.
2nd high hen in entire Contest of 96 pens.

WESTERN NEW YORK:
High N. H. Pen 3201 eggs; 3452.60 pts.
Our high hen 289 eggs, 313.60 pts.

MAINE:
High N. H. Pen 3037 eggs; 3175.90 pts.
Our high hen 277 eggs; 293.80 pts.

STORRS:
Our High hen 325 eggs; 349.85 pts. This hen made a new Storrs record for New Hampshires.

All contest pens are returned home and used in our pedigreed R.O.P. matings. You get the benefit. All our chicks carry the same bloodlines as these contest winners. The demand is very heavy and supply limited. Early ordering is necessary to get chicks when wanted. Write today!

H. S. & M. E. TWICHELL
Box G Exeter, New Hampshire

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B.
ROCKLAND MASS.

WENE CHICKS
BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS

U. S. N. J. Approved Hatches Every Week Year Around Bloodtested

Extra profits from Wene Chicks. Hatches every Tuesday and Thursday throughout the Fall. 50,000 R.O.P. Sired Breeders. We specialize in chicks for both broiler and egg production. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Literature FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. M-4, Vineland, N. J.

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 36 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.

KERR LIVELY CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

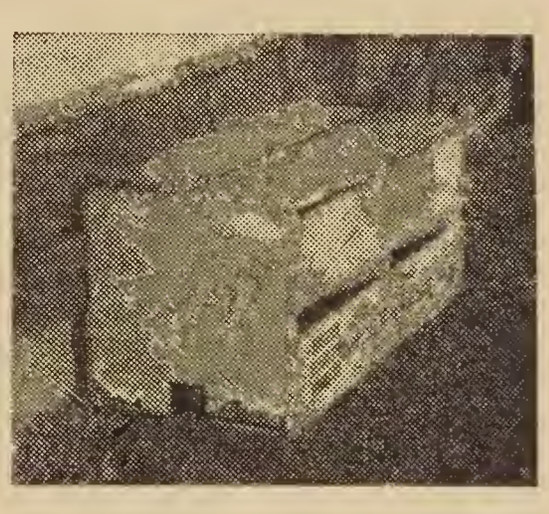
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Keep After the Rats

By FRED B. MORRIS

FOR A NUMBER of years the Fish and Wildlife Service has helped farmers to keep the rat population down by recommending the widespread use of tested red squill from reliable source. Since the outbreak of the war, good red squill which is the safest rat poison is very difficult to get. There are effective rat poisons but *all of them are poisonous to humans and animals other than rats.* They should be used, therefore, with extreme caution and only by responsible persons. Barium carbonate is one of them which is tasteless, odorless, relatively slow acting, and inexpensive. In preparing baits, one part is used to four or five parts of food. Arsenic is also a tasteless, odorless, and effective rat poison used at the rate of one part to twenty of bait. Strychnine has a bitter taste and should be mixed with an equal amount of baking soda. The formula is one part of strychnine to 20 parts of food. This is a quick acting poison. Zinc phosphide which is a field mouse rodenticide can be used by mixing one 30-gram can with 4 pounds of bait.

One method that may be used to prevent other animals from getting the poison baits is to use tight wooden boxes about 1 foot square with hinged lids. Such boxes have a 2½ inch opening at each end for the rats to enter



and a few small holes for light in the top. The boxes are placed along runways, nailed to the wall and baits of a mushy consistency exposed in them. The mushy bait is not easily dragged out of the boxes.

It is a good idea in a poisoning campaign to find out what kind of foods the rats prefer before distributing the poison. This is called prebaiting. If several kinds of baits without the poison are distributed, it is not difficult to find the kind the rats will readily consume. This prefered meal is placed in the same location for several nights before the poison bait is used. During this period, it is well to remove all other sources of food insofar as that is possible. The poison bait is distributed a teaspoonful to a spot in many locations, remembering, however, that all the unused bait must be collected and destroyed.

Many ingenious methods of trapping have been used. The ordinary snap-back trap is commonly not used in sufficient numbers or in the proper way. A dozen or more traps should be used persistently and properly placed. The trap triggers may be enlarged by putting a piece of cardboard as large as the snap surface over the trigger. These traps if properly placed in the runways at the ends of boxes or boards placed along the walls, need not be baited. They may be covered with dirt or sawdust if a piece of cotton is first placed under the trigger to prevent clogging. They may be partly buried in a pan or box of mash or grain.

WRITE TODAY FOR Your COPY!

Beacon's NEW Dairy Booklet

Contains a complete feeding program for lifetime production

SUCCESSFUL DAIRY FARMERS *know* that it's the high lifetime average that counts when the books are balanced. Dr. Paul E. Newman, Director of Dairy Research for the Beacon Milling Co., tells, in this important new study of planned, long-range feeding, how to achieve it. ESSENTIAL to a complete understanding of feeding for profitable dairy operation under present-day conditions.

LEARN HOW
- ☐ to check your herd's feeding program for the weak spots
- ☐ to attain economical HIGH PRODUCTION over a long period
- ☐ to assure continuous, PROFITABLE operation
- ☐ to feed from birth for maximum production

SEND AT ONCE FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Box 20, Cayuga, New York

BEACON Feeds

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. actual photo. Cat. Order from ad or write for

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

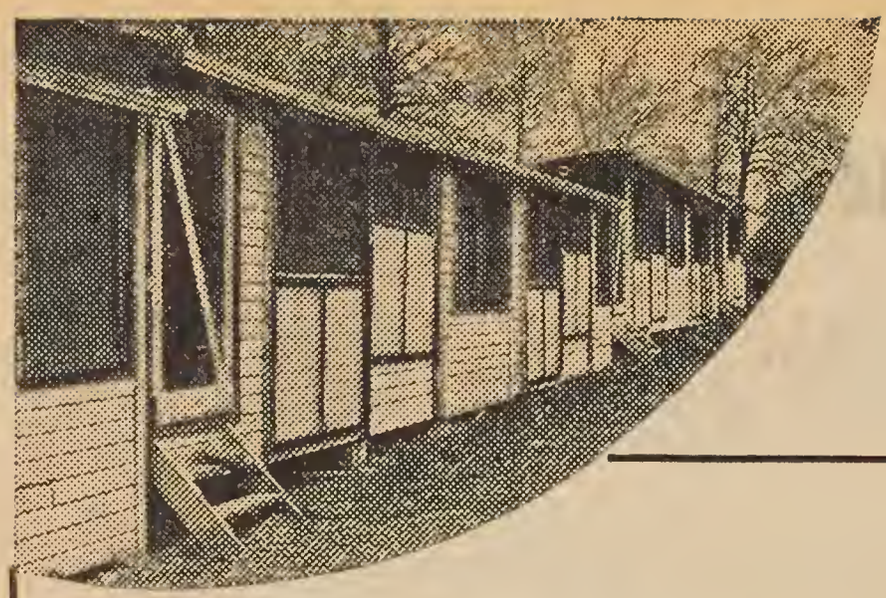
H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $9.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

CHICK·BED
THE PERFECT LITTER FOR LAYING HOUSE AND BROODER
CHICK-BED COMPANY • CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

Every Good Farm Has Need for CUPRINOL

STOPS ROT

Under paint, Cuprinol as a priming coat provides a copper base that gives greatly increased protection against rot, insect borers and decay. For Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which fungus feeds.

By itself, on fences, posts, coops, cribs, pens, Cuprinol treatment by brush spray or dip meets the modern demand for an effective and practical wood preservative that soon pays for itself by reducing repairs and replacements.

Cuprinol treated wood is completely harmless to poultry, animals, plants, ensilage and stored produce. It has a 30 year record of successful use in Europe, where lumber is always scarce, and in the tropics, where rot is rapid.

You know where rot strikes hardest on your farm. Use Cuprinol there, and you will soon want it on all the wood construction that you own.

Sold through Farm Supply Stores

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

When answering advertisements, say you saw it *American Agriculturist.*

HOW ELECTRIC HAY DRYING SAVES YOU MONEY!

A BARN hay drier will help you cure your high quality legume hay regardless of weather conditions. Here are some of the conclusions which farmers and agricultural leaders have reached about mow hay drying.

1. This method of curing hay eliminates danger of loss due to unfavorable weather.
2. The labor in handling hay is no more, and in many cases less, than in field curing of hay.
3. Mow storage capacity is increased up to 50 per cent.
4. Any farmer who grows high quality forage crops can cure them as high quality hay by this method, and he can make a large saving in high protein concentrate feed.

These are just a few of many advantages. If you are interested in having a hay drier next summer, let's get together now. It takes months to obtain the materials, so an early start is important.

A few of the barn hay dryers installed in New York State in 1944:

R. W. Brundage, Oakfield
Huff Homestead, Honeoye
Baird Farm, Holcomb
Arnold Bros., Canandaigua
Grant Goodrich, Fabius
State Agricultural School, Canton

KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING — FOOD FIGHTS for freedom

RURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

NIAGARA HUDSON

The Question Box

CATTLE LICE

What is the best available material for killing lice on cattle?

Some excellent results have been secured from the use of a dust containing rotenone. However, rotenone is scarce, and nearly as good results have been obtained from ground sabadilla seed. Also used has been an organic material called Lethane which is effective against all species of cattle lice except the little blue louse. A combination dust containing nicotine and Lethane has been found to be effective against all kinds of lice.

There are four kinds of lice that bother cattle in the Northeast. They are known as the long-nosed blue louse, the short-nosed cattle louse, the little blue louse, and the little red louse.

In most cases the best procedure is to get a good commercial louse powder put out by a reliable company. The two most common errors in applying it are to apply it only along the animal's back, and to make only one application. The different kinds of lice attack most parts of the animal's body, and the powder should be dusted on thoroughly to be effective. Even though a powder kills all the lice that have been hatched, others will hatch and reinfest the animal. Therefore the treatment should be repeated at least twice at intervals of about three weeks.

—A. A.—

SOYBEANS FOR COWS

I have a quantity of soybeans that the cows don't seem to eat. I am thinking of getting a hammer mill and putting stalks and all through it. Would this be advisable, and what should I put with it for a balanced dairy ration?—J. E. C., New York.

Some years ago I fed a considerable quantity of ground soybeans (stalks and all) which I had put through the hammer mill. If the seed is thoroughly ripe and the leaves have dropped off the soybeans, the value of the stalk is about equal to the value of most any other straw.

I followed the practice of grinding soybeans (stalks and all) with ear corn and wheat. I used about a third of each of these feeds by weight.

While it is rather difficult to determine the nutritive value, I had excellent results feeding this mixture at the rate of about a pound of the mixture to three pounds of milk. Of course the corn and cob meal and the soybean straw increases the bulk of the mixture so it is necessary to weigh a measure of the feed to be sure that the cows are receiving at least a pound of the mixture to three pounds of milk.

This mixture, with a normal set of beans, would probably not test over 14% protein, so if it is to be fed with non-legume hay, the addition of 100 pounds of linseed oil meal or 100 pounds of a high protein mixing feed for each 200 pounds of the mixture would result in a dairy ration containing between 18 and 19% protein, which would be ample for feeding with average quality hay.

There have been many reports on the feeding of ground raw soybeans, and these reports conflict in the matter of palatability. Controlled experiments reported by several college experiment stations indicate that ground raw soybeans can be fed in amounts up to 50% of the ration with entirely satisfactory results. However, I have talked with many farmers and it has been my own experience that some cows do tire of ground raw soybeans if they make up more than 15 to 20% of the dairy ration.

The addition of the soybean stalks does two things. First, it adds to the bulk of the ration and, second, it cuts down on the percentage of the ground raw beans in the complete ration.

The main thing to look out for in feeding this ration, as I pointed out above, is to be sure that the cows get enough to give them the nutrients they need for good production.—*C. L. Dickinson.*

—A. A.—

LOG SCALES

What are the differences in the common log scales used to estimate the amount of lumber in logs?

There are three common rules: the Doyle, the Scribner, and the International. The Doyle rule is satisfactory on logs that are 20 inches or over in diameter, but it gives too small a measure on small logs. The Scribner rule gives a slight under-run for small logs, and a slight over-run for large logs. The International is accurate on soft woods, but gives an over-run on smaller hardwood logs.

For example, a log with a top inside diameter of 10 inches and a length of 12 ft. will scale 40 board feet by the Scribner rule; 35 by the International; and 27 by the Doyle rule.

—A. A.—

MULCHING ORCHARDS

How much mulching material does it take to mulch an orchard?

One rule given is to use 1 lb. of air-dry straw or hay per square foot of surface to be covered, which means the approximate area covered by the branches of the trees. If your trees are planted 40 ft. apart, you have about 27 trees per acre, and if the trees cover an area with a 20 ft. diameter, you will need 300 lbs. per tree, or a little over 8 tons per acre.

If the trees cover an area with a diameter of 30 ft., you will need approximately twice as much mulching material.

—A. A.—

LYE

When lye is used to clean out a poultry house, what is the proportion of lye and water to use?

A good proportion is one pound of lye to 12 gallons of water. It is not necessary to get the proportion exact.

—A. A.—

POTASH DEFICIENCY

What are the symptoms of potash deficiency on alfalfa?

The first signs you are likely to see are white spots around the margins of the leaves. Later, these spots become yellowish-green or yellow, and the leaves finally die and become brown. This yellowing is more severe on the older leaves. Often the symptoms are more obvious in the spring when growth is rapid.

—A. A.—

UREA

I read something about the use of urea in feeds. I had always supposed that this was a material used in fertilizers.

Some experiments have shown that animals that chew their cuds can make use of the nitrogen in urea to manufacture protein in the digestive system. The urea does not contain any protein, so in a sense it does not have any food value. However, a cow can use it to manufacture protein and thus use a ration which is low in protein. The use of urea in a concentrate for cows is an emergency proposition. While there is some difference in opinion, its use probably will not be continued when protein feeds are again available in sufficient quantities.

Healthier Cows—Bigger Production

WITH A CONCRETE DAIRY BARN FLOOR

FREE... complete instructions for concrete improvements that aid food production

A concrete barn floor is essential to highest dairy efficiency and productive capacity. Means healthier cows. Easy to clean and disinfect. Rot-proof, vermin-proof—inexpensive and easy to build.

Let us send free booklets showing how to build productive improvements with thrifty, lasting concrete—part of this Association's wartime service to farmers.

If you need help, see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Paste check-list on postal and mail today:

- ☐ Dairy Barn Floors
- ☐ Storage Cellars
- ☐ Hog Houses
- ☐ Milk Houses
- ☐ Granaries
- ☐ Poultry Houses
- ☐ Feeding Floors
- ☐ Foundations

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K11c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT EGG SUPPORT PRICES

(*Continued from Page* 12)

ports. Most farmers fear more government control.

Finally. Farmers have learned that they better talk for themselves or someone seeking more power might talk for them.

I think it might be well to wind this up by looking at a few facts to see how much, if any, support buying might be needed to cushion the reconversion of poultry flocks to peacetime sizes.

FLOCKS STILL LARGE

Here are some of these facts as I have the information:

Total laying flocks are now well below last year. We're likely to start 1945 with 15 to 20% fewer hens than a year earlier. This looks like a lot but a 15% reduction will still leave us around 15% above normal. This means more eggs than we need for civilian and military requirements.

Added to fresh production is the storage egg picture. This looked bad a few months ago but is looking more hopeful every day.

So the supply of eggs looks too big for civilian consumption. That calls up the question of government purchases for Lend Lease and other foreign distribution.

Apparently the stock of dry eggs which the federal government has on hand for these purposes is huge. This will cut the government's need for 1945 purchases.

Since this surplus outlook was brought about by government request and price support buying, it might be fair to say that the government should cushion it down. Government men apparently don't like the prospects of another deal like last spring and may try some compulsory controls over production.

The quickest way to get production down to normal needs is to let egg prices go down. I'm not advocating it but merely stating the facts.

One thing seems pretty clear. If the government support price is high (it may be 10% higher than last spring) the pressure to produce more eggs than we need will still be on. The demand for chicks will be higher than necessary. On the other hand, if the support price isn't too high, a smaller chick hatch should result in 1945 and we've got a good chance of having the poultry population down to normal needs by the middle of next year.

Augusto Gusmao, chief of poultry work, National College of Agriculture, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, arrived in Massachusetts last summer to receive training in poultry breeding work, commercial poultry production and cooperative marketing. First stop was at North Brookfield where Gusmao visited Crooks Farm, Harry Bennett, J. J. Warren and George B. Treadwell. Later he studied at Parmenters, Norfolk County Agricultural School, Brockton Cooperative Egg Auction, Springfield Egg Auction and Massachusetts State College. The picture shows him discussing the breeding of "Reds" with Donald Crooks at right.

Vitamin D—an essential feed ingredient to help you get MORE WINTER EGGS

Many leading feed manufacturers use Du Pont "Delsterol" to supply the important Vitamin D factor in poultry feeds.

This vital nutritional element not only helps maintain the health of the flock—it helps you maintain high egg production throughout the year—and particularly during the winter months when birds are frequently confined indoors.

Leading poultry feed manufacturers use "Delsterol" because it offers definite advantages to poultry raisers. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion throughout the feed—an important contribution in helping every bird get its share of Vitamin D. It is highly concentrated, exceptionally stable, always dependable. It does not congeal in cold weather nor impart "off" tastes or odors.

"Delsterol" is Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol. Based on a new scientific principle, it is made by irradiating selected animal sterols (chemical substances) with ultra-violet light—the result of 10 years' research. As it is made entirely of domestic raw materials, it has been available all during the war emergency.

For further information regarding this dependable source of Vitamin D, consult your feed dealer or manufacturer or write direct to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., AA-411, Wilmington 98, Del.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DELSTEROL*
(DU PONT VITAMIN D)
HELPS BUILD BETTER BIRDS

LOOK for the words "D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL (VITAMIN D) on poultry feed bags or tags

*Delsterol—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

Great stars in great radio plays make great entertainment . . . tune in "Cavalcade of America"—NBC network—every Monday evening

Faster, Cleaner Milking that's Gentle to Udders...

★ ...is a Champion Combination for

★ Fast Milking and High Production!

★ Seven years ago when we introduced the fast milking standard model Hinman, we said that its use would tend to increase the amount of milk and butterfat obtained from your herd. Then many were skeptical, but now fast milking is the order of the day for top production.

★ Last year we introduced the new Air-Flow Vacuum Pump, a small powerful unit of improved design, with the new type Hinman Silencer that eliminates noise without backpressure, and does away with the necessity of piping off the exhaust.

★ Today this famous combination is serving many of America's finest herds. Nationally known high producers, America's champions, which must have the best, are milked daily by the low-vacuum, gentle-acting Hinman.

★

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.

Caution Suggested in Vaccinating Cows

When should calfhood vaccination be employed in fighting brucellosis?

When is it wise to vaccinate adult cattle?

Can vaccination replace the test-and-slaughter method of brucellosis control?

THE FOREGOING questions, which have been puzzling thousands of farmers, are clarified considerably in a new report just issued by the Brucellosis Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

No Easy Way

The committee, headed by Dr. R. R. Birch of New York and comprising some of the outstanding veterinary authorities of the nation, makes clear that there is no "easy road" to victory over this widespread disease, and offers some valuable pointers which should help the individual farmer in determining what to do in the case of his own herd.

With respect to calfhood vaccination, the report says:

"Calfhood vaccination, with or without complete testing of the herd, should not be adopted as a substitute for herd management, sanitation, and other acceptable control measures. Calfhood vaccination, accompanied by a program of elimination of reactor animals, has been responsible for the greatest amount of progress in brucellosis control during the past year. However, the vaccination of young calves in infected herds, where they are at all times exposed to virulent strains of Brucella, presents a situation entirely different from the vaccination of calves in negative herds where they are not so exposed. This fact should be pointed out to those who are contemplating a program of control based on vaccination."

Has Disadvantages

As to examination of adult cattle, the committee finds:

"When sexually mature cattle are vaccinated, the owner must be prepared to accept certain disadvantages and losses. Cattle thus vaccinated may remain positive to the blood test for relatively long intervals, and a considerable percentage may fail to return to the negative state.

"In problem herds where it has been impossible to eliminate brucellosis by test-and-slaughter methods, it is suggested that all calves and negative nonpregnant animals be vaccinated. Vaccination must be performed under the supervision of a veterinarian, and in accordance with the program in effect in each state.

"In herds where there is active and extensive infection, with a high percentage of reactors being retained, and in which calfhood vaccination is already being practiced, the question of vaccinating adult animals should be left to the judgment of the veterinarian.

"Employment of Strain 19 vaccine in adult cattle should be discouraged in brucellosis-free herds. Vaccination of adult cattle should not be practiced in herds in brucellosis-free accredited areas, modified accredited areas, or in areas in process of becoming accredited."

The committee report declares that brucellosis is now the No. 1 project in the nation's effort to increase production of milk, beef, and pork. It states that approximately 425,000 cattle tests for brucellosis are being made each month, and that approximately 555,000 calves have been vaccinated since January 1, 1941.

—A. A.—

POTATOES FOR FEED

Favorable returns are coming in from first tryouts of small size potatoes for cattle feed. Feeding demonstrations held in 150 farms throughout Massachusetts show substantial reductions in amount of hay and grain required when the animals were fed potatoes. It is also reported that the cattle seem to like their new potato diet. Feeding demonstrations have been under the direction of State Extension Specialist Clifford J. Fawcett. —*Walter Piper.*

Milking to Save Time and Control Mastitis

THE FOLLOWING suggestions on milking cows are given in a report by the Committee on Animal Health of the National Research Council:

1. Feed and milk at regular intervals. Cows are animals, not machines. They are creatures of habit. Irregular feeding and milking tend to decrease milk production. Use discretion in feeding, for overfeeding may unbalance the digestive system of the cow and thus affect production. Milking at the same hours each day is vitally important for maximum production.

2. Avoid disturbing influences at milking time. Conditions in the barn should be as quiet as possible. The milker must not permit abnormal noises or distractions to occur at milking time. Suspicion and excitement in cows often interfere with the 'let-down' of milk, which results in incomplete milking. Efficient milking and the control of mastitis are dependent upon the operator. A good milker must have the right temperament and personality to "get along" with his cows.

3. Follow a regular sequence of milking. Dairymen should work out a regular order of milking. Cows that let down their milk easily as a result of feeding or assembling of milking equipment should be milked first, providing they do not have a mastitis history. Cows which have shown evidence of mastitis infection should always be milked last. Frequent use of a strip cup to examine the first stream of milk for any abnormality will detect cases of mastitis which might otherwise go unnoticed for variable periods of time. When feasible, employ a veterinarian to make laboratory tests for mastitis on the milk of each animal so that all the infected cows will be detected.

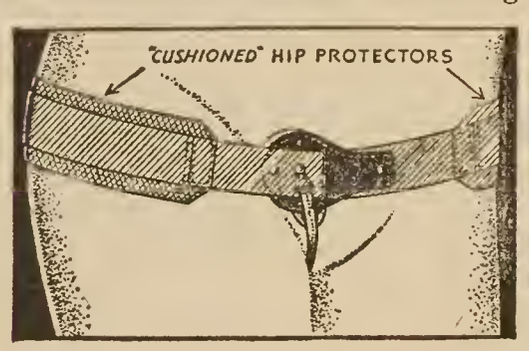
4. Cows should be properly prepared for milking. Hormones play an important part in the milking process. Full cooperation between the cow and operator is necessary in order to remove all of the milk from the udder. Such things as use of the strip cup, washing or massaging the udder, act as stimuli for the release of the hormone which causes the cow to "let down" her milk. Using the strip cup and washing or massaging the udder should be done within a minute before the cow is milked.

5. Fast milking is important. After cows have been properly prepared for milking by washing and massaging the udder, they should be milked immediately. The milk should be removed from

(*Continued on opposite page*)

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-L, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

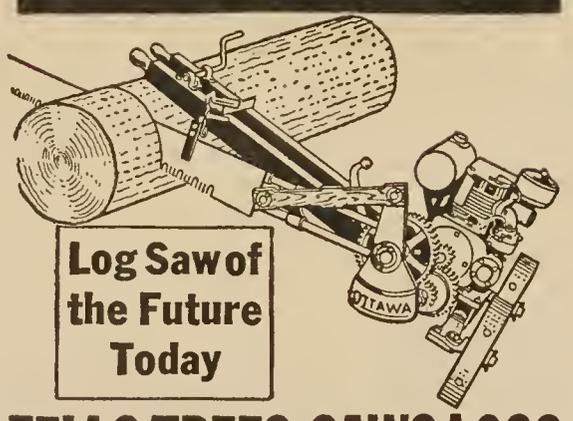
98 ACRES; A-1 BUILDINGS

Lot valuable machinery included; about 70 acres for crops, creek-watered pasture, fruit; 9-room dwelling, barns 36 x 50 and 40 x 60, garage, etc.; mile to village, few minutes' drive to depot town; incapacitated owner unable to handle, $5000 with equipment; pg. 48 Big Free Catalog — Bargains many States.

STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

BUY WAR BONDS

GET BIG PROFITS from SMALL INVESTMENT
OTTAWA
6 H-P LOG SAW



FELLS TREES, SAWS LOGS
Buzzes Up Small Limbs Fast—Easy

Demand for wood increases! Prices are higher than ever before. You can make real money sawing wood, if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with an easy to start, air-cooled 6 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features for fast sawing.

USE FOR OTHER JOBS — when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. Thousands in use. FREE BOOK and price list at your request. Write today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
2331 Pine Street Ottawa, Kansas

For IRRITATED UDDERS

Stays CREAMY in COLD WEATHER

Dr. Salsbury's *creamy* Udder Ointment is easy to handle, pleasant to use. Disappears as you rub. Soothes and softens teats and udders irritated by cracking, chapping, scratches, abrasions. With massaging, helps stimulate local circulation and thereby promote healing. Antiseptic on contact. So, keep a jar handy. Full half pound only 50c at drug, feed, other stores, hatcheries. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S UDDER OINTMENT

VACCINATE LIVESTOCK WITH THESE Dr. Salsbury BACTERINS

Garget: Use Autogenous Garget Bacterin. Tailor-made for your own herd from milk samples from affected quarters. Write for literature and directions for sending sample. Blackleg Bacterin (Whole Culture); Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Bacterin; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 1; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 3. Complete instructions with every package help you do the vaccinating yourself. Ask your Dr. Salsbury dealer about these bacterins.

STEWART CLIPMASTER
Cool, Easy Running Cow Clipper

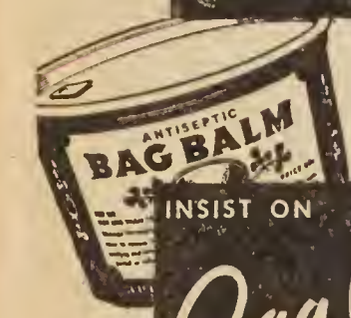
Preferred the world over for its greater speed, ease of handling, rugged, lasting durability.

The quota of STEWART Clipmasters WPB authorized us to produce is being shipped at intervals to distributors for their dealers. We do not believe there will be enough to meet the demand; so see your dealer early. STEWART Clipmaster Model 51 is the cool-running clipper with the anti-friction tension control that assures perfect tension between blades for faster, easier clipping. *Exclusive* Stewart-design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP *handle* that is barely two inches in diameter. Send for FREE Catalog of Stewart clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by:

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 2
5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.
Over Half a Century Making Quality Products

10 OUNCES

SPREADS RIGHT
Stays IN ANTISEPTIC CONTACT



It's loaded with lanolin
Made by the makers of KOW-KARE

INSIST ON Bag Balm TO PROMOTE RAPID HEALING

ONLY 60¢

if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

the udder as quickly as possible. This permits maximum effectiveness from the hormones involved in the "letting down" of milk.

When machine milking is used, from 4 to 6 minutes is sufficient time to remove the milk from the udders of most cows without increasing the pulsations or vacuum of the machine. Leaving the machine on the udder too long is likely to result in injury to the tissue, producing conditions favorable for an active mastitis infection or it may increase the severity of an existing mild infection.

Carefully massaging the udder and pulling down on the claws of the unit just before taking the machine off will help materially in getting the last milk from the udder. This is necessary to obtain full advantage of fast milking without injuring the udder. Although fast milking requires the operator to give more individual attention to the cows, the added milk yield warrants the time spent.

When it becomes apparent that the removal of milk has been completed, it is time to stop milking. Prolonging milking beyond this point either by machine or hand develops strippers and wastes labor, and may cause injury to the lining of the teat and gland cisterns.

6. Stripping after machine milking is important with some cows. Whether or not a cow should be stripped after machine milking depends on how well she responds to the 'fast milking' principles. Some animals are naturally slow in "letting down" their milk or may become disturbed during the milking process, causing them to "hold up" their milk. Such cows should be hand stripped after machine milking. A good machine operator employing "fast milking" will find many cows that do not require stripping. However, to keep garget at a low level among cows with a mastitis history, such animals should always be stripped.

7. Good sanitation is important. Sanitation is essential in mastitis control. Proper washing and disinfecting milking equipment and preventing stalls from becoming contaminated with mastitis organisms will help prevent the spread of udder infections. Infected cows should be milked last.

—A. A.—

LAMB FEEDING IN NEW YORK STATE

(*Continued from Page 9*)

from the New York State College of Agriculture, your county agricultural agent, or your veterinarian. The lambs should not be drenched or dipped until they have recovered from their journey from the West and are feeding well. Dipping should not be done in very cold weather.

Equipment Needed

A few lamb feeders in this State have shown that lambs can be successfully fattened with a minimum of shelter. A well-drained barn yard and access to a small shed or protection offered by a wind-break is all that has been provided in a few cases. "Pewee" and light lambs will do best if ample barn space is provided. Tight-fleeced lambs are best when little or no shelter is provided.

It is best to provide 12 inches of grain trough and hay rack space and about six square feet of floor space for each lamb. The barns should be well ventilated. Limited exercise is preferred over close confinement in the barn. Lambs that are crowded into small pens and are kept in poorly ventilated quarters usually have wet, dirty, and heavy pelts and yield a lower dressing percentage than lambs kept in clean, dry quarters. (In an early issue, the author will discuss lamb feeding.)

"Could You Use Some *Extra* Time?"

THE difference between being "rushed to death" and finishing chores quickly is often only a matter of barn arrangement . . . of saving steps with labor-saving equipment . . . eliminating lost motion.

Working with more than 50,000 farmers a year, Jamesway knows the secrets of good barn arrangement. Many of them are packed into the new Jamesway Farm Building Book which is just off the press.

Save Time . . . Increase Milk Production

This brilliantly illustrated Farm Building Book shows you how you may be able to save several miles of walking — 30 to 40 minutes in the barn every day . . . how water cups increase milk production 5 to 10 per cent . . . save time in watering.

It pictures the Jamesway Litter Carrier that cuts clean-up time as much as 50 per cent . . . metal stalls and stanchions that save more time in cleaning up and save space to house more cows.

Moreover, with Jamesway equipment you keep your cows more comfortable . . . have a cleaner, drier barn . . . give yourself year-round, shirtsleeve comfort and get more milk.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Write for a copy of this outstanding book today. A post card request brings it. Then see your Jamesway dealer for the Jamesway equipment you need to put your barn, hen-house, and hog lot on a low-cost, high-production basis.

JAMES MFG. CO., DEPT., AG-1144
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin
Elmira, New York Oakland, California

SPEED VICTORY IN '44
CUT MORE PULPWOOD

Plan Now for Your New Silo

Now is the time to plan for your 1945 silo.

Lumber will continue to be a war need. There's not enough to go around in Unadilla standard of quality.

Get your order in early for your Unadilla Silo. It is made of highest quality materials available. Don't be satisfied with just any silo. To be sure of a *Unadilla*, specify your need early.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

BUY MORE Than Before

Now On Sale
THE 1945 OLD FARMERS' ALMANAC
AT NEWS STANDS EVERYWHERE
or send 18c to
YANKEE, INC.
DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Also 32 volts.

MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters; also a few bred 2 yr. olds for fall freshening. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

WANTED AT ONCE — HOLSTEINS
Twenty top registered T.B. Bangs and Mastitis free second or third calf HOLSTEINS, fresh or close, 3.6% or above. Write stating price and blood line.
BOX 514-EL, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY BULL — AGE 9 MONTHS
Double grandson of McDonald Farms Dauntless, (Foremost Prediction—Valor's Kittoline) first five daughters' average 11503 lbs. M, 514.2 lbs. F. Records on dam's side up to 766 lbs. F. Class AA. Complete Pedigree sent on request. WYCHMERE FARM. Approved — Accredited, ONTARIO, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES RDSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL, AGE 1 YEAR.
Six nearest dams average 554 F., 10800 milk; Grandson to proven sires on both sides. Also, bull calves from D.H.I.A. tested dams. Also, four young cows, pedigrees on request. Herd accredited and Bangs free. Certificate No. 789.
FRED CHALUPA, Lyons, N. Y. Phone 28-F-12.

GUERNSEY UDDERS AND PRODUCTION.
GET ONE OF OUR BULLS—AND MORE MILK. VALOR — FOREMOST — MIXTER FAITHFUL BREEDING.
CROCKER FARMS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

JERSEY

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL
OF SERVICE AGE, WELL BRED, IS A 4-H PROJECT, COMES FROM IMPORTED STOCK. TEL. 667-W-1.
Wesley Lay, Seneca Falls, N. Y. R.F.D. 1.

For Sale: 15 Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,
about half with papers. All ages from Heifer Calves to aged cows. Also, few Reg. HOLSTEINS including year-old bull sired by Carnation Governor Matador. He is a son of Governor of Carnation from 906 lb. 3.8% daughter of Sir Inka May. All above cattle raised on own farm. Herd Acc'td. and Approved. D.H.I.A. records up to 500 lb. fat on 2x milking. Chance to buy foundation cows reasonably.
F. R. HATT, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.
Live on Route 89, 14 miles North of Ithaca.

AYRSHIRE

Dispersal Sale: 50 HEAD REG. AYRSHIRES. NOV. 25 inc., Lone Cedar Farm's 4-H Club Herd. D.H.I.A. Records, good breeding, Ideal Type, Accredited and bloodtested. Place: W. K. Bushnell's Farm, 1 mile east Lakeport on Route 31. Details: Write ROBERT C. SUTER, ONTARIO, N. Y., or AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE.

FORT HILL AYRSHIRES
15 REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS, bred and open. Variety of ages and prices. All Bang's vaccinated. Inspection Invited.
FORT HILL FARMS, Amherst, Mass.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES
EXCEPTIONALLY NICE TYPE FROM VERY HIGH PRODUCERS. HERD SECOND HIGHEST IN U. S. 1942. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
VALMOUNT FARM, Oak Hill Road, Esperance, N.Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

COMING SALES

Nov. 24-25	Fitzland Farm Dispersal, Coleman Station, near Millerton, N. Y. 200 Registered Holsteins.
Nov. 25	W. K. Bushnell and Arthur Kellum Ayrshire Dispersal, Canastota, N. Y.
Jan. 4	Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lititz, Pennsylvania.

COMING EVENTS

Dec. 2	Annual Meeting New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N.Y.
Dec. 5-7	National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 6-10	New York Poultry Show, 9th Regiment Armory, New York City.
Dec. 12-15	New York State Grange, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 13-17	Rochester Poultry Show, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 15-17	Maine State Poultry Show, Portland, Me.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2	Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 23-26	Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings and Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vermont.

SHORTHORNS

IF YOU WANT GOOD STOCK — INVEST IN MILKING SHORTHORNS.
Two young bulls, two heifers and two young steers now available.
For prices and particulars write:
BAR NONE RANCH, BERLIN, NEW YORK

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CLOSE AND FRESH COWS
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
Also, HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY heifers, 3 months to two years. Exceptionally fine group for December breeding. All are well bred, well grown and calfhood vaccinated.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Dairy Cows with Size and Quality.
FRESH AND CLOSE. BLOOD-TESTED.
HORSES—Western Matched teams and singles.
Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

Ten Young Aberdeen-Angus Cows
T.B. ACCREDITED AND BANG'S NEGATIVE. PASTURE BRED TO OUR SON OF AMES PLANTATION PRIDE'S ERIC.
Kutschback & Son, Sherburne, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus, 60 Cows and Heifers.
50 Calves at foot. Also 35 yearlings, heifers and steers. Also two registered herd bulls.
Howard G. Davis, Branchport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Young Grade Angus Cows
BRED TO REGISTERED ANGUS BULL.
STEER AND HEIFER CALVES.
H. A. STILES & SONS, MOIRA, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

SEVEN RUGGED PUREBRED REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS, 2 M. AND 2 F. SPRING CALVES, $1600.00.
G. H. STEBBINS,
MAPLETON ROAD, SUFFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C.'s
Little pigs for sale from best blood lines. Hogs, good type, low down, thick.
Smith Bros., Clyde, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

Yorkshire Spring Boars and Sows.
PINELMA FARM
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW YORK

PURE BRED O. I. C. GILTS, 200 POUNDS, BRED, $45.00; OPEN, $35.00.
PAIR PURE BRED 5 & 6 YEAR PERCHERONS, sound weight, 3200 pounds, dark grey mare and gelding. Mare is registered. Price $400.00.
VERNON R. LAFLER, MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

PEDIGREED BERKSHIRES
Offering outstanding fall boars sired by a grandson of the "Bomber" and from the daughters of the Grand Champion Sow at the N. J. State Fair. Reasonable Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
EVERETT B. THOMPSON, MICKLETON, N. J.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS SIRED BY THE BEST IMPORTED AND HOME BRED RAMS. RUGGED HEAVY SET RAMS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Van Vleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.

Registered Shropshire Yearling Rams.
Extra quality and size.
L. F. CUTHBERT, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Lemen & Gibson Shropshire Stud Rams
and BRED EWES available for sale now. Strengthen your flock with our Buttar bloodlines. Write for prices and new catalogue.
C. LEMEN & SONS, DEXTER, MICH.
"Breeders of Registered Shropshire and Suffolk Sheep—Flock established 1890."

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP — Registered
RAM LAMBS AND ONE YEARLING RAM. Sired by Cornell U. bred ram. 15 ewes and ewe lambs. Several grade ewes and ewe lambs. Priced to sell.
Franklin C. Hunt, R.D. 1, Sprakers, N. Y.

DOGS

PUPPIES
CROSS-BRED — COLLIE — ST. BERNARD
ENGLISH SHEPHERDS — COCKER SPANIELS
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD CATTLE DOGS,
tan color, vaccinated. 4 mos., ready for light training. $15.00 each. Puppies also. Inquire. Genuine heel drivers.
L. D. MILLER - JOHNSON, VERMONT

POULTRY

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS
MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Available only on advance order for fall.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5. BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

HONEY

FOR SALE — HONEY
60 LBS. BUCKWHEAT AT $9.00, NOT PREPAID. 60 LBS. MIXED FALL HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, $9.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
F. W. LESSER, R.D. No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

HAY

FOR SALE — CLOVER MIXED HAY
FOR SPRING OR WINTER DELIVERY.
LOU E. SOUTHARD,
R. D. 1, OTEGO, NEW YORK

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—1 WESTINGHOUSE GRAIN THRESHER WITH STRAW BINDER.
1 HINMAN MILKING MACHINE WITH SINGLE UNIT, PUMP AND STALL COCKS.
KENNETH J. RIDER, ACCORD, NEW YORK

MISCELLANEOUS

FOXES, NINE IN ONE DAY —
Learn to trap the slyest furbearers. Don't wait. Particulars Free. Guaranteed. Write
ESTABROOK, Sherburne Ctr., Vermont

EMPLOYMENT

SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, FOR GENERAL FARM WORK
on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington. $85-115 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full qualifications in first letter.
BOX 514-CF, c/o *American Agriculturist.* Ithaca, New York.

Wanted: Working Farm Manager
on large dairy farm. Retail milk routes. Must be exceptionally well-qualified and recommended. Residence and $200.00 a month to start. Permanent. Notify
Sumner L. Raymond, Salem, Mass.

Woman Wanted for General Housework.
$15.00 per week. Plain cooking. One afternoon off and some Sunday afternoons. No laundry. Three in family. Lovely home on lake in city. References exchanged.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, LOCHLAND ROAD, GENEVA, NEW YORK

FARMHAND—Single, on modern dairy farm.
Year-round employment. Draft deferment probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. $70.00 per month and up. Experienced seventeen year old boy acceptable. State age, height, weight, experience, etc. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

Help Wanted: DeLaval Machine Operators
for 3-times daily milking, stripping afterwards; six days per week, wages $150.00 per month, plus room and board.
HAND MILKERS: $80.00 to $100.00 per month, plus room and board, depending upon ability, etc.
BARN MEN AND GENERAL FARM HANDS: $65.00 to $85.00 per mo., plus room and board.
WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO
TUSCAN DAIRY FARMS, INC., Union, N. J.

WANTED: Young or Middle-age Experienced
FARMER-SUPERINTENDENT
for private, small estate in Long Island, N. Y. Must be married, sober, honest and like animals. Must be able to assume full responsibility as working superintendent-handyman, take care of four riding horses, do light farming and look after all electrical equipment, etc. Will provide modern, comfortable furnished cottage, heat, electricity, steady work and good salary to right man. Write qualifications and experience in full in your own hand.
C. A. Buchner, 1 East 12th St., N. Y. 3, N.Y.

NOVEMBER EARLVILLE HOLSTEIN SALE

Six hundred people assembled in the Earlville sale auditorium and saw the offering of 70 consignors turned into $46,375 cash.

The general average for 150 head, aged above two months, was $297.60. Classified the average was for 96 cows $328; 39 bred heifers $282; 8 unbred heifers $136; 7 yearling bulls $215.70; 30 orphan heifers, under two months' old $57.80; 22 baby heifers $74.50.

There were 19 animals sold above $400. Top of the sale was a cow and baby bull at $660 from Hasbrook Farm, Cassadaga, to Chat Lawton, Howes Cave. Next highest, a cow and baby heifer from F. L. Ranas, Philadelphia, N. Y., to A. H. Dillenbeck, Fonda, at $650.

R. Austin Backus managed the sale with Clarence Smith, Harold Lee and Miles Marshall as assistants.—*John R. Parsons.*

HORSES and PONIES

Singles and evenly matched pairs farm work horses; clever, well broken, shapy chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; drafters 1600 to 2450 lbs. Plain medium and as good as grow. Can furnish one, a pair, a few pairs, or full carload of genuine Iowa farm work horses, saddle horses, or Shetland ponies, or mixed carload.

Main line railways, quick shipping facilities. Saddle horses and Shetland ponies gentle for women and children to ride or drive single or double. Some Shetland mares in foal, also Shetland stallions, spotted black and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, soft sorrels and liver chestnuts, jet blacks. Ponies can be shipped by Express in crates, satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER
CHARITON, IOWA

WHY WORRY OVER

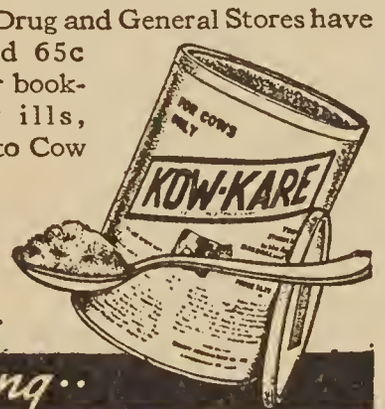
SPILLED HEALTH

It's easier to MAINTAIN PRODUCTIVE VIGOR

It is far easier to battle against winter ills BEFORE they happen, than to restore health and full production AFTER a breakdown. Cows that are being high-pressured for winter yield are often an easy prey to very costly disorders. You then lose two ways . . . you lose in profits and also in the cost of protracted recovery to health and vigor.

The sudden change from succulent summer diet to the relatively dry, hard-to-digest barn-fed winter diet is a shock to digestion and assimilation. It is plain good sense to do what you can to help a cow over the grade. To encourage active digestion and assimilation of heavy winter feeds, to promote appetite and vigor you can now provide needed medicinal aid by adding to the grain the potent drug-mineral-vitamin ingredients that constitute the Kow-Kare formula. This famous formula helps fight winter-fatigue, aids in conditioning cows for safe calving and promotes healthier offspring.

Besides its medicinal ingredients, a daily intake of only two ounces of Kow-Kare provides the animal with: Calcium 69.4 grains; Phosphorus, 35.8 grains; Iron, 44 grains; Iodine, 2.3 grains, and at least 750 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D. Begin now; use Kow-Kare with the feed this winter. Feed, Drug and General Stores have it, $1.25 and 65c sizes. Send for booklet on cow ills, "Home Aids to Cow Health."



DAIRY ASSN. CO., Inc. Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.

adding··
IRON...IODINE...CALCIUM
PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

OTTO L. BLOOMQUIST DISPERSAL — 45 HEAD
MARTIN RD., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, AT 12:30 P. M.
T.B. Accredited. Milking herd negative. Cattle under 2-yrs. calfhood vaccinated. Most of the 29 cows are due in Dec., Jan. and Feb. For catalog write
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRES
FASTEST GROWING DAIRY BREED
Write for literature and names of breeders near you with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N
85 Center Street :: Brandon, Vermont

SPEED VICTORY IN '44
CUT MORE PULPWOOD

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK of all classes and kinds is moving too fast to market and too slow into the country. There will surely be a day of reckoning, and the way things are going it will come before next spring. Here is just a little summary of what is happening; you may draw your own conclusions:

EWES of all kinds, shapes and descriptions, including beautiful young breeding stock, are simply being dumped out of the Northeast again this fall. It's a crying shame. Ewe flocks saved many a farm and many a farmer during the depression; but now with high prices for everything, including milk, hay, and labor, that is forgotten and they are being slaughtered because they are steady, stable, and sound, while gambling in crops and livestock is in favor.

COWS AND HEIFERS are so much lower than they were a year ago that it would take a better man than I am to say how much lower. Mostly they are on a "catch as catch can" basis, with slaughter prices so low it's a shame even to quote them. Why? Simply because the average farmer is upset and uneasy, and therefore in spite of a favorable outlook he is cutting down instead of building up. How much of this is political is anyone's guess. How much it may change after election doesn't make too much difference because the animals to build with are already gone.

Some Examples

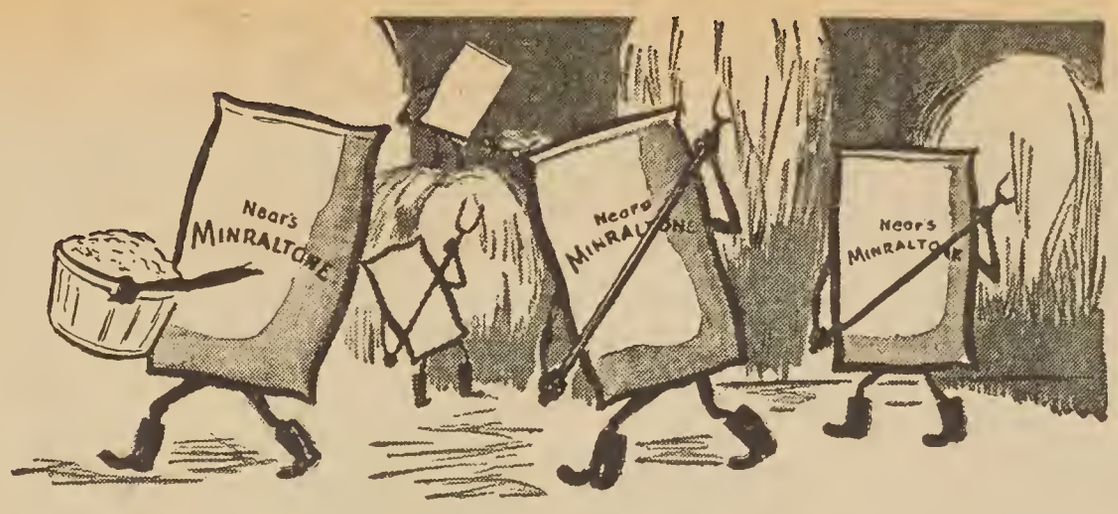
Perhaps a couple of illustrations to show how nationwide this is would help you. The other day we were offered out of Texas some choice feeding calves at 12 cents for the heifers and 13 cents for the steer calves. In a day or so we were offered the steer calves at 12½, with the explanation that packers had bought for immediate slaughter the heifer calves at 12½. Packers have bought and killed thousands of these feeding calves because the ceiling price on veal is so much higher than on beef.

Another example: Two weeks ago we could buy feeding lambs as low as nine and ten cents; then packers got to buying light thin lambs at these prices because their low ceiling in New York was 21½ cents and they would make money, while good lambs at around 14½ would lose money at 27½ cents, the ceiling top on dressed lambs. Therefore, thousands of these little lambs that should have gone on feed have been slaughtered, and feeding lambs are selling from 11 to 12 cents in the West now.

HOGS are in exactly the same position, facing a shortage of up to 40%. Yet hogs broke as much as $1.00 a hundred this week on all markets. Again, why? Because the man on the farm decided to get rid of them right now, and his sows too, and he did. I saw nice little pigs (suckers) sell on an open market this week under $1.50 apiece right here in our Northeast, and this with the greatest grain crop ever in this country.

I guess that takes them all in, except HORSES, and they—with the exception of saddle horses — are so cheap that within a year they'll be way up there along with ALL other livestock. No one will raise colts now.

P.S.: Canadian lambs are still coming in to all our border markets, are still receiving the subsidy, and the favorable exchange rate, and still hurting the price of our own sheep and lambs.



Dependable Help for Dairymen of Today

To get the most out of every pound of the *kind* of feed you can buy these days:

And, therefore, to get the most out of your stock in *production* and *health*—FEED

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Leading dairymen who feed it know it pays. Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.
Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.
I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)
Name .....
Address.....

Fitzland Farm Dispersal
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24-25
VINCENT FITZGERALD, Owner.
COLEMAN STATION, N. Y.
located in Dutchess Co., near MILLERTON, just off Route 22.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL 200 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS T.B. ACCREDITED BANG'S NEGATIVE BANG'S VACCINATED

Featured by fresh cows, close springers, heavy springing first calf heifers, bred and unbred yearlings and a choice offering of heifer calves by high record sires.
2 herd bulls sell—both from 1000 lb., 4.1% and 4.3% granddaughters of the $15,000 sire of 4% progeny, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. One of the few herds in the world headed by 2 bulls out of such high record, high testing dams. The herd is in splendid physical condition. The offerings include the best strains of the breed.
The largest dispersal sale of Registered Holsteins held in the State of New York in a long time. Sale held in a colosseum at the farm. Lunch served each day.
Spend your Thanksgiving week-end attending this event. It is the sale you have been waiting for. Complete catalogs at the ringside.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer.
VINCENT FITZGERALD, Owner,
Coleman Station, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SALE

The entire herd of BYRON BENNETT will be sold on the Bennett Farm located midway between HORNELL and BATH, just off Route 70,

Friday, December 1st, 12 o'clock noon

Over 50 head of Registered Holstein Cattle. 30 fresh or nearby young cows including 15 daughters of Cornell Pride 25th a proven sire with an increase of over 100 lbs. fat. 20 heifers from calves to two year olds. Terms cash. Sale in large tent. Lunch available 11:30. PAUL SMITH, Owner.

TAYLOR SALES SERVICE, CORTLAND TEL. 1076
FRANK K. TAYLOR
FRED J. SALTSMAN

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS
ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year $1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

A Christmas SUGGESTION

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. EASTMAN

This heart-warming, true-to-life farm novel is now available in book form and contains some thrilling new chapters . . . . an ideal Christmas gift for a relative or friend.

DID YOU ever live in a country village or on a nearby farm and awaken in the dead of night to the fearful sound of the clanging firebell?

DID YOU ever sit in a courtroom and watch the proceedings of a trial of someone near and dear to you?

DID YOU ever wait outside a sick room to hear what the doctor's verdict might be on someone you loved?

DID YOU ever stand grimly by while your home and furniture were being sold at public auction?

DID YOU ever have the girl you loved tell you that you must make a choice between her and an impossible alternative?

Yes, of course you have had all or some of these experiences. That is why you will want to relive them in this great novel by a man who knows and loves country people. TOUGH SOD is right out of the lives and experiences of folks you have known. It is filled with country philosophy, with fun, frolic, fighting, friendship, and love. There is something doing every minute.

ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!

THE BOOK is handsomely bound in a durable green binding with gold stamping and contains 246 pages. The edition will be limited, so be sure to order your copy at once, and as many more as you need for Christmas gifts. The price is $2.50 per copy. Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. TS., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Enclosed please find $..... for which please send me ..... copies of "TOUGH SOD".

NAME .....
(Write plainly)

ADDRESS .....

AUTOGRAPHED COPIES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

How We Save Chore Time

MANY visitors have remarked that they do not see how I manage to do the work on this farm. We have over eighty head of cattle, two thousand hens, and a team of horses, with the outdoor work and repairs needed on a farm of this size. I have the help of one man and my two high school girls after school. Here are some of the ways in which we try to conserve time.

The work is divided about as follows: I grain and milk about twenty-five milking cows myself, place the milk in cooler and wash utensils. I also take most of the care of the hens, and in my spare time keep up the carpenter, plumbing, and electrical repairs, or help with outside work.

The hired man works nine hours a day. He cleans the stables, feeds hay and silage, waters the heifers in the young-stock barn, and in the afternoon does outside work with the team, cleans hen houses or other necessary work.

The two high school girls work about two hours a day. They grade the eggs, collect eggs and help feed hens at night, and feed the calves.

We try to arrange our work, equipment, etc., so that no effort will be wasted. Following are some of the labor-saving methods we use in the dairy barn:

1. Use milking machine efficiently.
2. Milk room located near stable.
3. Milking cows placed nearest milk room.
4. Use an electric milk cooler.
5. Heat a pail of water while milking, with electric heater.
6. Draw cold and hot water through milker, and place teat cups on sterilizing rack.
7. Have suitable carts to carry grain and silage to cows.
8. Hay chutes are located centrally.
9. Ladder in hay chute to climb into loft.
10. Clean stable with litter carrier once a day.
11. Sawdust bin above stable, with chute into stable.
12. Water cups for all cows, calves, and horses.
13. Bull pen in main stable.
14. Breeding rack right in stable; bull is not handled.
15. Calf pen gates swing two ways to open passages to outside lot.
16. Gate outside swings to calf or bull pasture.
17. Clip cow's udders and flanks to facilitate keeping them clean.

The poultry is housed in two three-story buildings. It is not possible to arrange everything as we would in a new, built-to-order plant, but following are some of the ways we cut labor to a minimum:

1. Houses are compact,—not far to any pen.
2. Pens large as possible, 200 to 400 hens.
3. Grain is unloaded onto second floor, near all pens.
4. Running water to all pens, with overflow pans.
5. Deep, built-up litter to last all winter.
6. Screened dropping pits, cleaned out every three months.
7. Houses fairly well insulated.
8. Hoppers and nests located conveniently.
9. Eggs collected twice daily, except in very hot or cold weather.
10. Egg room centrally located, below ground.
11. Hot water heater in egg room keeps room warm in cold weather, and furnishes hot water for hens when needed.
12. Automatic egg grader.
13. Morning lights turned on by automatic switch.

—T. J. Frizzell, Charlestown, New Hampshire.

* * *

MORE HORSES PER MAN

My father and all the older men generally have been very skeptical in years past to teach or even allow us farm boys to drive more than two horses together on one hitch.

Of course, in cases where it was absolutely necessary, they would concede the advisability of the extra horse power, but then a second driver (one for each two horses in a 4-horse hitch, or a second man to hold the implement in a 3-horse hitch) seemed entirely necessary in their minds.

It was not until I actually got into the southern Michigan area, and was hired out to a four-horse farmer, that I realized one man can operate three, four or five horses just as well or better, than two, three or more drivers!

My first day out in the fields taught me that three horses can plow a field with an ordinary 12 inch, 2-horse plow much more efficiently than our 2 horses back here do.

With the same three horses, the plowed ground was fitted with a tandem 2-horse disk and a two-section harrow without their foaming and sweating under straps and collars like our two horses do.

In plowing alfalfa sod, we used four horses abreast, with one operator, on the ordinary 2-horse plow to very good advantage. All four came in at night without a wet hair on their body.

In fitting up plowed land for a crop, I believe our most efficient hitch was using 5 horses abreast on either the 4-horse disc or the cultipacker with a 2-section harrow behind it.

My method of "Making Your Head Save Your Heels," and horse-flesh too, is to use that extra horse, or horses, thereby doing more work more efficiently each time you go around your bout in the field. — *Vincent Aldrich, Fredonia, N. Y.*

* * *

A PLACE FOR TOOLS

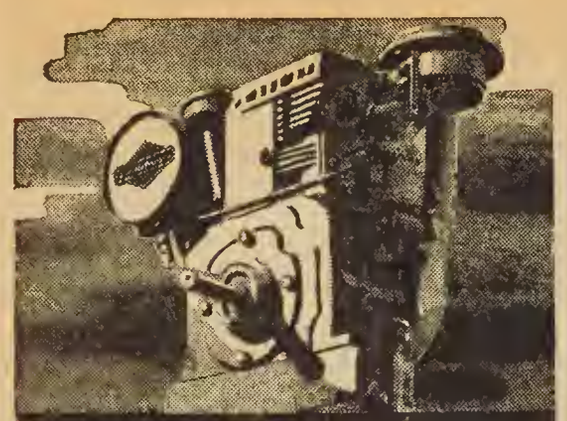
This is how I use my head to save my heels.

I have a place for all articles I use in doing the chores. Forks, shovels, pails, and feed measures,—I put them in their right places when I finish using them, so I do not waste time or steps looking the next time I want to use them.

I have soap and paper towels at the barn if I want to wash my hands. It saves a trip to the house.

Try to do everything well, and not have to do it over. These are simple things, but do save time.—*Roy Hoag, Orchard Park, Erie County, N. Y.*

"Henry, stop drooling!"



Because Your Briggs & Stratton Engine Needs So Little Care

Don't Neglect It!

For more than a quarter-century, Briggs & Stratton *air-cooled* engines have faithfully served American farm families in a wide range of uses — always providing years of trouble-free performance with a minimum of attention. Giving your engine *regular attention* will insure *continued efficiency*, and add years to its life.

AIR-COOLED POWER

4 CYCLE BRIGGS & STRATTON GASOLINE ENGINES

Make *proper lubrication with the right oil* the No. 1 "must" of your wartime care program. Include periodical inspection—keep your engine clean—and always properly adjusted. Your nearest dealer or Briggs & Stratton Service Station will gladly help you.

BRIGGS & STATTON CORP., Milwaukee 1, Wis., U. S. A.

ZERO STORAGE IN YOUR HOME

by Boyden Sparkes.

AN ACCURATE REFERENCE BOOK for ALL USERS AND PROSPECTIVE USERS OF HOME FREEZING UNITS.

This Book Gives Complete Information For Operating Freezing Units In The Home; How To Handle And Freeze Meats, How To Blanch Vegetables; Prepare Fruits And Juices, Etc., Etc.

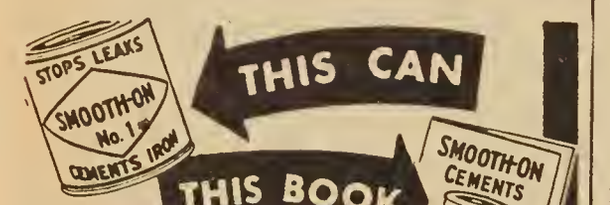
ONLY $2.50 POSTPAID, DIRECT FROM

A. E. MacAdam & Co., Inc.

Frozen Food Packages Division

95 LEXINGTON AVE., BROOKLYN 5, N. Y.

Write Dept. A.A. for our Free Catalogue of Frozen Food Packages.



WILL SAVE YOU $

You can seal up cracks and leaks in all kinds of apparatus —tractors, autos, machinery, boilers, tanks, piping — with this handy iron cement, easily, lastingly. No heat required, no dismantling. Also tightens loose parts. Easy to use as putty, sets metal-hard. Get SMOOTH-ON No. 1 at your hardware store in 1¾ oz., 7 oz., and larger containers. If they haven't it, write us.

FREE Repair Handbook

40 pages, 170 diagrams. Clear, complete instructions for repair jobs of many kinds. Write today to

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Do it with SMOOTH-ON

The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES

(*Continued from Page* 5)

quite a stiff batter. No more yeast will be needed as the mixture makes its own yeast if enough kept-over batter is saved each time.

"Here's hoping your readers, and your friend in particular, will have as good pancakes as I have by following these instructions."

Maple Syrup Helps

"I happen to have an old-fashioned farm recipe for buckwheat pancakes. Try this one:

"In a stone jar put 1 qt. lukewarm water, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 cups buckwheat flour and ¾ cup wheat flour. Beat perfectly smooth and add ½ compressed yeast cake dissolved in ½ cup slightly warm water. Beat all together smooth. Let stand in *warm* place, covered with a dish, over night.

"In the morning dissolve ½ teaspoon soda in 3 tablespoons of boiling water. Add to the batter (from which a bowl full of batter has been taken out for another batch). If brown cakes are desired, add a small tablespoon of molasses *or* rich milk before frying. Always have griddle hot. Serve with maple syrup."—*Mrs. Joseph F. James, R.D. 1, Albion, N. Y.*

Griddle Must be Greased

"Start the batter the morning before you use it, with about two cups of milk, or more if you have quite a family. Dissolve a yeast cake in the milk, then use about two parts of buckwheat and one part of wheat flour. Stir a thick batter. Cover and let stand until the next morning. It should be spongy and light. Take out half a cup or more and set aside for starter the next morning. Into the rest put salt and a rounded teaspoon of soda dissolved in enough water to make a rather thin batter, much thinner than you use for wheat cakes.

"Have your griddle heated and try a small cake. They cook very fast so must be turned almost as soon as dropped. Of course the griddle must be greased. Buckwheat will stick on even an aluminum griddle if not greased. If the cake is sticky, more soda should be added. They take much more soda than any other baking to be dry and light, but of course not enough to taste. That is one of the places where judgment comes in.

They Get Better and Better

"Now for the next morning: cover the starter with enough milk for the next batch, cover and let stand until bedtime, then thicken with flour in the same proportion as before. The cakes are better the second or third day after the batter gets really started. Fresh yeast must be added every week or perhaps a little oftener.

"My husband says you must make a thick milk gravy with the grease fried cut of the sausage, to eat on them and then you will not care for the maple syrup. I'll take syrup and plenty of good country butter!

"Remember, the starter each morning must be free from salt or soda, and it should not be kept too cool for the milk to sour by night.

"Some people like to bake a whole batch, keeping them covered, but I like to bake while the family eat, so the cakes will be fresh and hot."—*Mrs. J. L. Cutler, Star Route, Greene, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

"SCRAP FUN FOR EVERYONE" by Evelyn Glantz, is filled with useful suggestions to occupy the busy minds and fingers of children and adults. It would be particularly valuable to mothers trying to find new ideas to keep convalescents happy. Published by The Larch Book Company, New York City. $2.75.

WARTIME accelerates the swing to HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTORS

The need for greater food production in wartime and the shortage of experienced help have made tractor power on the farm more important than ever before.

Beginning several years before the war, forward looking farmers recognized the fact that high compression tractors, designed for gasoline, are powerful, economical and more convenient to operate. High compression cuts down the warm-up period, eliminates radiator curtains, provides better idling. Its extra power saves gear shifting, gives greater flexibility and results in more work per hour.

These advantages are so important that the demand for high compression tractors has increased year after year—and the swing is becoming greater every day.

If you are buying a new tractor this year, order a high compression model. It will not only get more work done now, but will serve you better through the years.

NEXT BEST THING TO A NEW HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR—A POWER BOOSTER OVERHAUL FOR YOUR OLD ONE

BEFORE you have your tractor overhauled this year, talk to your dealer about a *Power Booster Overhaul.* Due to the great demand there is a shortage of high compression replacement parts for certain models. See your dealer now so he can place his order early for necessary parts to give your tractor the added power of high compression.

ETHYL CORPORATION

Agricultural Division

Chrysler Building, New York 17, N.Y.

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

King's Heralds Male Quartet

FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Courses

ADULT • JUNIOR • BRAILLE • SPANISH • PORTUGUESE • GERMAN

Stations carrying program listed in local Newspaper Radio Log

BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53, CALIF.

OF

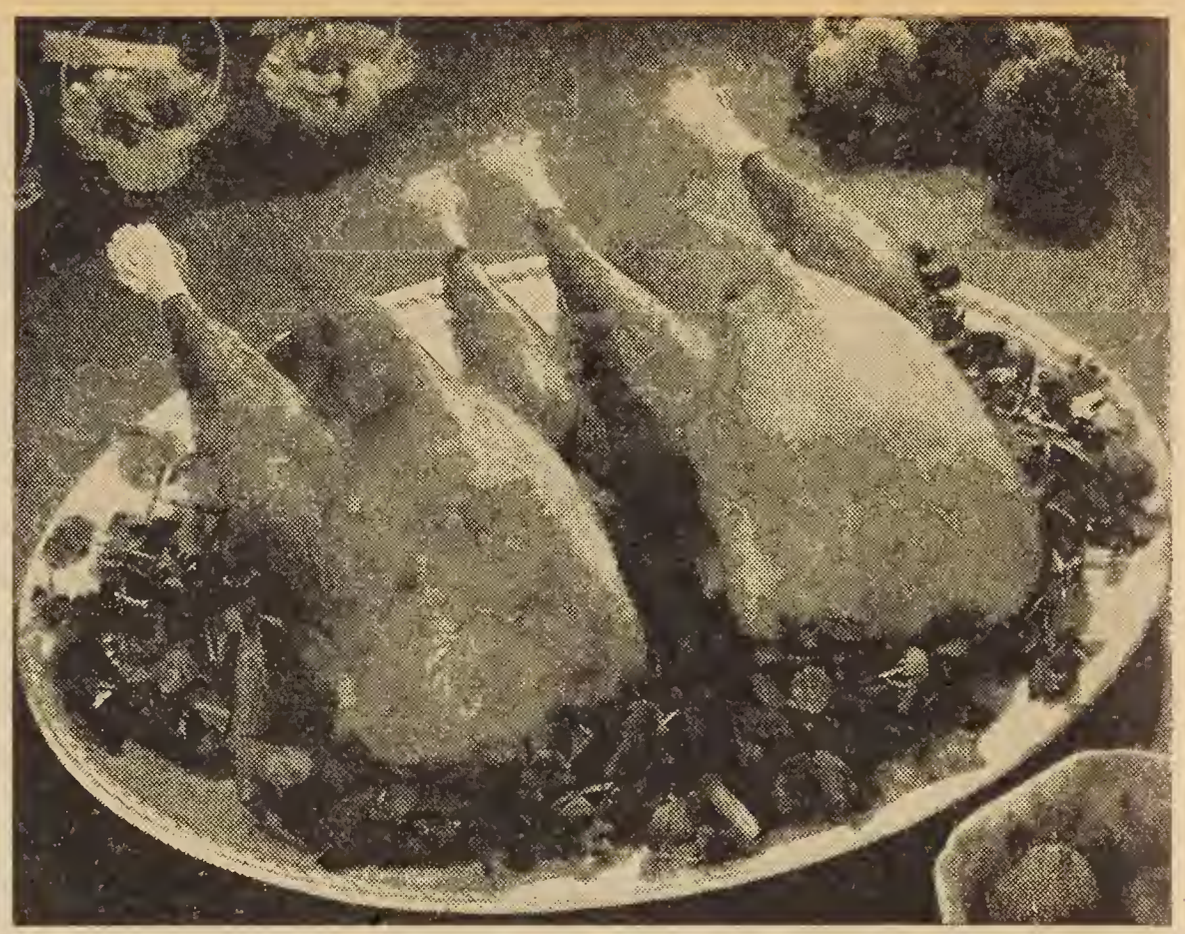
PULPWOOD

WILL MAKE

1560 'K' RATION CONTAINERS

A Homegrown Thanksgiving

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Chickens are plentiful this year and are pinch hitting for turkeys on the home front in order that every service man can have turkey on his plate Thanksgiving Day. To give your Thanksgiving chicken an extra touch, try the delicious recipe for nut stuffing on this page. (Photo Courtesy Poultry and Egg National Board.)

FOR THAT first Thanksgiving dinner the Pilgrims used what they had, and as this is an excellent time for us to do likewise we have planned our Thanksgiving menu to make use of what is abundant here and now.

If you have tomato juice often, then use some other juice—perhaps grape accented with lemon, or wild grape juice if you canned any. It is an excellent cocktail juice because of its tartness and slight bitterness.

Chicken is more plentiful than turkey this year for civilians, and you can give it an extra touch by using nut stuffing. This is a big year for nuts, you know. And the year was a whopper for peaches, so we have pickled peaches, or have pears if you have more of those. Cranberries are not too abundant but we must have them somewhere in a Thanksgiving menu, so we have put them in the salad and combined them with apples, of which there is no shortage.

GIVE THANKS

By Mildred Goff.

The silver lances of the rain
Splinter against the window pane.
The wind blows coldly from the sea,
The heavy clouds loom fearsomely.

Then close the shutters, bar the door;
Thank God for roof, and walls, and floor.
And pray all other folk may be
As sheltered and as safe as we.

Onions are so abundant that we are including them in one of their tastiest forms—scalloped onions. And for tradition's sake, we have pie—pumpkin or squash, or mince. Green tomato mincemeat would prove you hadn't wasted those last minute tomatoes!

Well, you get the idea. Some familiar holiday items may be missing, but there is a wonderful lot left. Plan to do as much as possible the day before and assign certain tasks to various members of the family. Let everyone help.

ROAST CHICKEN

A better product results if leg tendons are removed; also if neck is cut off close to body of fowl after neck skin is cut down the center-back of neck, thus making it possible to remove windpipe and crop without breaking the skin over the breast. Then singe, scrub skin thoroughly and draw. Remove oil sac above tail and all pinfeathers. Wipe inside cavity with a damp cloth, rub cavity with salt, ⅛ teaspoonful per pound of bird. No need to put salt on the outside; it does not strike in and it makes the skin blister.

Fill neck cavity with stuffing and fasten neck skin down to back with skewer. Stuff body cavity loosely with dressing; fasten opening; truss. Brush bird thoroughly with melted, unsalted fat, place breast down on a rack in a shallow pan and cook uncovered in a low-temperature oven, 325 degrees F. Turn during the latter part of the roasting for more uniform browning and baste with the pan drippings. The bird is done when legs move freely. Avoid pricking with a fork while cooking.

Allow 25 to 30 minutes a pound for roasting chicken, using lower temperatures for the heavier birds. The same applies to turkey; in the case of a 15-lb. turkey, allow 18 minutes per lb. at a temperature of 300 degrees. A 20-22 pound one requires 275-250 degrees and takes about 5 to 8 hours to cook.

As for game, the same tests apply as for domestic fowl to see if it is tender—pliable breast bone, short sharp claws, smooth leg skin, and a reasonable amount of fat. If possible to hang wild birds for a few days before cooking, they taste better and are not so apt to be tough. They can be plucked dry. Strong seasonings are often used to disguise the strong gamey flavor. Herbs, onions, garlic, sage, etc., in the stuffings are a help if the game is to be roasted. Old game has to be stewed, fricasseed or cooked in casserole where the moist heat and slow cooking have time to make the tissues tender.

Crumbly Nut Stuffing

4 cups stale bread cubes
½ cup butter
½ cup nutmeats, broken
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper, if desired

Cook the broken nutmeats in the fat until slightly browned. Add seasonings and bread, cut in half-inch cubes or less. Cook, tossing and stirring constantly with a fork until the bread is slightly browned. More fat and nuts may be used if a richer dressing is desired. (This recipe makes enough to stuff a medium-sized roaster).

Scalloped Onions

6 medium-sized onions
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup buttered breadcrumbs

Skin the onions, cook in boiling salted water until tender, drain and quarter. Make a sauce by blending the melted fat with salt and flour and adding the milk, then cooking until thick, stirring meanwhile. In a greased baking dish place a layer of onions, cover with the sauce and continue until all are used. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes until crumbs are golden brown. Serve from the baking dish.

TO COOK GREEN VEGETABLES

Time the cooking period for these so that they are served as soon as cooked. Some of the dishes can stand and wait better than the green vegetables. Have water boiling hot and just enough to cover the vegetable. Put into it the washed, prepared vegetables, cook rapidly uncovered until tender and serve at once. Salt may be added at any time during the cooking; before serving, drain and douse with melted butter or sprinkle with breadcrumbs which have been browned in fat. Twenty to thirty minutes will give enough time to cook broccoli, sprouts or cauliflower, unless there is a big kettle full which would take longer.

CRANBERRY-WALDORF SALAD

Cut chilled cranberry sauce in one-inch slices. Place on crisp lettuce. Slightly hollow out the center of each slice and fill with chopped apple and celery (equal parts) moistened with mayonnaise.

To make a few cranberries go farther you could use:

Jellied Cranberry-Orange Relish

2 cups fresh cranberries
1 orange
½ cup sugar
½ cup corn syrup, dark or white
1 box prepared lemon gelatin
1 cup boiling water
½ cup cold water

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole orange, remove seeds and put through chopper. Blend all with sugar and corn syrup. Dissolve gelatin in the boiling water, add the cold water and chill until slightly thickened. Add cranberry mixture, transfer to mold; chill until firm. Unmold and serve on lettuce leaves. Use mayonnaise dressing.

Cottage cheese balls rolled in finely chopped nuts make a delightful garnish.

Rich Pumpkin Pie

1¾ cups pumpkin
⅔ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon ginger
⅓ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 cup milk
½ cup light cream
Pastry

Mix together the pumpkin, sugar, spices, salt and slightly beaten eggs. Combine the milk and cream and scald; stir into the pumpkin mixture. Pour into a 9-inch pie pan lined with pastry. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees for 10 to 12 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350 degrees and bake until firm and the crust well browned, about 40 minutes.

Squash may be used instead of the pumpkin; baking is a preferred way of preparing the squash as that makes it less watery than boiling or steaming does. Also one teaspoon of lemon extract may be substituted instead of the spices.

SALTED NUTS

Salt whole halves of pecans, English walnuts or hickory nuts in just enough oil or butter to cover the surface of the nuts; allow about two tablespoons for 1 cup of nuts. Heat in a small frying pan over low heat and stir until hot. Avoid overcooking because pecans darken after being removed from the fat. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle lightly with salt.

Menu

Tomato or Fruit Juice
Roast Chicken, Turkey or Game Nut Stuffing Giblet Gravy
Pickled Peaches or Pears
Whipped Potatoes Scalloped Onions
Green Vegetable—Broccoli, Sprouts or Cauliflower
Cranberry Salad or Relish
Pumpkin or Squash Pie Mince Pie
Salted Nuts Beverage

Gay But Useful . . . .

3725. This slenderizing princess dress has gay, colorful bows accenting its sweetheart neckline. Make it in a basic black, brown or navy, and vary with trim. The closed neck with collar is lovely for your schoolgirl. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

3877. What could be sweeter, perkier for a little girl than this dirndl dress with its square neck and gay ric-rac trimming? Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch, 2¾ yards ric-rac. Panties, ¾ yard 35-inch fabric.

2536. Dresses with side interest are in the fashion spotlight this season, because they are so becoming to the figure. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch fabric.

3617. This nightgown and matching bedjacket offer a delightful way to say "Merry Christmas" to some dear friend. They are easy to make, yet look so luxurious. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, gown, 3⅝ yards 39-inch and 2¼ yards lace edging. Jacket, 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric and 2¼ yards lace.

3811. Like your dresses, make your brassieres to fit well and give you a beautiful young figure. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36, bra, ¾ yard 35-inch; 1 yard 35-inch fabric for the panties.

3731. Hearts are young and gay in this attractive apron with appliqued pockets. One size, 1 yard 35-inch fabric, 5 yards ric-rac. Applique included.

3605. Make this apron and let the K. P. mean that you "keep pretty" in the kitchen. One size, 1 yard 35-inch fabric. Applique included.

* * *

HOLD YOUR OWN!

WHAT with the many ration books, tokens and what-nots that have to travel with you—not to mention the scarcity and high prices of pocketbooks, this collection of bags will hit the spot exactly. Look over your remnants of new and old material and see what charming and useful bags you can devise. Enclosed with each bag pattern is a hat pattern.

No. **3859** is a Hobo Bag in one size, requiring ¾ yard 35-inch fabric. The hat has a brim and an open crown.

No. **3716.** Overarm bag with attractive applique. One size; requires ½ yard 35-inch fabric. The hat is a close-fitting cap in Dutch style, also applique-trimmed. Applique patterns included.

No. **2521.** This bag slips one strap through the other, thus closing it neatly. Bag pattern comes in one size, requiring ½ yard 35-inch fabric. The hat is a smart new beret.

No. **2795.** This roomy drawstring bag makes it easy to combine different materials. It requires ¾ yard 35-inch fabric. The hat patterns with it include a beret and a calot, the "skull-cap" type.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. (Bags and matching hats come in one size only.) Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for new Fall and Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

GUARANTEED BAKING! Get yourself a sack of Pillsbury's Best. Bake this colorful Coffee Cake—or *anything* you like, with ANY good recipe. Then, if you don't agree that Pillsbury's Best gives you better baking than any other all-purpose flour, write Pillsbury's Home Service Department, Minneapolis, and they'll promptly pay you back the added-up cost of ALL your recipe ingredients. That's Guaranteed Baking!

Pillsbury's JINGLE BREAD

With the intriguing flavor of fruit rind and honey, the irresistible crunchiness of nutmeats, and the *baked-in nourishment* of PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR.

TEMPERATURE: 350° F. *Makes 10-inch tube coffee cake* TIME: 1 hour

- **Soften** . . . . 2 cakes compressed yeast in ¼ cup lukewarm water.
- **Add** . . . . . 2 teaspoons salt, ⅓ cup sugar, ¼ cup shortening, melted, to 1 cup warm (not scalded) buttermilk or sour milk.
- **Combine** . . . 2 eggs, well beaten, yeast and cooled buttermilk mixture.
- **Add** . . . . . 4 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR and mix until well blended.
- **Place** . . . . . dough in well-greased bowl.
- **Cover** . . . . . and let rise in warm place until double in bulk (1½ to 2 hours).

FILLING

- **Combine** . . . ½ cup strained honey, ¾ cup chopped nuts or raisins, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ cup grated orange or lemon rind (or half and half) and 2 tablespoons orange or lemon juice.
- **Roll** . . . . . out dough into about an 18x18-inch square.
- **Spread** . . . . . with combined filling ingredients.
- **Roll** . . . . . up as for a jelly roll.
- **Cut** . . . . . into 1-inch slices and arrange layers in well-greased tube pan.
- **Allow** . . . . . to rise in warm place about ½ hour.
- **Bake** . . . . . in moderate oven (350° F.) for 1 hour.
- **Remove** . . . . from pan at once and drip over the top any syrup in bottom of pan.

Pillsbury's Best *Enriched* Flour

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING

1869 1944 75th ANNIVERSARY

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Demand for cars will mean employment

One of these days jeeps and motorized vehicles will jounce along the rough road to final victory. Then the great automotive industry will begin shifting its gears to peacetime production. Thousands of war veterans and workers will hope to find jobs making or servicing cars. Here's why:

Countless Americans want and need new cars and trucks for both pleasure and business . . .

Accumulated savings in war bonds and banks today will help provide the needed purchasing power tomorrow . . .

Automotive producers will be ready to start turning out peacetime models within a few months after the termination of war contracts and the reconversion of plants . . .

Service for automotive vehicles will be required on an expanded scale.

Cut More Wood to Cut the Paper Shortage

Nickel, too, will be employed...in peace

Just as Nickel joins hands with steel and other metals to give Allied fighting men the finest battle equipment – so Nickel will help produce the peacetime trucks and cars that all the world will want.

Not only in the automotive field but in the other major industries, Nickel will be in great demand because of its ability to add toughness, corrosion resistance and other special qualities to metals.

Nickel and its alloys, including Monel, and Stainless Steel, will again turn to its peacetime purpose of helping to build better cars, homes, trains, tools and tractors—products that serve men and create employment.

Manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's Technical Staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York 5, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . sole producers of MONEL *. . . producers of other high-Nickel alloys.*

Ice cream tastes even better when you serve it as a sundae topped with sauce and nuts. For a particularly festive occasion, have these "Ice Cream Snowballs", rolled in nuts and served with butterscotch sauce. See recipe on this page.
—Photo by National Dairy Council.

Make Use of Nuts

NUTS ARE much more abundant this year than usual, so much so that they should be used in every way possible. Too often they are regarded as an extra, rather than as a staple, but where certain other foods are short, nuts have a sort of satisfying heartiness about them that can well be utilized.

They do have some protein but are richer in fat; it is their crispness and characteristic flavor which make them particularly desirable in mixtures such as salads, cakes, fancy breads and candies. They are not so much used in main dishes as they might be; for some of the old standbys a sprinkle of nuts may be what is needed.

Canning Nutmeats

Everybody knows that nuts must be kept in airtight containers if they are to stay fresh but not all know that it is possible to can nutmeats satisfactorily in the home. Now while there is an abundance is a good time to put up a supply. Select well-developed, fresh nut kernels free from bits of shell. Sterilize half-pint or pint jars and let them dry thoroughly. Fill with the nuts and partially seal the jars. Place them in a hot water bath that comes up about 2 inches on the sides of the jars and boil for 30 minutes, counting time AFTER water boils actively. Complete the sealing, cool and store in a cool dark place.

Ham and Nut Loaf

1 package lime-flavored gelatin
1¾ cups boiling water
4 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup cooked ham, finely chopped
¾ cup celery, finely chopped
¾ cup sliced nutmeats
1 tablespoon minced onion
3 stuffed olives, finely chopped

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill. When slightly thickened fold in remaining ingredients. Pour into loaf mold. Chill until firm. Unmold, garnish with lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise which has been flavored with horseradish.

Deviled Eggs with Nuts

6 hard-cooked eggs
¼ cup mayonnaise
1 teaspoon mixed mustard
½ teaspoon onion juice
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
¼ cup chopped nuts

Shell eggs, cut in halves lengthwise and remove yolks carefully. Mash yolks thoroughly, add mayonnaise, seasonings and ¼ cup of the nuts. Mix well and refill whites with this mixture. Sprinkle with remaining nuts and serve on a bed of parsley as a first course or with a salad.

Refrigerator Nut Cookies

1 cup nuts, finely chopped
½ cup butter or other fat
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Cream the fat and sugar; add egg and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients together, add nuts and combine with first mixture. Stir until blended. Chill and form into a roll of the desired size, wrap in waxed paper, chill thoroughly. When solid, cut crosswise in thin slices with a sharp knife. Bake for about 10 to 15 minutes or until lightly browned in a moderate oven (350-375° F.)

Here is a tempting dessert suggested by the National Dairy Council:

Ice Cream Snowballs

1 quart vanilla ice cream
⅔ cup finely chopped nuts —pecans or walnuts

Make large snowballs of vanilla ice cream, using ice cream scoop or large spoon. Quickly roll each ball in chopped nuts. Serve plain or with a butterscotch sauce. (Serves 6.)

Butterscotch Sauce

1 cup brown sugar
¼ cup milk
2 tablespoons white corn syrup
3 tablespoons butter
Pinch salt

Combine all ingredients in a saucepan. Heat to boiling while stirring; boil to about 220° F., or about 3 minutes. Serve over ice cream snowballs.

Black Walnut or Butternut Molasses Taffy

1 cup nuts, finely chopped
1½ cups sugar
½ cup molasses
1½ cups water
2 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
4 tablespoons butter or other fat
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda

Boil sugar, molasses, water, vinegar and cream of tartar to the soft crack stage (270° F.). Add fat, salt, and soda and pour into a greased pan. When cool enough to handle, pull until light in color. Add nuts and work them into the mass by kneading and pulling. Pull into strips the desired thickness and cut into pieces about 1 inch long with scissors.

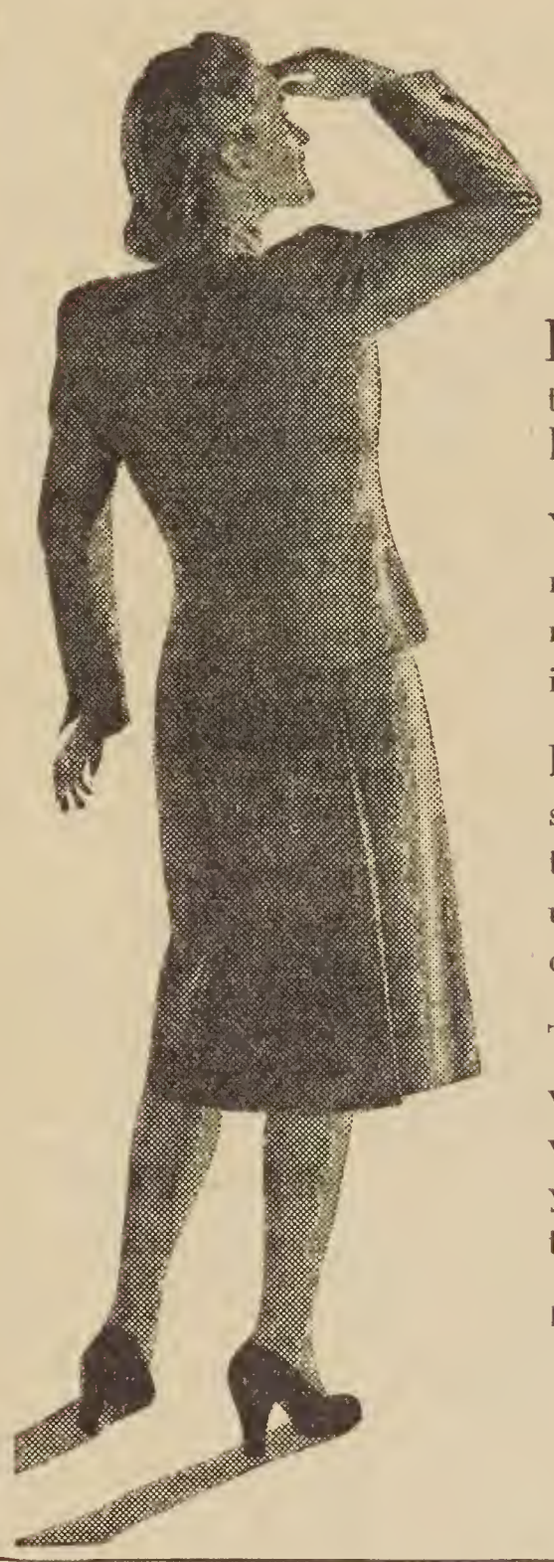
SOME POINTERS ON USING NUTS

Add hickory nuts, black walnuts or English walnuts just before serving or cooking as they may darken or discolor the mixture.

When using nuts in cake or cookie mixtures, soak the kernels in boiling water a few minutes; then they will not dry out the product so much.

To obtain a pound of shelled nuts, buy in the shell 3½ pounds almonds, 2¼ pounds filberts, 1½ pounds peanuts, 2½ pounds pecans, 5½ pounds black walnuts, or 2½ pounds English walnuts.

If You're Waiting for a Home Telephone



IF YOU are waiting for a home telephone, we think we know how you feel.

You'd like a telephone now—not weeks or months from now. And we'd like to install it for you now.

But due to the war we are short of switchboards and telephones, so there will be unavoidable delays in filling orders for home telephones.

The delay will be as short as we can make it. Meantime, we are genuinely grateful for your patience and co-operation.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
Radios in Every Room.
39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

FOR
INDIGESTION
(due to hyperacidity)

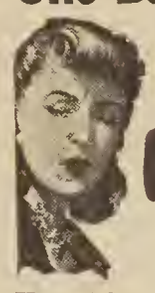
Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

MOVING? Be sure to send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

One Best Home Way To BUILD UP RED BLOOD



To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS *at once!*

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. *Well worth trying!*

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM WRITING this the day after election. The vote has largely been counted. It is evident that the majority of the people in this country want President Roosevelt for another four years. *In a democracy there can be no quarrel with such a decision. I have none.*

New York State Fortunate

New York State stood to win from the election either way it went. If the country had gone republican, New York State's Governor would have headed the Nation. When it went democratic, it left Mr. Dewey in Albany for at least two more years.

New York State is thus guaranteed a continuation of the thrifty, efficient government which the Dewey administration has given the State, while the Nation proceeds along the course which will be charted by President Roosevelt.

LOOSE STABLING EXPERIENCE

We have now completed the first six weeks of our trial of loose stabling of dairy cows. We keep learning from what we are doing. It is my purpose to pass on to you both our good and our bad experiences.

Timid Cows

When we were planning on loose stabling, we worried about "boss" cows and the disturbance they might cause. "Boss" cows have not proved to be a problem. **Timid cows, however, are a nuisance.**

A cow which is inclined to be a "boss" cow can be toned down, but I know of no way to starch up a timid cow. Among the twenty-five cows we are now running together there are two excellent grade Guernseys which we have finally had to pen off by themselves. They were simply scared to death when they were in with the other cows and would neither eat nor drink enough to do well. A separate pen is a nuisance and more or less defeats the whole idea of loose stabling. We shall sell these cows as soon as we can spare them.

Too Small Squads

We built our six milking stanchions in a space formerly occupied by four single horse stalls. We now find that six cows are too small a squad to milk, even with two single milking machine units. The milking is done so quickly that the cows hardly have time to eat their grain and, in addition, the stanchions have to be filled and emptied too often. If we stay in the dairy business, we shall find some way to put in four to six more stanchions, so that ten or twelve cows will be brought in for milking at a time.

Changing squads of cows of course takes time. As nearly as I can figure, this time now amounts to about three-quarters of a minute per cow milked. In other words, it takes on the average 18 minutes longer to milk 24 cows in squads of six than it would to milk them if they were all in stanchions.

Total Time Less

Despite the longer time taken to milk, the total time for taking care of the cows, night and morning, is considerably less each day than when stables have to be cleaned. We shall not have to clean out our stabling pens until they have been used two months. When we do clean them, we are planning on using a power manure fork operated by the hydraulic lift on a tractor.

No Udder Trouble

In the six weeks we have been following the practice of loose stabling, we have not had a single inflamed udder or an injured teat. Of course we expect some of this trouble in due time but hope that it will be less under loose stabling than when cows have to lie in narrow stalls on hard concrete platforms.

Cows Breeding Well

Most of the cows in the herd freshened this fall. All are coming in heat regularly, and we are breeding them as fast as we want to breed them. We wonder if the fact that the cows run loose isn't going to help us determine when they are in heat and do a better job of getting them in calf than we could if they were stanchioned.

It may also be that the excellent grass silage we are now feeding is tending to put the cows in breeding condition.

Loose Raised Heifers Best

Two-thirds of the cows we are now milking were purchased and they had to get acquainted with each other as well as with the freedoms and responsibilities of loose stabling. One-third of the herd is composed of farm-raised heifers which have always been run in bunches of from ten to twenty head in large pens when they were in the barn.

These heifers get along fine together and also with the purchased cows. In due time our herd will be made up entirely of our own heifers and we feel quite sure that they are going to get along well together.

Incidentally, our first-calf Guernsey heifers are producing up to better than 40 lbs. of milk a day and our first-calf Holstein heifers up to better than 50 lbs. They have not been milked by hand at all and as a result are being machine milked in three to four minutes.

We are not doing any hand stripping except on a couple of purchased cows which have not taken to machine milking.

OFF FOR NEW MEXICO

The last ten days of November I expect to spend on a trip to New Mexico. On this trip I shall visit my son Howard and his family on the Chisum Ranch. I may buy one or two carloads of beef calves to be wintered in New Mexico and shipped to Sunnygables next summer. I also plan on studying the principal southwestern feed supplies—maize, alfalfa, and cottonseed.

Historical Setting

In preparation for the trip, I have been reading up on the history of the Chisum Ranch. The following paragraphs taken from the book, "The Saga of Billy the Kid" by Walter Noble Burns, proved especially interesting:

How South Spring Ranch Came to Be

"Chisum came to New Mexico in 1867. . . . In 1873, Chisum abandoned Bosque Grande as his headquarters and moving down the Pecos forty miles established South Spring Ranch, which remained his home to the end of his life. Where the South Spring River gushes from the earth in a never-failing giant spring of crystal water, he built a home fit for a cattle king and made it one of the show places of the Southwest. Cottonwood trees, brought from Las Vegas by mule pack-train, he planted about his dwelling and in two winding rows that form a noble avenue a quarter of a mile long leading from road to residence. He sowed eight hundred acres of alfalfa. He brought fruit trees from Arkansas and set out a vast acreage in orchards of apple, pear, peach, and plum. He imported roses from Texas to make a hedge about the house, and scarlet tanagers and bobwhite quail from Tennessee—birds unknown to New Mexico—and set them at liberty in the oasis of beauty that he had created.

"Here with royal hand, Chisum dispensed frontier hospitality. His great, rambling, one-story adobe house with verandas front and rear stood on the highway between Texas and New Mexico, and the stranger was as free as the invited guest to bed and board for as long as he wanted to stay, and no money or questions asked. Every day at breakfast, dinner, and supper, the table in the dining hall was set for twenty-six guests, twelve on each side and one at each end, and hardly a meal was served in ten years at which every chair was not occupied.

"From Texas came Pitzer, James, and Jeff Chisum, his brothers, to help him in his business. Came, too, to reign over his household for years as chatelaine, Miss Sallie Chisum, his niece, daughter of James Chisum, as pretty a girl as ever set fluttering the hearts of the rough-riding cavaliers of the Pecos country.

"Miss Sallie Chisum, later Mrs. Roberts, was living in Roswell in 1924, a sweet-faced, kindly old lady of a thousand memories of frontier days."

The Jingle-Bob Brand

Says Mrs. Roberts:

"Uncle John Chisum was not more widely known than his famous brand of the Long Rail and Jingle-Bob. No other brands in history ever decorated so many cows at one time. It once identified one hundred thousand cattle as his own. It is gone from the ranges now; only a few old-timers know what it was. To those who never saw it, it is a riddle. The Long Rail is easy to guess. It was just a long bar on the side of a cow running almost from stem to stern. But what was the Jingle-Bob? Sounding like a nonsense name, it was one of the wisest brands ever invented.

"Many people today, including a few cattlemen, think of it as a bit of knife work on the dewlap. But it was the result of a deep slit in both ears so that one part of the ear flapped downward and the other part stood up in its natural way. Not every cowboy could cut the ears correctly. A botch job either left both parts of the bifurcated ear standing erect or both hanging down. . . . Uncle John assigned the work only to a few trusted cow-hands who were adept in Jingle-Bob craftmanship. . .

"I may say that once you had seen the Jingle-Bob you never forgot it. It had a strangely transfiguring effect on bovine beauty. A lean, long-legged steer of the old range breed, with his absurdly long horns, his half-scared, half-truculent, and wholly stupid physiognomy was a weird beast at best; but the Jingle-Bob which seemed to crown his gargoyle head with four ears, two pricked up and two flopping down, added the last ridiculous touch and made him, in fact, look like the devil. . .

Billy the Kid a Guest

"Billy the Kid used to come often and sometimes stayed for a week or two. With his reputation as a bad man and killer, I remember how frightened I was the first time he came. I was sitting in the living room when word was brought that this famous desperado had arrived. I fell into a panic. I pictured him in all the evil ugliness of a bloodthirsty ogre. I half-expected he would slit my throat if he didn't like my looks.

"My heart was in my mouth as I heard his step on the porch and knew that Uncle John was bringing him in. In a daze I heard Uncle John saying with a wave of his hand, 'Sallie, this is my friend, Billy the Kid.' A good-looking, clear-eyed boy stood there with his hat in his hand smiling at me. I stretched out my hand automatically and he grasped it in a hand as small as my own.

" 'Howdy, Miss Chisum, I'm pleased to meet you,' he said with a deferential bow.

" 'You're Billy the Kid?' I gasped.

" 'That's what they call me,' he drawled in a soft voice.

"I sank on the sofa and laughed until the tears came. He must have thought I was crazy, but he laughed, too.

" 'Well,' I said when I was able to speak, 'of course I owe you an explanation and an apology but you see I—I didn't expect to find you looking like you do.'

" 'Yes,' he answered good-naturedly, 'I understand.' And we both fell to laughing again.

Time Marches On

"John Chisum died at Eureka Springs, Missouri, in 1884, and lies buried at Paris, Texas, his boyhood home. . . . He remains a dim figure illuminated only by an episode now and then. . . There is still a daguerreotype portrait of the old cattle king who rode to fortune and power in his shirt sleeves on a cow pony. It shows a good, homely, honest face with alert shrewd eyes and a suggestion of force and drive in the square chin and the set of the generous mouth. It is hardly an impressive picture. But it would be an unjust estimate that did not rank John Chisum as one of the great trail blazers and pioneers of the Southwest. . . .

"The years have transformed the lower Pecos Valley. Northward within sight of South Spring Ranch, Roswell stands today, metropolis of eastern New Mexico, with ten thousand people, asphalted streets, imposing business blocks, beautiful homes, and embowered in trees. The once arid plains now blossom like the rose. Artesian water from an exhaustless subterranean reservoir gushes from a thousand wells to irrigate farms and gardens. Along the trail which Chisum's herds followed to market now runs a railroad."

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SIGNING A CONTRACT

THE following information comes from a booklet which is distributed by the Chicago Better Business Bureau. Many letters to the Service Bureau indicate that readers do not always know when they are signing a contract. Read the information and be guided by it.

Is a contract always identified by a heading and the word "contract"?

No, and it is not necessary for a contract or agreement to be so identified in order to be binding. Furthermore, contracts are sometimes represented as or evidenced by receipts, sales slips, guarantees, questionnaires, etc. Don't think that a document must be called a contract in order to be a contract. Contracts may be oral or written. They may be made by correspondence and in many other ways. The law also recognizes "implied" contracts in certain circumstances.

Are you entitled to a copy of any contract which you sign?

Ethically yes, and most reputable concerns will give you a copy. You should make it a point to keep a copy of what you sign, for it is effective evidence as to what you and the other party agreed to do.

If one signs a contract without reading it, is it ordinarily binding?

Your signature on a contract indicates that you have read it and that you understand the terms and conditions. Furthermore, some contracts contain a provision to the effect that no representations other than those in the document itself shall be recognized. Many highly intelligent persons have signed contracts without reading them first and as a result have had most unpleasant and costly experiences.

How binding are contract provisions which read to the effect that no representations other than those contained in the contract itself are recognized?

The written contract usually holds, unless you can produce satisfactory proof to a court that you were induced to sign the contract by means of fraud or fraudulent representations. In a few cases fraud can be readily proven, but as a general thing it is difficult and sometimes impracticable. Any contract provision that specifically stipulates no consideration is to be given verbal statements, should serve as a warning signal to read the document again. If important verbal representations have not been made a part of your written contract, ask to have them inserted before you sign.

If you sign a contract simply to get rid of a persistent salesman, is it binding?

Yes, the written contract is evidence of your understanding and the fact that you signed to get rid of the salesman is no justified excuse for breaking your agreement and promise.

Is a contract ordinarily binding when it is signed in blank and the pertinent facts are inserted later?

When you sign a blank contract you may be inviting trouble because you trust that the correct facts will be inserted by the other party. In effect, it means that you authorize the other party to fill in the contract and that you agree to it. In a clear case of fraud the courts might help you, but why take that chance? Have your contract filled in before you sign it.

Is a guarantee a guarantee of satisfaction or your money back?

Very often such guarantees are full of loopholes through which the guarantee can be evaded. It is of extreme importance to know and understand the terms and limitations of guarantees. The term "guarantee", when used alone, means little and is ambiguous.

—A. A.—

THE "G. I." BILL

The Service-men's Readjustment Act of 1944, popularly known as the "G. I." Bill, provides four types of assistance for veterans viz.: hospitalization, employment, education, and insurance of loans. Provisions of the Bill covering the educational and insurance of loans features include the usual number of detailed variations and exceptions, but here are the main points as I interpret them.

EDUCATION

A veteran can get up to a maximum of four years of education with the Government paying his tuition, books, and fees, up to a cost of $500 per year, and while going to school the Government will also pay him $50 a month to live on if he has no dependents, and $75 if he has dependents.

INSURANCE OF LOANS

The Government does not *give* or *loan* veterans a nickel under this feature. It simply says to G. I. Joe: "If you will find an individual, a bank, or other credit agency, that will loan you money at not to exceed 4% interest to buy or build a home, a farm, or other business, and the Government thinks the loan a good thing for all concerned, it will give the party loaning you the money an insurance policy on not to exceed $2000 or 50% of the loan, whichever is the smaller."—*V. B. Hart.*

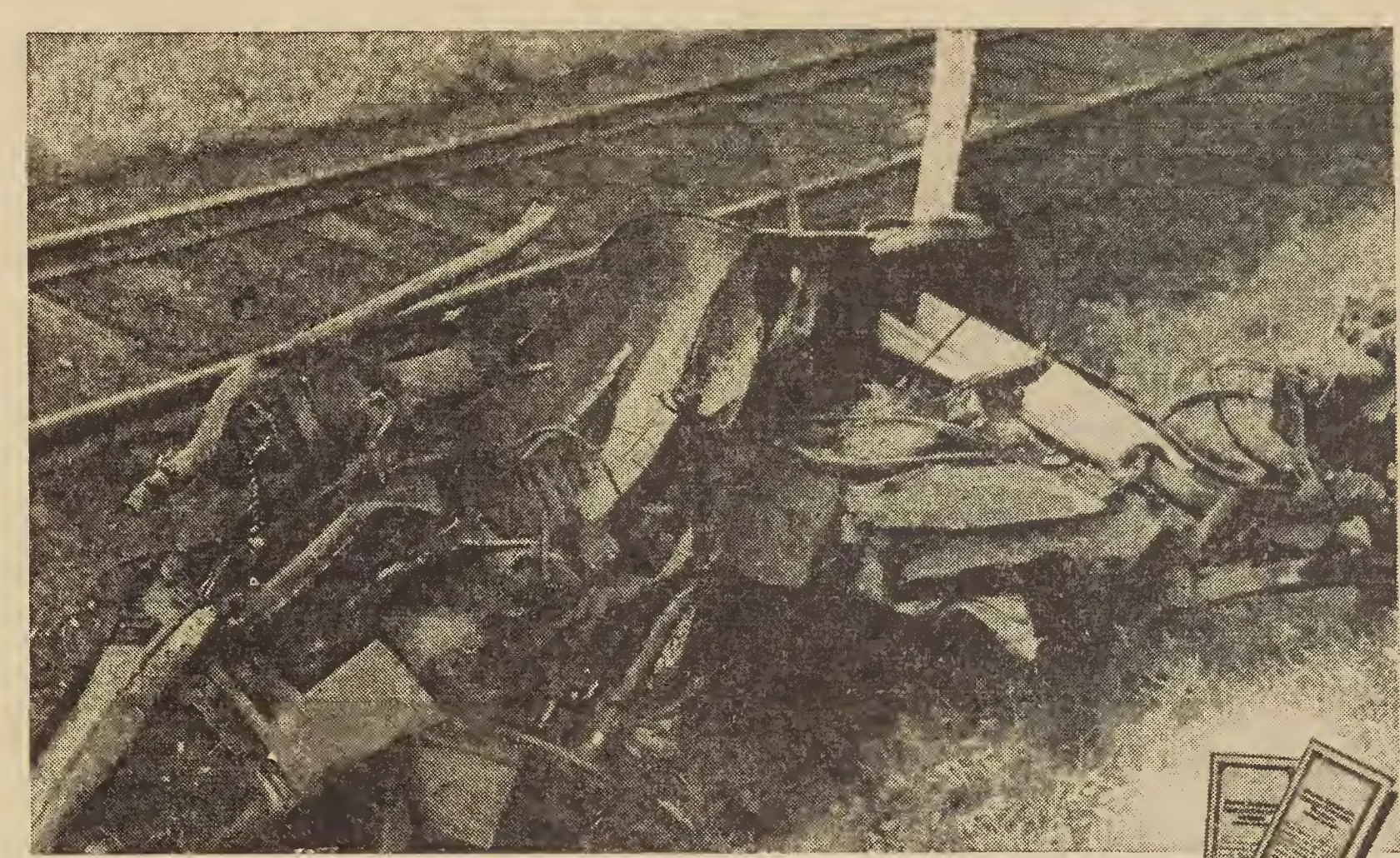
—A. A.—

INDICTED

For a number of years we have had complaints about non-receipt of bulbs and seeds ordered from Pike Brothers, Sunny Side Gardens, S. W. Pike, and Best Gardens. Now we are told that the Post Office Department has been investigating Charles, Silas, and Ernest Pike, and they have been indicted on the grounds they used the mails to defraud. The outcome of the case will be watched with interest by many who have had unsatisfactory dealings with them.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

Father and Son Killed at Crossing



"Lee and Don have been killed!"

These were the tragic words a neighbor brought Mrs. Lora K. Beane of Owego, N. Y., one afternoon last summer—it couldn't be true—why only a few minutes before her husband and son Don waved to her as they drove out of the yard. "Have supper ready when we get home, Mom," Don had shouted. "We're going to town after the grist. We'll be back in an hour." And now they were both dead.—Less than a mile from home, on a crossing they had driven over hundreds of times, their car had been struck by a fast freight.

Nothing can ease the stunning sorrow of such a loss. However, bills must be paid and since both Mr. Beane and his son Don were carrying our travel policy, the North American helped Mrs. Beane with $2,000.00. "I hardly know what I could have done without your help," she said.

FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR LOVED ONES,

RENEW YOUR POLICY PROMPTLY.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Day by Day, It's Getting Hotter

The 70-Year-Battle Between the CHEMIST & the COW!

For 70 years now, chemists have been trying to beat the dairy cow at her own game. They have been trying to make a butter SUBSTITUTE from left-over and by-products . . . from beef fat, cocoanut oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil and others.

They have colored it to look like butter . . . fortified it with vitamins to give it some of butter's nourishment. And they have even mixed skim-milk with it to make it taste like butter. But whether they called it oleomargarine, oleo, margarine or butter, *it still wasn't butter*. It was just a poor, synthetic substitute.

But that hasn't discouraged the chemists. They're still working with their test tubes, hoping some day to turn out something more like butter than even a cow can make. And they're selling a lot of the stuff they make.

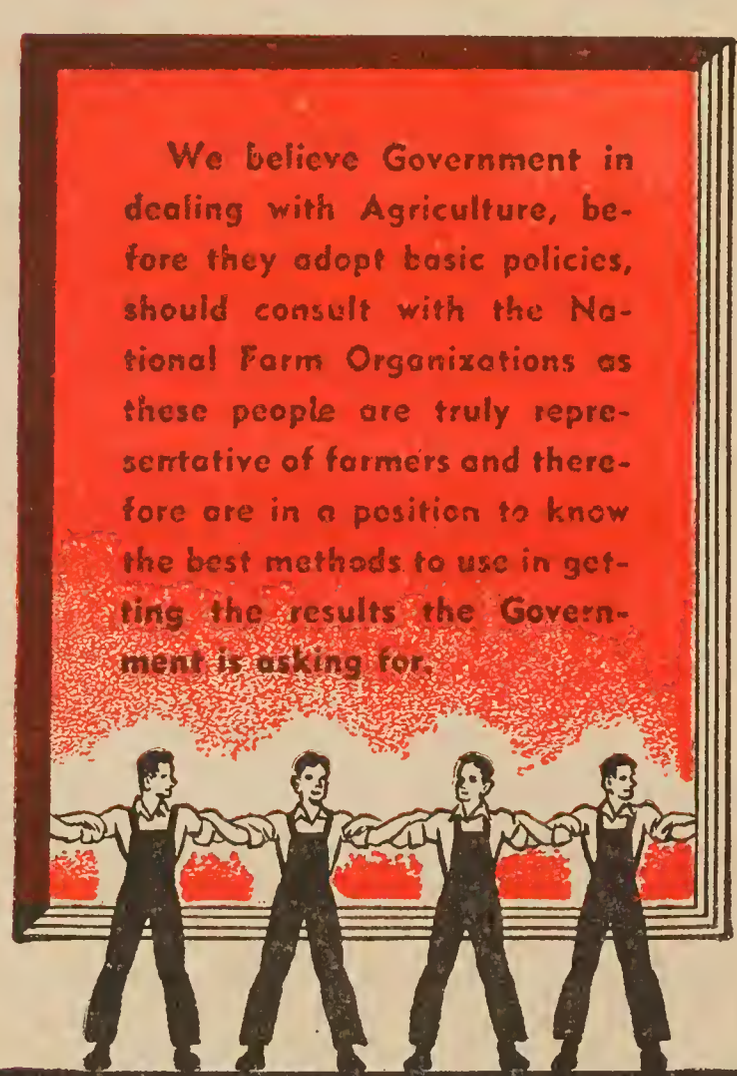
The Battle Wages Hotter After Every War

Oleomargarine started as a war-time substitute . . . way back in the reign of Napoleon III in France. And after every war since then, it has taken a new lease on life. At first—when it was made from beef fat, or from cocoanut oil—it didn't get much attention here in America. But now it is made from cottonseed and soybean oils—from plants grown on American farms. Now, certain farmers in America have an economic interest in furthering the sale of margarine, and in securing legislation favorable to its manufacture and distribution.

At the very moment when American dairy farmers are worrying about surplus milk production after the war, margarine is trying to "muscle in" on the market.

The situation calls for a united front among all dairy farmers, for firm convictions and aggressive action. It calls for the kind of leadership, alertness and counsel that dairy co-operatives provide for their members.

The battle between the chemist and the cow is just one of the many problems which dairy farmers must face after the war. But it is one in which the six-state membership of the Dairymen's League will play a leading part, just as League members will play a part in all of the others.



By eternal vigilance . . . by untiring leadership . . . and by strong, effective representation of the dairy farmers' cause, the Dairymen's League will make easier the readjustment to peace for its members and their neighboring dairy farmers.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH DECEMBER 2, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A New Plan to HELP FARM BOYS

American Agriculturist Foundation to Encourage Achievement in High School Agriculture

IN LINE with its long continued service to agriculture and to rural boys and girls in particular, *American Agriculturist* now makes another highly important announcement.

As most of our readers know, *American Agriculturist* is owned by its readers, represented by the *American Agriculturist* Foundation. This Foundation is governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of some of the best known men in the Northeast. Their names are printed on this page. No individual can draw any of the profits from the operation of the paper. Our by-laws provide that profits not used to promote a better paper shall be given to the Foundation for educational purposes, particularly "to aid movements in the interests of farm youth of America."

Use of Profits

Since 1935 when the Foundation was established, profits from the paper have been used for three purposes: (1) to improve *American Agriculturist;* (2) to pay off the mortgage on the paper; and (3) to enable the *American Agriculturist* Foundation to establish revolving loan funds for needy students in agriculture and home economics in the state colleges in northeastern states, where *American Agriculturist* circulates. Students in the third and fourth years of their college work have borrowed these funds at a very low rate of interest, thus making it possible for a number of needy farm boys and girls to complete their college education.

Also, the mortgage on the paper has been paid off, and you the readers, through the Foundation, now own the large, well-equipped printing plant at Poughkeepsie and many other assets, including the goodwill of most of the national farm advertisers. We are especially proud of the fact that there are approximately 200,000 farm families in the Northeast, owners of the paper, who welcome each issue as an old friend into their families and who use the services of the publication more than ever before.

Because of our improved financial position, more funds are now available for the use of the Foundation. For some time its Directors have felt that they would also like to encourage high school students taking agricultural courses, and they have finally decided on the following plan:

To any high school in the Northeast which desires to cooperate and which has a department of vocational agriculture, *American Agriculturist* Foundation will appropriate $5 and an attractive certificate of achievement, to be presented at the Commencement exercises to a student in the agricultural class for outstanding achievement. The award may be made to any boy completing his second, third or fourth year work in agriculture, but preferably to a boy at the end of his second year course. The basis of the award shall be the achievement of the boy in the community as a citizen, in the high school, and particularly in the agricultural course. The boy's work outside of school, including his attitude in his home, his work in the church and the Grange, Scouts, or 4-H Club all should have some consideration. However, the final selection of the boy for the award will rest entirely with the teacher of agriculture and the principal of the high school.

Awards at Commencement

American Agriculturist Foundation's only conditions are that the award shall be made at the Commencement exercises, and that there shall be a brief report to the Foundation from the teacher of agriculture giving the name of the boy and why he was selected. In addition to the cash prize and certificate, and as a further incentive to achievement, the name of every boy winning the award will be published in *American Agriculturist.*

It should be remembered that there are hundreds of agricultural schools in the Northeast where *American Agriculturist* circulates, and therefore the total amount of money to be awarded will amount to several thousand dollars. It is the thought of the Foundation that this money can best be spent in small amounts in order to inspire achievement on the part of as large a number of boys as possible. Furthermore, the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Directors believe that it is not so much the cash prize that counts as the stimulation to achievement afforded by the prize, the achievement certificate, and particularly the emphasis which the entire class and the teacher in school will place upon the value of outstanding work.

We are suggesting that the award be made at the end of the first two years of a boy's work in agriculture because we believe that recognition of achievement at this half-way mark will spur him to further efforts during the rest of his high school work, and also he can use the money to enlarge his supervised agricultural practice and projects at home. We believe that if the first and second year high school boys get started right, the third and fourth years will take care of themselves.

We will be glad to furnish any further information on this (*Please turn to Page* 3)

DIRECTORS
American Agriculturist Foundation

HARPER SIBLEY, Rochester, N. Y., farm owner and business man, *Chairman.*

MRS. W. H. POTTER, Truxton, N. Y., President New York State Home Bureau Federation, *Vice-Chairman.*

CLIFFORD SNYDER, Pittstown, N. J., Master Farmer, *Treasurer.*

E. C. WEATHERBY, Ithaca, N. Y., Circulation Manager AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Asst. Treasurer.*

I. W. INGALLS, Ithaca, N. Y., Advertising Manager AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Secretary.*

E. R. EASTMAN, Ithaca, N. Y., President and Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

STANLEY JUDD, Randolph Center, Vt., Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Vermont.

FORMER DIRECTORS

D. H. Agans, Three Bridges, N. J., Master, New Jersey State Grange.

Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi, N. Y., former President New York State Home Bureau Federation.

A. H. Packard, Jericho, Vt., President Vermont Farm Bureau Federation.

Arthur Deering, Orono, Me., Dean of Maine State College of Agriculture.

Mrs. George Tyler, North Bloomfield, N. Y., former President New York State Home Bureau Federation.

Harry Taylor, Trenton, N. J., former Secretary New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation.

E. H. Jones, Montpelier, Vt., former Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Vermont.

Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, Warsaw, N. Y., former President New York State Home Bureau Federation.

Others Who Helped to Organize and Guide the Foundation Include:

H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y., Cooperative leader, author of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff."

Louis J. Taber, Columbus, O., former Master National Grange.

Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., Publisher Gannett Newspapers.

E. V. Underwood, Ithaca, N. Y., G.L.F. executive.

Herbert King, Trumansburg, N. Y., former President New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Fred. W. Ohm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Plant Manager, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

It's Back Again

Corn, King of Poultry Feed Ingredients, Has Returned to all G.L.F. Poultry Feeds

CHICKENS and turkeys like corn. Further, corn furnishes heat and energy to fowls in the most efficient and least expensive form. When used in large amounts it becomes one of the chief sources of Vitamin A.

For these reasons, corn has been the base on which poultry feeding has been built for 30 years or more.

For the past two years, as corn disappeared from our Northeastern poultry feed markets, substitutes have had to be used. Using these substitutes it usually cost more money and probably took more feed per dozen eggs or pound of gain, but poultry production stayed high.

Now corn is back and has again assumed its rightful place in G.L.F. mashes and scratch grains.

There is now 300 pounds of corn meal in every ton of G.L.F. TURKEY STARTING MASH. All other G.L.F. Chicken and Turkey Mashes contain 400 pounds of corn meal per ton. G.L.F. Scratch Feeds contain 800-1000 pounds of corn per ton.

Other Things to Come

More Meat Scraps—G.L.F. pioneered in providing both animal and vegetable protein in poultry mashes. This principle provides the variety of proteins which chickens and turkeys need.

A real shortage of meat scraps and fish meals in the last three years forced G.L.F. to substitute vegetable protein for part of the animal protein. While no undesirable results have been found, as meat scraps have become more plentiful, G.L.F. mashes have returned close to the pre-war balance again.

Flushing Mash—Milk products are now a little more plentiful. Not enough to include much milk in Starter or Breeder rations as yet, but enough to make a flushing mash for the treatment of coccidiosis. This mash should be available for the early chicks.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

PETROLEUM PATRONAGE REFUND

Patronage refunds of $85,559 have been made by the 13 G.L.F. petroleum plants as a result of efficient and economical operation in spite of labor shortages and other difficulties.

The efficiency of the G.L.F. Petroleum Service under war-time conditions is strikingly demonstrated by figures showing that its trucks ran 95,000 fewer miles during the year ending June 30, 1944, but delivered 7,000,000 more gallons than during the previous year. All told the service delivered 41,238,587 gallons to 39,087 patrons.

The G.L.F. board of directors looked forward to two goals in 1936 when it authorized establishment of an experimental petroleum distribution service. One was more efficient distribution of petroleum products to meet the rapidly growing needs of farmers. The other was such efficient operation of farmer-owned bulk petroleum service that savings could be refunded. Figures from last year's operations indicate that both these goals have been attained.

☆ ☆ ☆

ORDER GRAN-PHOSPHATE NOW

Superphosphate must move onto farms this winter if farmers are to have enough to take care of their 1945 needs, according to J. C. Crissey, manager of the G.L.F. Fertilizer and Chemical Service, who pointed to the WPB order issued in mid-November which drastically restricts the use of sulphuric acid in making superphosphate.

Pointing out that the purpose of the order is to divert sulphuric acid to war industries so that they can keep ammunition rolling to the fighting fronts, Mr. Crissey said that sulphuric acid for making superphosphate is a No. 1 scarcity and that only "limited amounts of superphosphate can be made in any one month."

Production, he added, must therefore start earlier than usual and must be spread out over the period rather than coming at a peak. Because of lack of plant storage space, the only way this can be done is for the superphosphate to move along rapidly from plants to G.L.F. Service Agencies to farms.

Pointing out that G.L.F. Gran-Phosphate will keep well in farm storage, Mr. Crissey urged

Gran-Phosphate Stored on the Farm

G.L.F. patrons to get their orders in now and then to be prepared to take delivery when the shipment arrives at the service agency. "Do this," he said, "and you'll be helping your neighbor and yourself."

☆ ☆ ☆

WAR BONDS DO DOUBLE DUTY

The best way for any farm family to speed national victory "over there" and to help assure national and personal financial security "over here" is to build a financial reserve in War Bonds, Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell pointed out at the 29th annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at its recent meeting in Syracuse.

"It takes dollars to fight and win the war," he said, "and it will take dollars to replace and repair the farm buildings and equipment that are being worn out by war-time production. The same dollars invested in War Bonds will do both jobs."

Pointing out that farm families have done "a magnificent job" in the purchase of war bonds during previous drives, Dean Myers urged strong support of the Sixth War Loan and pointed out that "the war in Europe and in the Pacific is not yet won, and neither have we won the war against the disastrous effects of possible inflation or deflation."

BUY WAR BONDS

Plan to Strengthen National Loan Associations

AS EXPLAINED in detail in our October 7 issue, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield is asking Federal Farm Loan Associations of the Northeast to consider the following proposals:

1. To decentralize the work and control from the Bank to the local associations by placing with the associations the job of handling most of the farmer's business which has previously been handled by the Bank.

2. To make available to the associations approximately $420,000 with which they can pay par value for the stock of farmers who did not receive full credit for it when they paid their loans in full. The Bank will also assist the associations in establishing reserves which will be adequate to give assurance to the other impaired associations and to the members of associations not now impaired that they too will get 100 cents on the dollar for their stock when they pay their loans.

3. The Bank will assist associations in working out whatever consolidations and relocations of territory are necessary for the improvement of the service.

It is entirely optional with the associations whether or not they adopt the plan. Full information can be had by writing the Federal Land Bank at Springfield.

The second part of the plan, to make $420,000 available to the associations, depended upon a suit which has been pending for some time in the Louisville District. That suit has now been decided in favor of the Louisville Bank in all respects, so there is nothing to prevent the adoption of the plan in the Springfield District when and if the local farm loan associations desire it.

—A. A.—

NEW PLAN TO HELP FARM BOYS

(*Continued from Page* 1)

plan to teachers of agriculture, principals of high schools, parents of boys or to the boys themselves. When writing for information, address the American Agriculturist Foundation, Box 367, Ithaca, New York. To be eligible for the money and certificate for the school year of 1944-45, a school must get its application in before December 31, 1944, and if possible by December 15. If funds from the operation of *American Agriculturist* justify it, these awards will be offered annually, and later may be enlarged to encourage achievement among young people in the Grange, the Rural Scouts, and the 4-H Clubs.

American Agriculturist and the *American Agriculturist* Foundation are particularly interested in trying to help rural boys and girls to help themselves.

For many years we have encouraged achievement by our 4-A awards to New York State farm boys and girls, two young people being chosen each year from the Juvenile Granges, Rural Scouts, 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers for outstanding achievement in rural life. Now the *American Agriculturist* Foundation is taking this further step to help rural boys in high school prepare for their life's work. We believe, and we know that you do, that the future of agriculture, of country life and of America itself will be safe if rural young people are trained in the science of agriculture and, particularly, if they are shown while they are young that farming is, as George Washington said, "the most healthful, most useful, and most noble employment of man."

BUY WAR BONDS

TAKE YOUR FERTILIZER NOW

War Food Administration WARNS . . .
"NOW OR NEVER FOR 1945"

There's a crisis in the making!

If stocks pile up in fertilizer plants and agents' warehouses, the stream of supply will choke up. You can break this bottleneck by *buying your fertilizer now and hauling it home*. War Food Administration warns "*now or never*" for 1945 fertilizer. Stocks must be moved fast or the lack of man-power will cause a paralyzing shortage.

Take the Chilean Nitrate situation for example. To supply the quantity needed for 1945 crops, many cargoes must be unloaded each month at each port, then moved out by train and truck for immediate allocation. It must move out of agents' hands as fast as it moves in. If not, the choke-up starts and works back to the ports, even back to the ships.

Storage Tips

Pile all materials on dry boards in barn or shed.

Pile materials separately.

Keep piles close together.

Destroy the bags when you use the contents.

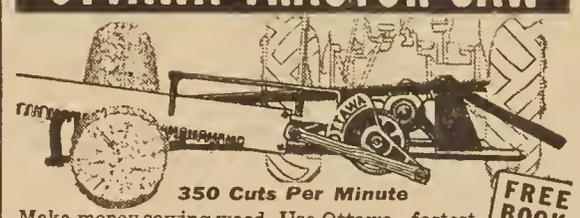
Already there's a threatened shortage of nitrogen, due to sharply increased war needs. Unless you help smash the bottleneck by taking your nitrate as soon as it is offered, the shortage will become acute. Thousands of tons will pile up at U.S. ports or on the docks in Chile. The only place Chilean nitrate does *you* any good is on *your* crops. Get yours now . . . while you can.

Buy Your Fertilizer NOW...Take it NOW...Store it Till it's Needed

This message is published to assist the War Food Administration and the fertilizer industry . . . to help YOU to get the fertilizer you need.

Natural CHILEAN NITRATE *of* SODA

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW



350 Cuts Per Minute

FREE BOOK and Price List

Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.
OTTAWA MFG. CO. D2431 **Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.**

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Send postcard or letter today for Burpee's 1945 Seed Catalog free.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
633 Burpee Building,
PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

FREE

FOR **INDIGESTION** (due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

LIGHTNING RODS
SPECIAL FALL-WINTER PRICE.
Write for name of your Local Agent. Offices N. Y. City and Other Points.
Electra PROTECTION CO. INC.
11 N. Pearl Street, Albany 7, N. Y.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A **COLD** USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

MOVING? Be sure to send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ONE-MAN SAWMILL LESS THAN $135.00
Easy To Turn Trees Into Money

Makes Lumber, ties, shingles, crates, lath, studding, siding.

Belsaw Models in 10, 14 and 20 feet sawing lengths. **Patented Mechanical Feed,** accurate set works and positive dogs. Use tractor or old auto engine for low cost power. Thousands used for commercial sawing. Pays for itself quickly. Send post card today for FREE booklet, "How To Make Lumber" and Catalog of Woodworking Equipment. **BELSAW MACHINERY CO.** Dept. 1815A, 3542 Main Street, Kansas City 2, Mo.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

APATHY

AS I WRITE THIS, our boys in the armed forces are engaged in the fiercest battles the world has ever seen, and they are dying by the thousands. The war is at its most awful stage. Over the radio we hear of victories and optimism, but too often we do not hear of the growing number of casualties, of the fathers and mothers and wives and sweethearts whose boys will never come back.

In spite of this, from all over America, from every part of the home front, leaders are reporting the spread of a deadly disease called apathy which, according to Webster, means indifference. Millions of civilians have concluded that the war is all over except the shouting. The result is a slow-down in production of war essentials. It is difficult to get people interested in collecting scrap iron, saving paper, and cutting pulpwood. Most important of all, it is difficult to get enough people to continue to invest in war bonds, something which requires no sacrifice whatever.

How I wish I had the gift of words to get across the all-important idea that the war is not over. It is in its bitterest phase. Help in the war effort is needed now more than ever before. We are in the midst of another campaign to raise money with which to carry on this war. Will you do your part? Buy a Bond. If you can, buy several of them. DO IT NOW!

CATS REAL PIED PIPERS

SO OVERRUN were we with rats when we moved on the farm that I wished we had the services of the Pied Piper of Hamlin. The rats just swarmed all over the place, and so impressed was I with the damage they were doing that I started a campaign in *American Agriculturist* to help people kill off rats. As a result of this campaign, conducted in cooperation with the farm organizations of the Northeast, we did eliminate millions of rats. But it is a continuing job. The rats come right back again, and I have kept at them on our farm with every possible means, including poisons of all kinds, traps, and rat-proofing. But I never got the problem really solved until we acquired half a dozen good cats. Now there isn't a rat on the place.

Hundreds of letters from other farmers indicate that all methods help to kill off the rats, but the cats are the best Pied Pipers of all.

WHY PULPWOOD IS A BOTTLENECK

MY FRIEND, Ed Jones of Vermont, points out that 70% of all pulpwood products are used for military purposes or war-supported industries, and that 700,000 different items shipped to our fighting men are wrapped in paper, a pulpwood product.

One cord of pulpwood will make 90,000 rounds for a Garand rifle. One cord will make 4200 weather-proof packages for shipping blood plasma. And so on through hundreds of other items.

If you have pulpwood there is nothing better that you can do to help the war and help yourself than to get it to a mill this winter. Prices for pulpwood are the highest ever.

HOW TO DIG A CYCLONE CELLAR

EVERY LARGE WAR in history has been followed by hard times; the larger the war, the harder the times. Any farmer who thinks that conditions after this war will be an exception is kidding himself. Any farmer who depends upon the promises of politicians about continuing floors under present price levels will be out of luck. Floors and government guarantees will go out of the window shortly after the surplus begins to pile up. And make no mistake, there will be a surplus.

When the demand for their goods falls off, manufacturers can shut down; farmers can't. During the first six months of this year we shipped 22½ million pounds of butter on lend-lease, and other products accordingly. What will happen to milk prices, do you think, when lend-lease shipments cease?

What can farmers do, you ask? Here are a few suggestions:

1. The only real help is self-help, plus such help as you can get from good cooperatives, well led.
2. Don't expand your business.
3. Don't plan on using more labor. All labor, including farm labor, may be organized, and, if so, it will run you and your farm, for that is exactly what is happening to industry. Use your returning sons, if they are interested in farming, and don't boss them too much. Give them a chance.
4. Plan to use more machinery.
5. Get out of debt.
6. Buy war bonds, and lay up a cash reserve in the bank.
7. Join with and support farm organizations and good cooperatives.
8. Do everything in your power to increase the efficiency of your business, including better stock, better pastures, better hay, and better fruits, vegetables, and field crops of all kinds. The soil can be improved by conservation methods as much as by added fertility.
9. Summed up, all this means get off the end of the limb, and keep off.

GROW HEIFERS FAST

ONE OF THE difficulties with thousands of farms in the Northeast, half of them in fact, is that if you are so organized that you cannot milk cows you are out of luck, because the farm is not adapted to much of anything else. That was my case. So early last spring I bought about 20 head of young grade heifers of mixed breeds but from good herds, with a plan to grow them, breed them to a good bull, and sell them at freshening time.

I am convinced that one trouble with the business is too many small or stunted cows. So I determined to grow these heifers rapidly. Except for a very short time in early summer they have had grain, their pasture was excellent, including some ladino after-feed. Now I am keeping them in the barn nights with grain and all the hay and chopped cornstalks they will eat. Although they are over a year and a half old I haven't been in any hurry about breeding them. The result is these heifers have never stopped growing. They have the size and vitality so that when they freshen next September they will be good producers.

These conclusions about the need of size in dairy cattle are brought to mind by a report from the New York State College of Agriculture, based on a survey of over 10,000 cows on 558 dairy farms which shows that an increase in live weight of just a hundred pounds means an increase in production of 500 to 800 pounds of milk.

TOUGH SOD, E. R. Eastman's new novel, is going out to *American Agriculturist* readers by the hundreds. If you are interested in the Grange, the Farm Bureau, or in the agricultural high schools and Future Farmers you will like this story about the fight between Ezra Chittendon, representing the old, and Allen Clinton, who stood for progress. If you like country life and country folks you will like TOUGH SOD. If you like a story full of action, fun, frolic and fighting, TOUGH SOD will hold your attention from "kiver to kiver". TOUGH SOD would make a grand Christmas present. To order, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Department P, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

HERE'S a good chestnut from Holland: A merchant went to a farmer near Amsterdam to get a pound of butter. The farmer insisted on swapping the butter for a pair of woolen socks. The merchant went home and reported this to his wife.

"We have a woolen bedspread," she said. "I'll unravel it and knit a pair of socks." So she proceeded to make the pair of socks, and the merchant exchanged them for a pound of butter.

When the merchant needed more butter, his wife would unravel more of the bedspread, and knit more socks to be exchanged for the butter. Finally, one day she had enough wool left for only one sock. The merchant took it to the farmer and asked for a half pound of butter for it.

"No, I'll give you a full pound," said the farmer. "You see, I really don't wear the socks. My wife unravels the wool and uses it for knitting a bedspread, and there's just enough in this one sock to finish it."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 23. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

How Changes in the Federal Income Tax Law Affect Farmers

By V. B. Hart

FARMERS, like other taxpayers, may be affected by either new income-tax laws or by changes in the rules and regulations covering the old ones. Since that night last March when the weary farmer made the last erasure on his income-tax blank — and probably almost hoped he would not think of any more deductions he had missed — we have had both a new Federal income-tax law and some important changes in the rules, regulations, and interpretations applying to the laws we had on the books last year. These changes are going to save farmers a lot of time and worry; and in quite a lot of cases, some real money.

A farmer will still have to figure up the net profit from his farm business just as he has done in previous years and will again use Form 1040F for this purpose. The schedules of farm income and expenses and the depreciation table in Form 1040F are just the same as last year, but there have been some much-needed improvements made in the directions and explanations printed on the back of the form. A lot of the legal and technical language has been cut out of the directions for Form 1040F and statements are made in plain every-day English. Also the directions are printed in good sized type instead of the extremely fine print used previously.

New and Better Form 1040

A farmer will use an entirely new Form 1040 this year for reporting his total income and deductions. This new 1040 blank looks rather formidable, but really is a big improvement over the one with which the taxpayer wrestled last year. The directions for this blank are the clearest and most understandable of any 1040 form ever issued. The taxpayer will still have to read some of the directions over several times to get what they mean, but in general, the new 1040 blank is a big improvement over last year's form.

The new 1944 Federal Income Tax Act provides for two taxes instead of three and parts of one or two more as we had last year. The Victory Tax and the earned income credit are both out, and the taxpayer will not have to figure up any "unforgiven portion of last year's tax" as he did last year. This leaves just two Federal income taxes in the picture. One is a normal or flat 3 per cent tax on incomes of over $500. In the case of a farmer, the normal tax applies to his net farm income as he calculates it on Form 1040F, plus, of course, any other non-farm income. The other Federal income tax is the surtax which starts at 20 per cent of the surtax net income.

The regulations covering the personal exemptions and credits for dependents on both the normal and surtax are much easier to calculate than in previous years. Provision is also made for some short cuts and easy methods of figuring deductions for such things as contributions to charitable and religious organizations, doctors' bills and so forth.

Change in Time of Filing

The new law provides an important change in the time for filing returns for farmers. All of the complicated work on calculating the unforgiven portions of the previous year's taxes and the other mental gymnastics the taxpayer went through with last year was aimed at putting the taxpayer on a pay-as-you-go basis, and it is the personal opinion of the writer that this was worth all the effort it cost. The law now provides that anyone in business except a farmer has to make an estimate of his income and tax *at the beginning of the year.* But because of the difficulty a farmer would have in estimating his income a year in advance and because the bulk of a farmer's income may be coming in along toward the end of the year, the law allows a farmer to wait until the end of the year to make his estimate of income and tax and to pay his tax. This sounds as though a farmer would have to file *two* returns, that is, an estimated return and a final return; but here is a real break for the farmer. *If he will file his final return by January 15, he can skip the estimated return;* and that is exactly the thing he should do. He would have to figure up his year's farm receipts and expenses anyway to make an estimated

(*Continued on Page 7*)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THE last two weeks have been a sin, the toughest times I've e'er been in, I'm plumb wore out, my muscles ache, I feel my back's about to break. It's all because of someone's plans for findin' extra hired hands. Last summer, when us farmers had to work so hard it made us mad, and things were gettin' pretty tough because we hadn't help enough, a deal was made with men in town to leave the fact'ry and come down to help us out with harvestin' and gettin' grain put in the bin.

But in that scheme there was a crack, we had to pay those fellers back. So when we got our corn all picked and all our other work was licked, we went to town to run machines and help make parts for submarines. The papers played the thing up big, 'bout how the hand that feeds the pig is now a-workin' at the job of making stuff for yank and gob. Great stuff for folks who like to frown about disputes 'tween farm and town, but let me tell you here and now, I'd rather lots to milk a cow than stand upon my feet all day, those guys can have their extra pay. Among those wheels and chains and din there ain't no shade to lie down in, those hard-boiled foremen all refuse to let a guy take time to snooze. I'd rather hear Mirandy's squeals than be a slave to fact'ry wheels.

The Family Farm

Above—Lapping furrows uphill with 2-Way Pick-up Plow

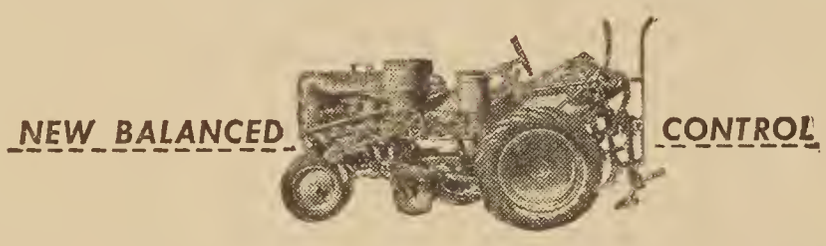
AT Allis-Chalmers we believe in the farm as a way of life . . . in *family-operated* farms!

We are dedicated to the purpose of helping the American farmer become more independent, more successful . . . with home-owned and home-operated equipment that he can afford to buy, that he can operate at a profit, regardless of acreage.

Allis-Chalmers rubber-tired tractors and their companion tools and machines are designed, built and priced to attain this purpose.

Model C—First SELF-GREASING Tractor

Sealed Reservoir bearings end daily greasing . . . eliminate the grease gun. Hundreds of pounds of grease and hours of time are saved in the life of the tractor.



Model C Hydraulically operated implements introduce *"Balanced Control"*. Depth of penetration is exactly gauged. Planter and fertilizer attachments are in a compact, streamlined unit integral with cultivator.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

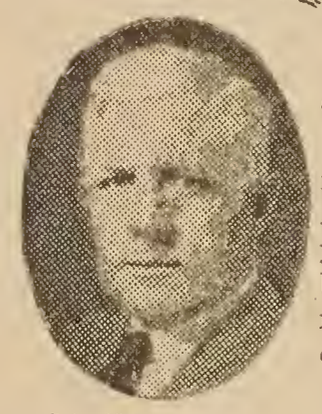
New WC Tractor-Mounted Corn Harvester

Husks like the human hand! Revolutionary new rubber roll and spring steel "fingers" closely duplicate the skill of a hand husker. Simpler—attached in a fraction of usual time.

Fits 4 Million Tractorless Farms

A complete power outfit priced within the reach of all family-size farms was first conceived by Allis-Chalmers. Model B Tractor with matched implements answers the dream of farmers still using horses or mules.

What Helps Agriculture Helps All of Us!



John Holmes, President Swift & Company

THIS page is printed here as a service to all farmers and ranchers of America. Together with you producers, we have a big job to do in the business of feeding this nation of ours *well*.

A short time ago I was talking about improved methods with a farmer. He said, "The way I look at it is this—*what helps agriculture helps all of us.*"

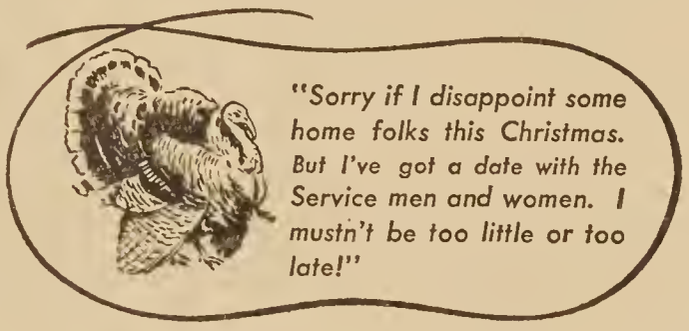
That is it in a nutshell. What helps agriculture *does* help all of us—producer, meat packer and processor, retailer and consumer. So the purpose of this page is to tell in a few words and many pictures about all manner of things that do help agriculture. We hope that by searching out news items, telling of new trends, big or little, reviewing findings of agricultural experiment stations, by recounting the experiences of successful individuals, and in many other ways, we can render a worthwhile service to all who produce our nation's food.

The Editor will be F. M. Simpson, who is already well known to many of you as Manager of our Agricultural Research Department. He will welcome your suggestions and original ideas. Mr. Simpson is the Editor—but it is your page. Please help us make it a useful one.

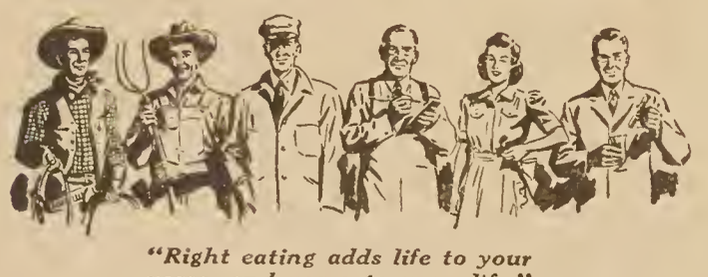
A Merry Christmas to you all!

John Holmes

President, Swift & Company



Nutrition Is Our Business—and Yours!



"Right eating adds life to your years, and years to your life."

These six Americans are united in the job of seeing that 132,000,000 fellow Americans get enough of the right kinds of food to eat. The rancher, farmer, meat packer, retailer, housewife and scientist, each has a part in the preparation and distribution of meats and other foods.

Feeders of livestock know that diet has a lot to do with the health of their animals. It is the same with human beings. There is a great deal of research being conducted at the present time in our universities to find out more about the relationship between diet and *human* health, and Swift & Company gives many grants to aid this kind of research.

Not so many years ago a lot of people said meat was hard to digest; that children should never be given pork, etc. Nutritionists have proved that pork is one of the most digestible of all meats, rich in Vitamin B_1. These and many other basic truths about meats and other foods have been established by the work of nutritionists. You can readily see why such discoveries help the sale of meat and of livestock. That is why we say—"Nutrition is our business—and yours."

Martha Logan's BEEF POT ROAST

A beef chuck, rump or round, provides the roast, accompanied by browned onions and carrots. Roll the beef well in flour, then brown in hot fat in a heavy kettle. Heat water, cover tightly and cook slowly for two hours. Add peeled potatoes, onions and carrots, and cook for one hour.

Buy More War Bonds—Hold What You Have!

Ex-Farm Boy Knocks 'Em Dead

Maybe you've heard the epic story of "Zeke" Givan. "Zeke" was a farm boy from Dearborn County, Indiana—until he enlisted in the Marines. His first big show was at Kwajalein. The Japs started to rush him, and "Zeke" started to shoot. When the shooting stopped, those present were "Zeke," ne red-hot Browning Automatic Rifle, and 35 dead Japs. "Zeke" says modestly, "I did nothing except my duty." Later he was wounded at Saipan. We'll say that like many thousands of other farm boys, in and out of the Service, he is doing his duty extra special well.

Swift & Company, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Does lots of wool on the face and legs of a sheep and a wrinkled skin help to make a more valuable fleece? No, says the U. S. D. A. Sheep with wool over their eyes produce fleeces of lighter weight and less value than open-faced sheep.

PROFITABLE CATTLE FEEDING

Under present conditions the Illinois Agricultural College recommends feeding medium feeders or better to a *good* finish but not to *choice*. Their suggestions:

1. Keep cattle largely on pasture and roughage until they have most of their growth. **2.** Feed common two-year-old feeders minimum amount of corn to medium finish, producing commercial or B-grade beef. **3.** Feed medium two-year-old feeders minimum of corn to a medium finish, producing commercial or B beef; or short-feed them a full feed of corn to a good finish, producing good or A-grade beef. **4.** Short-feed good and choice two-year-old feeders a full feed of corn plus suitable supplement to produce good or A-grade beef. **5.** For details, write College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill., for Bulletin No. 501.

I. B. Johnson

SOFT CORN FATTENS LIVESTOCK

by I. B. JOHNSON, *Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State College*

If you are caught with "soft" corn, due to a sudden freeze before your corn matures—remember you still have feed. It makes a good fattening feed for steers, calves, feeder pigs, and lambs.

These were the conclusions of the South Dakota Experiment Station, based upon the first year's feeding trials, wherein cattle, hogs and lambs fed soft corn were compared with others fed sound corn of No. 3 market grade. The soft corn was bought at 50 cents a hundredweight—the No. 3 corn at 75 cents a bushel.

No preparation was given to this soft corn. It was stored in uncovered piles on the ground, and fed field run—soft, moldy, rotten, husk-covered ears just as they came.

Yearling steers were fed for 150 days, calves 195 days, pigs from 87 to 118 days, lambs 90 days.

In ALL cases the return was greater from the lots receiving the soft corn, due to the price at which the corn was purchased.

The gains of both cattle and pigs on soft corn, compared to those on hard corn, were reduced after the beginning of warmer weather in April. It is advisable to feed your soft corn early.

In figures, the soft corn had the following approximate values when compared with the price of No. 3 ear corn in the rations fed:

84% when fed to yearling steers
80% when fed to steer calves
76% when fed to feeder pigs
71% when fed to feeder lambs

If you want additional information, write the Animal Husbandry Department, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota.

• • •

(The views expressed in this article are those of the author.)

The Question Box

POTATO RING ROT

Can ring rot of potatoes be identified on the tubers?

It is difficult to be certain if you have never seen this disease. Sometimes you can notice a shallow cracking of the skin and eyes that are discolored. The best way, however, is to cut the tubers in two. If you find a yellow ring about ¼ inch under the skin, you should suspect ring rot. As the rot progresses the color changes to brown or black. When you squeeze a cut potato that has ring rot, a substance with a consistency similar to toothpaste will ooze out of the discolored ring.

If you suspect the presence of the disease, send a few tubers to the College of Agriculture. This is a serious disease and you should take drastic steps to control it.

—A. A.—

ARTIFICIAL MANURE

What can we add to a pile of grass and garden refuse so that it will decay faster? We want to spread it on the garden.

Because you did not give me any idea of the size of this pile, I will give you the answer in terms of tons. It would take about 500 cubic feet of dry refuse to weigh a ton, and a ton of dry material when it is moistened by rain and partially decayed will make about 3 tons of artificial manure. The decay can be hastened by adding to each ton of air-dry material 60 pounds of ammonium sulphate or calcium cyanamid, 60 pounds of lime and 30 pounds of superphosphate. The pile will decay faster if you mix it by pitching it from one pile to another once or twice.

—A. A.—

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

In some way cockroaches have gotten into the house. How can we kill them?

There are two products which can be used to kill cockroaches. One is sodium fluoride which can be dusted along cracks, or wherever the insects hide. It is very poisonous, and has to be handled with caution. The other product is Pyrethrum, if you can get it. This is also used as a dust, but it is not poisonous, and from that standpoint is better.

Another method of killing all the cockroaches is to fumigate the entire house, but this is a job for a professional and the chances are that you will not find one in your neighborhood.

—A. A.—

TRANSPLANTING CURRANTS

"In the October 21 issue of your paper I read the article on fall transplanting of currant bushes.

"I would like to state an experience I had. I had an old run-out bush full of grass. I dug it out with a round shovel, then taking an axe I quartered it, then pulled those pieces apart with my hands, and any piece that had even a few roots on it I planted with water in each hole. I didn't lose a plant. The second year I had a few berries, but the third year I had a nice crop and large fruit. However, I agree with your system to insure fruit the following season."—*W. G. MacD., Vt.*

Changes in the Federal Income Tax Law

(*Continued from Page* 5)

return and he might just as well make his final return at that time. Also regardless of whether a farmer files an estimated return or a final return by January 15, ***he has to pay his entire tax at that time.*** So all he would gain by filing an estimated instead of a final return by January 15 would be the pleasure of making out two returns instead of one.

A Chance to Save Money

Up until this year, if a farmer were reporting on the cash basis and sold some dairy cows he had raised, he had to pay a tax on the entire amount he got for them. A lot of dairy farmers who sold off surplus stock last year got caught on this point for a pretty heavy tax. A new ruling now says that dairy, breeding, and work stock raised may be considered as "capital assets". This means that when they are sold only half of the income from the sale is taxable. Also this new ruling covering the sale of livestock is retroactive, so if a farmer paid a tax on his 1943 or 1942 income from sale of livestock raised, he can ask for a refund.

Watch This

More and more farmers are going to lawyers and accountants to have their income-tax returns made out for them. This is alright if the lawyer or accountant knows the rules and regulations covering farm returns, and it is well worth the small fee such persons charge to have them do all the arithmetic. Experience indicates, however, that in the past many persons making out returns for farmers included only the farm expenses specifically named on Form 1040F. The list of deductible farm expenses printed on Form 1040F includes only 17 different kinds of expenses and there are over 125 different kinds of common farm expenses that are legitimate deductions. A farmer who has anyone make out his return for him should therefore be sure to supply such a person with a complete list of his general farm operating expenses, for every four dollars of expenses missed this year will cost the taxpayer a dollar.

New Income-Tax Bulletin

Cornell Extension Bulletin 659, "Suggestions to New York Farmers on Making 1944 Income-Tax Returns," contains specific directions for making out Federal and State income-tax returns and reproductions of the new forms with the figures of an actual farm business entered on them, together with a list of over 125 deductible farm expenses. Copies of this new bulletin are available to residents of New York through offices of county agricultural agents or by writing to the Office of Publications, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Similar bulletins are available from other state colleges of agriculture.

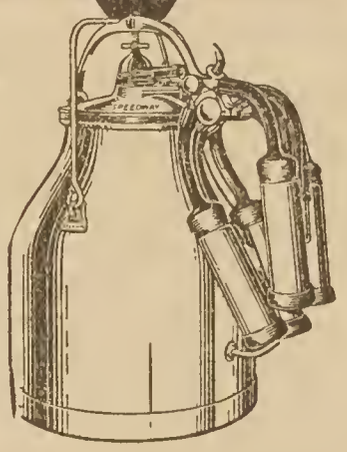
SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. A farmer's Federal income-tax is due January 15, 1945.
2. Time will be saved by filing a final instead of an estimated return.
3. Only 50 per cent of income from sale of dairy, breeding, and work stock raised is now taxable.
4. If you have a lawyer or accountant make out your return, be sure he gets in all of your deductible farm expenses.
5. When you make out your income-tax return, be thankful you live in a country where we pay income taxes to support a government of which we are a part, rather than in one where armed officials of a dictator come and take what they want.

Both ARE NEEDED FOR BEST RESULTS

FAST and UNIFORM MILKING

DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER



Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker provides *both* uniform and fast milking . . . and both are essential.

Uniform milking . . . gets the highest milk yield at every milking . . . and throughout the entire lactation period and lifetime of the cow. Change in milking speed and action lowers production . . . as demonstrated when hand milkers are changed.

Fast milking . . . with proper cow preparation . . . results in healthier udders . . . time savings . . . better production . . . less strippings and cleaner milk.

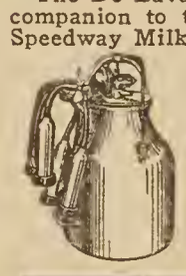
In the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker pulsations are controlled by magnetic force from the Pulso-Pump . . . all units milk with the same uniform speed and action at all times.

Best milking means best results . . . and that's the kind of milking you want.

EFFICIENCY PAYS

Further improve your results by following the new 1945 National 8-Point Dairy Program jointly sponsored by the Extension Service and the Dairy Industry Committee.

DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER



The De Laval Sterling Milker is a worthy companion to the great De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.

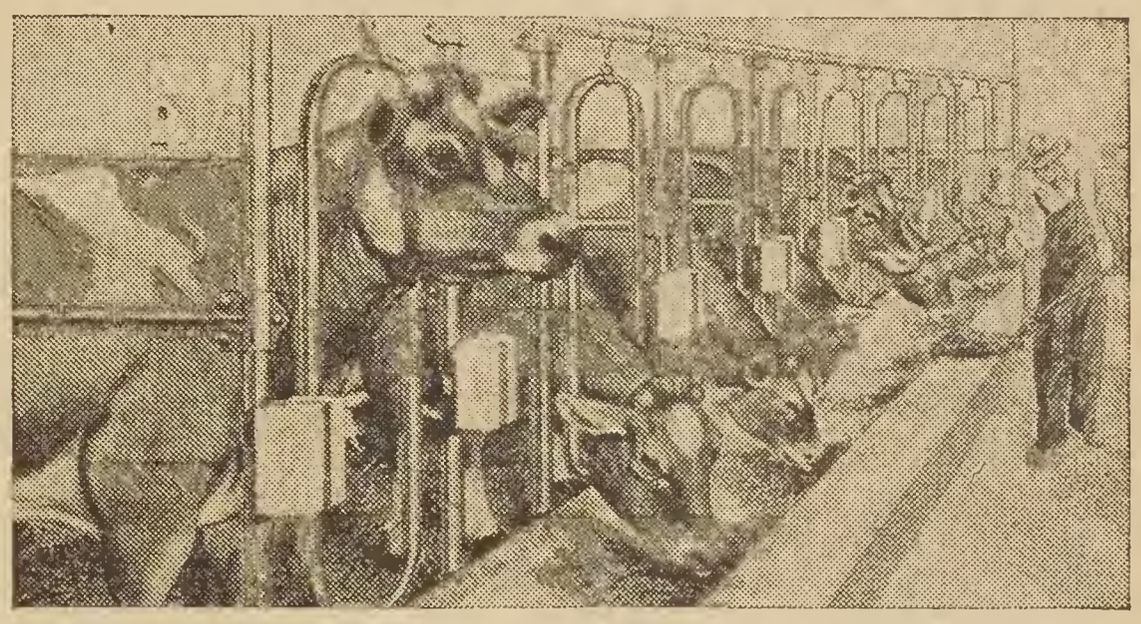
DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

De Laval Cream Separators skim cleaner, last longer, cost less per year of use and earn more. They produce highest quality cream for highest quality butter and may easily be washed in a few minutes' time under ordinary farm conditions. De Laval Separators are made in a wide variety of sizes and styles and at prices to meet every need and purse. Hand or motor drive.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY · CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST. · SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST.

WELL FED . . .



. . . with Free Access to Sterling Salt Bricks

THE WELL-ROUNDED DIET for livestock must provide sufficient salt for health and greatest productivity. Agricultural authorities recommend free choice feeding to insure that livestock get the amounts of salt needed.

Sterling Salt Bricks are designed especially for this purpose. They're handy, economical, weigh 4 pounds. Your dealer has them plain, sulphurized, and iodized. Get a supply today.

. . . and don't forget Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt for a real old-fashioned flavor in your bacon and hams.

Sterling SALT

for every farm use

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
Scranton, Pa.

This Handy Guide for Farmers is

FREE! Tells how to feed salt to cattle for health the year around . . . contains tested recipes for "Dry" and "Brine" methods of curing meat; for sausage seasoning . . . and dozens of helpful household hints. Mail coupon for your copy today.

International Salt Co., Inc.
Dept. AA-12, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me a free copy of your Handy Guide for Farmers.

Name_____

Address_____

Post Office_____ State_____

IT IS A GENEROUS BUSINESS . . .

For ten years, three crops—hogs, dairy products, poultry and eggs, have given farmers 40 per cent of their total income. (39.52%, to be exact.)

Out of twenty crops important enough to be listed individually, and excepting only hogs and dairy products, poultry returns the most money to the producer.

The frequency of poultry "turn-over" emphasizes the generosity of our business. Marketability is quickly achieved. Including three weeks for incubation, only twelve to fourteen weeks are required to produce broilers and roasters, four and a half to five months to produce layers, and a little longer for capons.

By contrast, it takes ten months to bring a hog up to profitable weight; six to seven months to produce "spring lamb"; two years to produce a 1000 pound beef steer, and three years to develop a milch cow.

Quick maturity makes poultry a flexible business, promptly adjusted to conditions. At practically every stage, poultry is marketable. Sizes of flocks can be quickly expanded and as quickly reduced. Losses can be checked and profits can be realized. This is a generous business — a good business for those who are in it earnestly, honestly and intelligently.

As a hatchery we realize our obligation to the poultry industry and to our customers. Every Hall chick is bred to build a more generous business for all of us.

Send For Your Copy of Hall's Catalog

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.

The Cost of Growing Turkeys

By L. E. Weaver

THE AVERAGE citizen probably takes it for granted that all turkey growers are millionaires, or soon will be. Why shouldn't they be? Look at the prices they get for their turkeys.

It will surprise Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen to see the figures on the actual cost of growing a pound of turkey meat. The first reaction probably will be, "I don't believe it." We have the figures, however, on no less an authority than Dr. E. G. Misner of Cornell's Department of Agricultural Economics. His many years experience in making cost-of-production studies should be sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the figures, surprising as they are. Back in 1938 Dr. Misner made a similar study of turkey growers, and in his recent report he has included the results of both studies. A startling increase is shown in all the items that go into the total cost of producing a pound of turkey. Here are the figures:

Cost of producing one pound of turkey	*1938*	*1943*
Live weight	21.4c	37.6c
Dressed weight	24.3c	42.8c

So now when a ceiling price is placed on turkeys of 35c a pound live weight when sold wholesale, and 44c when sold direct to the consumer it becomes quite

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P. and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

WRITE TODAY —for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-11, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

SAVE MONEY NOW ON WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

Day-Old or STARTED PULLETS
Broiler and Roaster Chicks

More 2-to-5 yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 290-300 Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. J. plant.

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

Any losses Wene Super-X R.O.P. Sired Chicks first 14 days replaced without charge. Leading pure or cross-breeds — BLOODTESTED. U. S.-N. J. APPROVED. 1,800,000 Hatching Capacity. Hatch year around. BIG MONEY-SAVING DISCOUNTS NOW. CATALOG FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. N-4, Vineland, N. J.

Ducklings. MAMMOTH PEKINS. HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.

THOUSANDS of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements.

This is because in many flocks there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab.

HENS HAVE LICE? Put Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal on roosts to kill lice. Nicotine fumes do the job.

For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer —hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Look for this poultry service emblem.

MEMBER Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Chester Valley Hanson or Gas. son Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$21.00	$5.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	5.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	13.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	21.00	13.00
Red-Rock Cross	13.00	17.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	----	11.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1944 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $9.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 20 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.
Write Today for descriptive catalog
MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Exeter, N. H.

KERR CHICKS WIN AGAIN

• Kerr birds have again won top honors in the Vineland, N. J., hen contest. Thirteen Kerr-bred S. C. White Leghorns produced 2382 eggs (2561.3 points)! Eleven yearlings laid 233-296 eggs . . . a 4-year-old, 173 eggs in 4th year—a lifetime record of 867 eggs. High egg production is characteristic of the Kerr strain.

Every contest bird was bred on 240-acre Kerr breeding farm. 120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.) by slow tube agglutination method. We guarantee 100% live delivery of chicks. Fair dealings 37 years. Advance order discount offer. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N.Y.: East Syracuse, Kingston, Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PENNA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Kerr Chickeries

SUNNYBROOK

PROFIT-BRED CHICKS

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED. OFFICIALLY PULLORUM TESTED.

STARTED CHICKS — SEXED PULLETS BABY CHICKS

Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your order well in advance. Write for free folder and prices. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Crosses.

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

Sunnybrook Poultry Farm
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N.Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100

OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS "Maine-Bred to Stand the Gaff"

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

RESERVE YOURS NOW!

The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best — at a reasonable price.

Buy from Clements.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, Winterport, Maine.

HUESTED'S CHICKS: N. Y.-U. S. Approved New Hampshires, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks Crosses All Breeders. Officially pullorum tested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list.
Huested's Hatchery, GREENVILLE, N. Y. Greene Co.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

understandable why turkey growers are never going to be wealthy men. It will also be easy to see why Weaver Brothers and several other small-scale turkey growers will not be growing turkeys next season—unless the war ends before then, and the turkey situation improves.

The 1938 study was based on records from 30 farms, the 1943 study on 32 farms.

Feed made up about one-half the total cost, labor about one-fifth, and the cost of the poults about one-sixth. Together, these three items make 85% of the total cost.

In 1938, after other costs were met, the return for labor amounted to 11.6 cents per pound live weight, but, in 1943, after other costs were met, the return for labor amounted to only 7.3 cents per pound of live weight. To have equalled the return for labor in raising turkeys made in 1938 the government-fixed price should have been 11.4 per cent more than it was in 1943, or 42.0 cents a pound live weight. The cost of raising a turkey is higher in 1944 than last year, but ceiling prices are about the same.

—A. A.—

MORE FEEDERS — FEWER CULLS

"It takes a lot of time for a hen to fill up on mash. The hens actually spend several hours a day eating mash." So says Dr. O. B. Kent of Quaker Oats Company, and I believe he is correct. That being the case, a lot of pullets are going to bed hungry these days simply because there are not enough mash feeders in their pens. A pullet with an unsatisfied appetite for mash soon quits laying and becomes a cull. I am sure that in many poultry pens more mash feeding space would make culling less necessary, and would make the income larger.

Recently in a pen of 400 pullets I saw only 4 mash troughs, each 8 feet long. Every feeder was crowded with pullets and others trying to get at the mash. If the feeding space in that pen was doubled it still would not come up to what is recommended by the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. Their recommendation is 36 feet for every 100 hens.

I am not sure that there would be room for that many feeders in the average pen, but there certainly ought to be at least 25 feet of feeding space for every hundred hens. Then every layer might spend about six hours eating if she wanted to, and even the timid ones could keep in condition and not turn into culls.

It is easier and better to put more feeders in a pen than to let the pullets cull themselves down to the number the present feeders will accommodate.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

GENERAL MILLS, INC., Minneapolis 15, Minnesota, have prepared a "Nutrition Guide" which is illustrated in four colors. They will be glad to send a single copy without cost to any *American Agriculturist* subscriber who requests it.

BUY MORE Than Before

RUBBER FOOTWEAR *Works* ON YOUR ESSENTIAL JOB *with you*

Warm, dry feet are important on your job. Not only does rubber footwear give you greater comfort in cold, wet weather while working, it also helps protect your health and your leather shoes. Consider your rubber footwear as a valuable "tool" which you need to do your work efficiently . . . take care of it, protect it, and it will give you longer service.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS

1. Keep the rubber clean . . . wipe off any oil or grease promptly.

2. Put on and take off carefully . . . rough handling may tear the uppers and linings.

3. Dry out slowly . . . away from stoves, fireplaces, or registers.

4. Keep out of sun when not in use. Store in cool, dark, dry place.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
MISHAWAKA, INDIANA

TRADE MARK

BALL-BAND FOOTWEAR

RUBBER—LEATHER—FABRIC—KNITTED & FELT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters; also a few bred 2 yr. olds for fall freshening. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
150 Minnesota HOLSTEIN cows, Bangs tested; several just freshened, bal. to freshen during Nov. 50 HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY cows, several fresh now, bal. in early winter. 100 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, from yearlings to 3-yr.-olds. 50 HEIFERS, extra large, mostly HOLSTEINS; will freshen during Nov. and Dec. 10 Reg. purebred AYRSHIRE heifers; will freshen soon. 25 HORSES, matched teams and single chunks. Reasonable Terms.
GLADSTONE BROS., ANDES, N. Y.
We Deliver. Will buy good dairies at all times.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

YEARLING BULL READY FOR SERVICE.
Best of Breeding and from high producing dam. A real bargain for immediate sale.
R. HILDYARD, Ferndale, N. Y., Sullivan Co.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY BULL CALF
Three nearest dams average 12,500 lbs. M., 651.2 lbs. F. Backed by the blood of Foremost Prediction, Langwater Foremost and Mixter May Royal. Complete pedigree sent on request. Herd State Approved No. 151. Federal accredited.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

GUERNSEY UDDERS AND PRODUCTION.
GET ONE OF OUR BULLS—AND MORE MILK. VALOR — FOREMOST — MIXTER FAITHFUL BREEDING.
CROCKER FARMS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

FORT HILL AYRSHIRES
15 REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS, bred and open. Variety of ages and prices. All Bang's vaccinated. Inspection Invited.
FORT HILL FARMS, Amherst, Mass.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES
EXCEPTIONALLY NICE TYPE FROM VERY HIGH PRODUCERS. HERD SECOND HIGHEST IN U. S. 1942. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
VALMOUNT FARM, Oak Hill Road, Esperance, N.Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CLOSE AND FRESH COWS
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
Also, HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY heifers, 3 months to two years. Exceptionally fine group for December breeding. All are well bred, well grown and calfhood vaccinated.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Dairy Cows with Size and Quality.
FRESH AND CLOSE. BLOOD-TESTED.
HORSES—Western Matched teams and singles.
Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus, 60 Cows and Heifers.
50 Calves at foot. Also 35 yearlings, heifers and steers. Also two registered herd bulls.
Howard G. Davis, Branchport, N. Y.

12 ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS
18 MONTHS OLD AND 12 HEIFER CALVES. PRICED TO SELL.
B. A. COPPERNOLL, RED CREEK, N. Y.

JERSEY

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL
OF SERVICE AGE, WELL BRED. IS A 4-H PROJECT, COMES FROM IMPORTED STOCK. TEL. 667-W-1.
Wesley Lay, Seneca Falls, N. Y. R.F.D. 1.

SHORTHORNS

IF YOU WANT GOOD STOCK — INVEST IN MILKING SHORTHORNS.
Two young bulls, two heifers and two young steers now available.
For prices and particulars write:
BAR NONE RANCH, BERLIN, NEW YORK

GOATS

HEAVY MILKING SAANEN GOATS
BRED AND UNBRED. ALSO 1944 DOE KIDS. PRICES REASONABLE.
TWIN PINE GOAT FARM
BISMARK ROAD, WANTAGH, L. I., NEW YORK.

POULTRY

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES
make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS
MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"
HOLD 20 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old — Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross. Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

NATHAN BREEDING FARM
LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, CROSSES.
Bred especially for livability and production. 100% Pullorum Free stock. Pedigreed ancestry. For strong, healthy, profitable stock — order from
NATHAN BREEDING FARM
Box 400, CUDDEBACKVILLE, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5. BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y

Breeding Cockerels, S. S. W. LEGHORN and S. C. R. I. RED
exceptional birds individually banded from our best producing and transmitting families.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS
Rose and Single Combs. Young breeding trios $7.50 and $6.00 F.O.B., depending on quality. Live long, lay and lay. Great foragers, win too. That's their heritage. ACT QUICK.
Herbert Gifford & Son, SUNNY ACRES, HUDSON, OHIO.

DOGS

For Sale: Fox Hound Pups
10 WEEKS OLD. PEDIGREE STOCK. *ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION.*
ALBERT HELSTROM, R.D. 2, Walden, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS SIRED BY THE BEST IMPORTED AND HOME BRED RAMS. RUGGED HEAVY SET RAMS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Van Vleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.

DISPERSAL SALE — Registered Hampshire Sheep
AT MY FARM, 12:30 P. M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1944
66 EWES BRED TO McGUIRE'S SUPREME, Champion Ram. N. Y. State Purebred Sheep Show and Sale.
18 EWE LAMBS.
WRITE FOR CATALOG.
AARON PUTNAM, BATH, NEW YORK.

Registered Shropshire Yearling Rams.
Extra quality and size.
L. F. CUTHBERT, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

PURE BRED O. I. C. GILTS, 200 POUNDS, BRED. $45.00; OPEN, $35.00.
PAIR PURE BRED 5 & 6 YEAR PERCHERONS, sound weight, 3200 pounds, dark grey mare and gelding. Mare is registered. Price $400.00.
VERNON R. LAFLER, MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, FOR GENERAL FARM WORK
on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington. $85-115 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full qualifications in first letter.
BOX 514-CF, c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

Wanted: Working Farm Manager
on large dairy farm. Retail milk routes. Must be exceptionally well-qualified and recommended. Residence and $200.00 a month to start. Permanent. Notify
Sumner L. Raymond, Salem, Mass.

FARMHAND—Single, on modern dairy farm.
Year-round employment. Draft deferment probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. $70.00 per month and up. Experienced seventeen year old boy acceptable. State age, height, weight, experience, etc. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

REAL ESTATE

NEWLY REMODELED 7-ROOM HOUSE
with electricity and one-half acre of land on hard road. School bus past house. Spring water that never fails. Priced right for quick sale.
ERNEST JAQUAY, WEST EDMESTON, N. Y.
R.F.D. No. 1 — PHONE, NEW BERLIN 15F4.

40 Registered Holsteins
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1944,
At W. D. ROBENS & SON FARM
Just out of Cold Brook Village, HERKIMER COUNTY, 2 miles from POLAND, 15 miles north of UTICA.
Sale held in closed quarters, regardless of weather, at 1:00 P. M.
Entire offering recently fresh or close springers. One-half are first calf, all are young and in good condition, very milky, well bred, good udders, a typy offering throughout. T.B. Accredited, and Bang Vaccinated in calfhood. Every animal sells without reservation. All home raised, by high record sires, and bred to high record bulls. These animals will sell reasonably and quickly pay for themselves with the milk production.
BE SURE TO ATTEND.
W. D. Robens & Son, Owner, Poland, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

FARM AUCTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
DONALD KRUGER FARM, ½ mile from Brisben, Chenango County, N. Y., between Green and Oxford on the East River Road.
70 HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 63 Registered.
Calfhood vaccinated, mostly negative. 22 fresh and close springers, all raised on the farm.
COMPLETE LINE FARM MACHINERY, 50 TONS HAY.
Sale held under cover, starts 10 A. M.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES
Clever, well-broken, blocky chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians, Chestnuts, sorrels, roans, bays, greys, blacks; plain, medium and as good as grow. Can furnish singles, matched pairs or carload. Main lino railways, quick shipping facilities.
Nicely mannered saddle horses and Shetland ponies, gentle pets for women and children to ride and drive. Shetland geldings, mares and stallions, spotted black and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, soft sorrels and liver chostnuts, jet blacks.
Ponies can be shipped singly in crates by express, satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

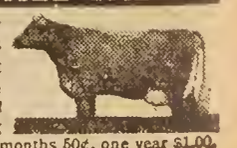
EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae
• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.
ABORTION Vaccine — govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Write for free literature — sent on request.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19, Kansas City 15, Mo.
MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

SEND FOR BOOKLET TODAY
Make More Money with CORRIEDALE SHEEP
Hardy • Thick Loined • Prolific
Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
Heavy Shearing • Easy Keeping
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N
10th and Sheridan
Laramie, Wyo.

For Most 4% Milk
Ayrshires are big, economical producers of 4% premium milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.
RAISE AYRSHIRES

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.



MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-S, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

TOUGH BABIES
Holstein calves average about 90 lbs. at birth. They are tough. Calf trouble is at a minimum in Holstein herds. Start with Holsteins. Avoid one of the dairymen's headaches. Write Box 1026,

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

UNADILLA SILOS
Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS — KING OF RABBITS
Valuable Fur. Delicious Meat
Easily Raised. Pleasant Pastime. Tremendous Demand.
Small Investment. Large Profit. Offer You Security & Independence.
WILLOW BROOK FARM
R. D. 61, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

NEW OTTAWA SAW
World's Fastest
BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE

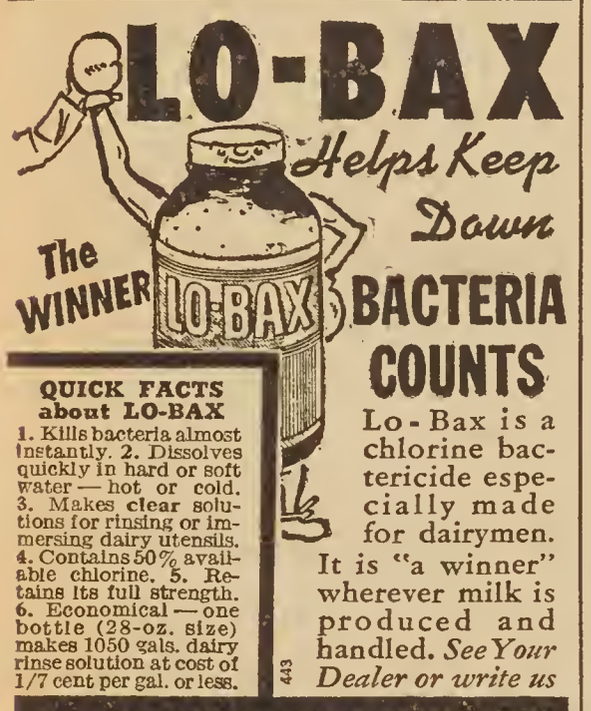
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1231 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Don't allow these important organs to become the bottleneck of milk production. The tender tissues of udder and teats require gentle, softening and penetrating agents to assist massage and promote circulation and quick healing of accidental injuries, cracks, scratches and irritations. Bag Balm stays antiseptic on contact, spreads evenly and STAYS ON during the repair process. Use it for massage-treatment of Caked Bag and any injury that interferes with easy milking. Big 10-ounce package (regular tin, or wartime metal-saver) only 60¢ at feed, drug and general stores. FREE Cow Booklet.

DAIRY ASS'N. CO., INC.
Dept. 12-B, Lyndonville, Vt.

INSIST ON Bag Balm TO PROMOTE RAPID HEALING

10 OUNCES 60¢



Lo-Bax is a chlorine bactericide especially made for dairymen. It is "a winner" wherever milk is produced and handled. *See Your Dealer or write us*

QUICK FACTS about LO-BAX
1. Kills bacteria almost instantly. 2. Dissolves quickly in hard or soft water — hot or cold. 3. Makes clear solutions for rinsing or immersing dairy utensils. 4. Contains 50% available chlorine. 5. Retains its full strength. 6. Economical — one bottle (28-oz. size) makes 1050 gals. dairy rinse solution at cost of 1/7 cent per gal. or less.

443

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SKIN INFECTIONS · HOOF-ROT · SORE TEATS · THRUSH · COW-POX SORES

It's good common sense to treat minor ailments and injuries with Gambine. Gambine is both a *germicide* and *fungicide*. It prevents infection and encourages prompt healing, but does not destroy tissue as do many "strong" antiseptics. Gambine is safe, effective and convenient to use. Simply apply it as you would any antiseptic ointment or liquid. Get a pint or a pound from your dealer to-day or write Gambine Co., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

GAMBINE
TINCTURE - OINTMENT

IF YOU ARE HAVING LIVESTOCK TROUBLES:
Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS

Do you know what to do for mastitis? Do you know how to treat stoppage of the bowels in livestock? Consult Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Staff and let our two former Wisconsin State Veterinarians tell you what to do. Write for free copy of "THE CATTLE SPECIALIST" which tells about Dr. David Roberts' prescriptions for all types of curable animal ailments . . . sold by dealers everywhere.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
16 GRAND AVE. WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

WELL, we livestock people can now look forward to "controls" farther ahead than any of us care to look. Too many seem to feel that government support money is greater than independence. They forget or refuse to realize that price support is impossible without production control. Of course, the livestock man has had more first hand experience with "floors" that break through, subsidies that don't subside in days of surplus, and with scarcities and gluts than probably any other group. Since these policies will continue, the only worth while question we can ask is how we can live with them.

All of the price and control measures have been short term, i.e., as the occasion arose something was put on or taken off. Britain has a long time plan for producers of milk, cattle, calves and lambs until the summer of 1948, but such a long term policy has not even been proposed here. Our livestock men, therefore, are going to make short-term livestock and feeding operations. Even now this planning is already in evidence, and I am seeing too many dairymen letting go of good heifers and replacing them with producing cows on a ratio of about two or three to one. This is sure to be a bad, short-sighted practice. Milk will have to be even higher than it is now to offset the depreciation in value of the old cow a few years hence and pay for replacements at that time.

MORE CALVES KILLED

If you will look up calf killing totals, you will find that so far this year a new record has been established, with almost two million more calves killed than up to this time a year ago. That potential meat and milk loss is tremendous, and it shows short term planning.

Practically all signs point to a shorter and higher lamb market for the next six months. Yet there is no confidence among lamb feeders in any forecast of future prices. Lambs were not put in as early as usual, apparently because all feeders wanted to shorten their time of feeding. This was particularly emphasized by the fact that they all wanted heavier lambs going in. Some men are predicting less lambs available after the first of the year than for any time in the last decade.

This short term policy is not justified by any of the normal supply and demand factors that formerly controlled livestock operations. Therefore, I am again suggesting that prices, in spite of regimentation, will follow normal trends with normal growing, feeding, grazing and barn livestock operations on farms.

The logical answer, then, is to run just as nearly as possible to your old tried and true plans without dropping this or that species or adding or subtracting from your usual numbers because of any of these outside influences. Good management, good feed, and good livestock will always pay in our Northeast.

"Lousy cattle." Let no man say that of your cattle this winter. Just one per cent nicotine dust in sulphur will prevent such chance. Use it dry on dry cattle and rub in well.

—A. A.—

On Page 14 of the November 4 issue, mention was made of a Brown Swiss cow, "Sister's Royal of Maplecrest," consigned to the Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale held at Earlville on October 21. by A. D. White & Sons. This should have read "consigned by A. D. Wright & Son, Maplecrest Farms, Slaterville, N. Y."

This War-time Load of Feed

It's the best your supplier can assemble for you. War puts most everything out of kilter. Feed, like everything else, has a wartime standard.

In any feeding program, even in normal times, minerals are necessary. Today minerals are vital—to get the most out of every pound of today's feed, in production and good health. The answer to this problem is in

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Leading dairymen find it pays. Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

To satisfy yourself that MinRaltone is right for you, send coupon today.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name .....

Address.....

175th EARLVILLE AUCTION SALE
The Annual Invitational Event
WED. and THUR., DEC. 6-7, 1944
A GALAXY OF THE BREED'S SUPERB.
200 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

LOCATION: Sale held in large, comfortable, heated auditorium in the Village of EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y., which is located on Route 12-B, 50 miles north of Binghamton and 40 miles south of Syracuse, 30 miles from Utica. Good roads in all directions. Trains met by request at Utica or busses met by request at Bouckville on Route 20, 8 miles north of Earlville.

HEALTH: T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test. A number Bang's Vaccinated, many Bang Certified and eligible for Pennsylvania, up-to-date mastitis charts with all milking animals and all treated for shipping fever.

THIS IS THE SALE OF THE YEAR — always a select event in the twelve monthly sales at Earlville. For this event, the top herds of New York State, Canada, Pennsylvania, and neighboring states have been invited to consign hand-picked offerings.

150 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS Many have good production records, up to 889 lb. of fat on 2 time milking. Daughters of the breed's greatest sires; daughters of some of the breed's greatest cows.

35 YEARLINGS AND HEIFER CALVES of choice breeding, including daughters of the great bred cows and heifers selling along with hand-picked heifers from high record cows.

YOU WILL BE ABLE TO BUY ANIMALS THAT WILL PLEASE YOU IN THIS OPPORTUNITY SALE.

15 BULLS. Several sons of the $26,000, MONTVIC LOCHINVAR, out of high record dams. Three 3-year-old bulls. Herd sires in leading herds coaxed into this big event. Your chance to head your herd with a genuine high record, outstanding herd sire.
Sale will start promptly at 10:00 A. M. each day. Hot dinner served. Trucks available. Every animal sold subject to examination and to be as represented. You can buy with confidence at Earlville in this oldest series of Registered Holstein sales in the world.

This sale offers the best yet and remember it's the 175th of the series. Bring your friends and neighbors. Make your hotel reservations early at The Inn, Sherburne, N. Y., or the Colgate Inn, Hamilton, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager and Auctioneer, - - - MEXICO, N. Y.

OPERATING INCOME FARM
Team, 30 head registered cattle, farm tools and machinery go with place; good buildings—dwelling 10 rooms, bath, also 5-room tenant house, cement-basement barn 36 x 70, etc.; 186 acres, about 100 for crops, fenced spring pasture, fishing brook, woodlot, apples, depot village handy; $9500 including stock and equipment; terms; page 44 Big Free Catalog — Bargains many States.
STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th Ave., New York City 10

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS ALSO FALL COWS

Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.

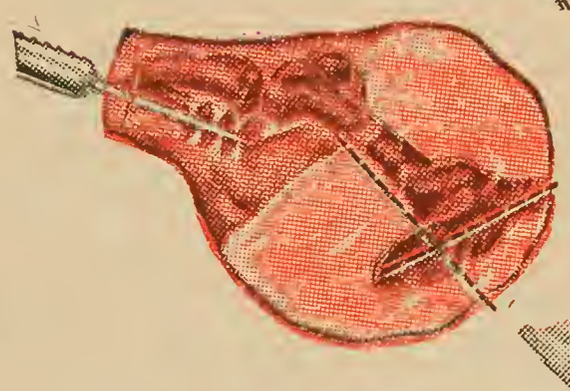
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

For spider in cow teats. Use Coboss Solution. By mail $1.00.
W. G. INNERST, CORTLAND, N. Y.

Here's How to Get a Safe Cure, Fine Flavor and Long-Keeping Quality

Get the Genuine . . . Cure the

Morton Way

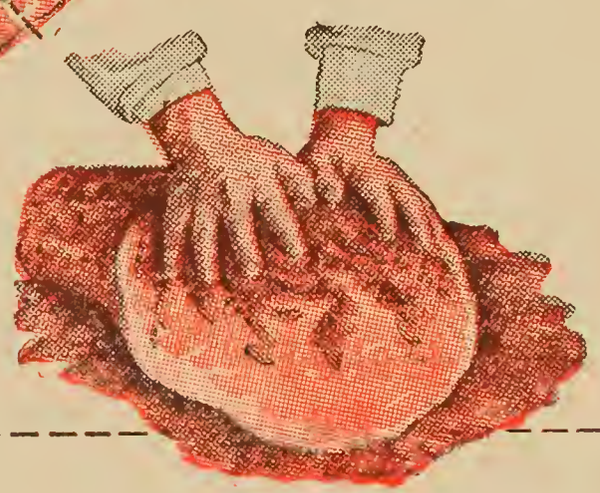


FIRST . . .

Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting curing pickle. Pump this pickle into shoulders and hams along the bones. This starts the cure INSIDE—prevents bone-taint.

THEN . . .

Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE — gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.



OFF-FLAVOR in meat begins at the bone . . . hence its name, bone-taint. The safest cure, obviously, is one that likewise starts at the bone . . . that stops bone-taint before it even gets a chance to start. This is exactly what happens when you cure the Morton Way.

Morton's Tender-Quick, dissolved in water, makes a fast-acting curing pickle. Pumped into the meat along the bones, it immediately starts the cure inside.

Then, rub the outside of your hams, shoulders, and bacon with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This strikes in, curing toward the center and gives your meat a real old-fashioned smoke flavor.

The result of this two-way Morton cure — Tender-Quick working from the inside out, and Sugar-Cure from the outside in — is the best-tasting, best-keeping meat you've ever had . . . uniformly cured from rind to bone . . . no off-flavor . . . no bone-taint . . . no waste.

Year after year, more than a million farm families use this easier, simpler, positive Morton Way. You'll like it, too.

Cure Meat the Safe, Sure . . . Morton Way

Finest Home-Curing Book ever published, over 100 pages . . . 10c postpaid

More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian Bacon, corned beef, smoked turkey, and other meat specialties. Write today — send 10¢ in coin.

MORTON SALT CO.
Chicago, Illinois

Fun with Furniture

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

With ingenuity and imagination you can contrive a colorful tray like this one of Peter Hunt's from an old picture frame. He has finished it with peasant-style designs and script motto in oil colors, using a casual free-hand stroke. Touches of gold on raised portions and edges of the tray give it added elegance.

PETER HUNT has become celebrated for his ingenuity in converting old, unlovely, unwanted pieces of furniture into something which is wanted and harmonious to live with. Recently I attended an exhibit of pieces which he had reclaimed and decorated. It really was amazing to see what had been done with furniture which might be stored away in almost anyone's attic or found for very little money at auction sales. Ugly old bedsteads had portions removed from their headboards, the whole thing cleaned and painted in pretty colors, and decorated with one or more of Peter's favorite designs—angels, story-book houses, hearts, vegetables, flowers and swag borders.

Old chests of drawers, buffets, dressers, commodes and the like which would provide good storage space for all sorts of things, he had transformed completely. Usually he removes ornate and ugly parts leaving the plain outlines of the piece intact. Mirrors, if any, are usually hung separate. In many cases plyboard shelving is added above, with the supporting side pieces cut in attractive lines to form a sort of Welsh dresser.

Gay Colors and Personality Combined With Utility

He does not hesitate to use gay colors; in fact, he advises hesitant amateurs to have imagination and a sense of humor in decorating. "You don't have to be an artist," he says. "No matter if the lines are inexact. Colorful, free-hand motifs that express your own personality have a certain charm that is lacking in carefully drawn designs."

I saw an old kitchen table cut down to the proper height, its top painted and decorated with ABC's and numerals to make a delightful play-table for children. An old dresser drawer had a lid hinged to it, together with a back and arms to form a little bench and, at the same time, storage underneath the seat for toys. Gay figures were painted on it to keep it in the play spirit. Another dresser drawer was converted into a very useful blanket chest. An old battered wooden box was painted with Chinese red and striped with yellow and green with touches of white to make another charming toy box.

A clever use of old picture frames was to convert them into serving trays by fitting the backs with plywood, then painting and decorating. The one illustrated on this page was finished with white enamel paint, then decorated with peasant style design and script motto.

In encouraging amateurs to attempt their own decorating, Peter Hunt gives explicit directions about the basic stroke which appears in most of his designs. Practice it a few times on an old newspaper or magazine. Hold a pointed brush dipped in oil paint, at right angles to the paper. Use but one stroke, bearing down to start with, lifting up to complete the stroke. Steady your hand by resting your little finger on the object. This one stroke inverted makes a tear drop, curved makes a flower petal or swags, joins to make a heart, etc. He makes a flower by painting a heart or circle in a lighter color, then in a darker color paints curved basic strokes over the circle so that they extend beyond the outline on one side. He says that anyone can learn it quickly and then have objects which express their own personality in their own homes.

In Book Form

Detailed instructions about designs and color combinations in addition to color reproductions of Peter Hunt's reclaimed furniture have been compiled into a booklet called "Transformagic". This book is distributed through local dealers of Du Pont paints. Whether or not you are able to get the booklet, the idea is a good one—to utilize all possible old furniture in these days of conservation.

Just a word of caution, however: an old piece of *good lines* should not be sawed or cut. Any lover of antiques can tell tales of real treasures being ruined permanently by reckless carpentry. But attics are full of the kind of furniture which would be improved by the treatment described here.

From an old commode Peter Hunt devised this very attractive small Welsh dresser by adding plyboard shelving and supporting side pieces. The bottom doors and the inside portions of the upper part are a beautiful green; the rest is white. Simple wavy lines are the only trim besides the slightly feathered edge of the top rim and bottom edges.

Smart and Thrifty

Nos. 3684, 2516, and **3818.** Since smart blouses are so expensive in the stores and the extremely popular black ones in good quality are hard to find, why not make your own? All in 39-inch fabric. **3684**—sizes 12 to 48; size 36, 2¼ yards. **2516**—sizes 14 to 50; size 36, 2 yards. **3818**—sizes 12 to 44; size 36, 1⅝ yards.

No. 3867. The best way to make sure that the men in your family have warm, well-fitting pajamas of a sturdy fabric is to make them yourself. Sizes A (34, 36); B (38, 40); C (42, 44); D (46, 48). Size B, pajamas, 5⅝ yards 35-inch fabric; cap, ⅝ yard 35-inch.

No. 2559. This tailored robe for the younger set has as its main attraction the bunny pocket, of course! Sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, 1⅝ yards 54-inch; 1 yard binding; ¼ yard for applique.

No. 2500. Make huggable bunny to match pocket. One size, 17 inches long, requiring just ⅞ yard 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

CHRISTMAS SWEETS

MOLASSES POPCORN BALLS

3 quarts popped corn
⅔ cup New Orleans molasses
1½ cups sugar
½ cup water
⅓ teaspoon vinegar
⅓ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons vanilla

Pick over popped corn, discarding all hard kernels. Boil molasses, sugar, water, vinegar and salt, without stirring, to 270 degrees F. or until it becomes brittle when tried in cold water. Remove from fire, add butter and vanilla. Have corn in large pan, pour syrup over it gradually, using a spoon to mix well. Form into balls and wrap in waxed paper when cool. Makes 36.

FRUIT CAKE BARS

1 cup shortening
½ cup sugar
½ cup New Orleans molasses
3 eggs, beaten
2 cups sifted cake flour
½ teaspoon baking soda
⅛ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup water
2 cups raisins, chopped
½ cup mixed candied citron, lemon and orange peel
½ cup walnut meats, chopped
¼ cup candied cherries, chopped

Cream shortening, add sugar and molasses, mix well; add eggs. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with water. Combine fruit and nuts and fold into mixture. Spread very thin in a well-greased pan about 6x10 inches and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) about 35 minutes or until done. Cool slightly and cut in oblong bars before removing from pan.

MOLASSES TAFFY

2 cups New Orleans molasses
1 cup sugar
Flavor if desired.
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon vinegar

Place ingredients in a granite kettle and boil to 260 degrees F. or until a little of the mixture dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Pour into a buttered pan. When cool enough to handle, pull until a light color and hard. Butter the hands before pulling.

HONEY ORANGE COOKIES

¾ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup honey
1½ teaspoons ginger
2 tablespoons orange juice
½ teaspoon orange extract
3 cups sifted flour

Cream shortening and sugar together until light. Add beaten egg, honey and ginger, mixing until smooth. Mix in orange juice and orange extract. Add flour, a cup at a time, mixing to smooth dough. Chill. Roll out thin on lightly floured board and cut with cookie cutter. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Makes about 9 dozen 2-inch cookies.

DATE NUT COOKIES

1 egg, beaten slightly
⅓ cup melted fat
¼ cup hot water
⅓ cup soy flour
⅔ cup enriched flour
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup nutmeats
⅓ lb. dates (cut up)
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Beat egg slightly. Add melted fat and hot water. Mix and sift all dry ingredients. Add liquid ingredients and vanilla and beat thoroughly. Add dates and nuts. Drop teaspoonfuls onto greased baking sheet. Bake 15 to 20 minutes at 350° F.

FREEZER PAPER
LOCKER BOXES, LOK-R BAGS
CONTAINERS, TAPE
STOCKINETTE TUBING, ETC.
FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
FRUITS — VEGETABLES — MEATS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
A. E. MacADAM & CO., Inc.
95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
WRITE TO DEPT. A.A.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

TAYLOR'S OIL *(Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).*
FOR ACHES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.
At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, $1.50.

Something for a Friend

Do you want to do something for a friend that he will never forget?

No Shopping— No pushing crowds—no wrapping and tying—no waiting at Parcel Post windows—and yet—*twice a month*—for *two years*—your gift will be delivered to his door—as a reminder of your thoughtful. interested friendship.

Share a Good Thing— Yes, you can think of nothing from which a friend will get more fun, entertainment and helpful information than a gift subscription to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A three cent stamp on an envelope enclosing the order blank below and $1.00 is the simplest way to solve your gift problems —in the true Christmas spirit.

FOR—

- ★ A city relative or acquaintance
- ★ A farm boy away from home
- ★ An elderly person who loves the land
- ★ A young gardener or chicken raiser
- ★ The pastor or doctor
- ★ Just—a friend

"I can't imagine a more appreciated gift than a subscription to American Agriculturist."

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on!
'Twas not given to you alone!
Pass it on!
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in Heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on!

Why give American Agriculturist? Because twice a month it brings the good smell of well-loved earth and the friendly warmth of family firesides.

FRIENDS WILL LIKE WHAT YOU LIKE

Eastman's Chestnuts — Babcock's Kernels, Screenings & Chaff — Tested Recipes—The Song of the Lazy Farmer —Jared Van Wagenen—Rym Berry—Jokes and stories—and a host of coming features, better than ever.

ORDER GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW TO BE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL WITH $1.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Yes, I want to do SOMETHING FOR A FRIEND. I enclose $1.00. Send the paper, with my compliments, for two years, to

Name of Friend .....

Address .....

WE WILL MAIL YOUR FRIEND A CHRISTMAS CARD TELLING ABOUT THE GIFT YOU HAVE MADE.

My Name .....

Address .....

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

BETWEEN the time I am writing this and when you get the Agriculturist, I plan to move 2000 miles into an entirely new agriculture.

Here at Ithaca most days are cold and disagreeable. The skies are overcast much of the time. Our harvesting is all finished, our livestock is all housed, and we are definitely settling down for the winter months which are ahead.

When I arrive in New Mexico, I shall expect brilliant sunshine every day. Cotton picking will be in full swing. Alfalfa fields will still be furnishing abundant pasturage, and winter oats and barley will be vigorous and green.

The nights at the elevation of the Chisum Ranch (4000 feet above sea level) will be cold and clear. The mornings will be sharp and frosty. By noon each day, people will be around in their shirtsleeves.

I shall write my next page in the Southwest. I'll try to give you then a picture of the agriculture of that section as I find it, particularly of activities at the Chisum Ranch, Roswell, New Mexico, where I'll spend Thanksgiving with my son Howard, his wife Anne, and their two children.

FARM NOTES

AS THE years have rolled by, *Kernels, Screenings and Chaff* has developed into a kind of Sunnygables farm diary.

Often I find myself going to the file to look up what I was thinking or doing three or five or ten years ago. Sometimes the information I can find is meager. At other times I can find a record which is just what I need to round out present day thinking.

Both to give you a picture of the background at Sunnygables and to make a record for myself, I'm going to put down here a little inventory of our various activities as they stand in the middle of November 1944.

Farm Land

Last spring we sold our 200 acre crop farm, Larchmont. As a result, all of this season we have been adjusting, to get along without it. With it no longer available we cannot winter the 150 to 200 head of cattle over there that we have for the past two or three years. Our plan is to winter the kind of cattle we used to carry at Larchmont in New Mexico hereafter or else stop handling them.

This fall we have leased our Coy Glen farm to the buyer of the Larchmont farm. This is a hundred acre pasture farm which works very nicely with the Larchmont farm because it always can be turned out on by the first of May, while at Larchmont pasturage is usually not ready until the middle of May at least.

Partially to make up for the leasing of Coy Glen we have leased some additional creek pasture adjacent to Sunnygables. We figure our present pasturing capacity at from 200 to 250 head, and our wintering capacity at something over 100 head.

Dairy Herd

Just a year ago we set out to establish a small dairy herd. We bought a few cows at around $150 apiece. Mostly however to establish our dairy herd we have and are depending on heifers vaccinated for Bangs which we buy or raise ourselves.

As our inventory now stands, we have a total of 49 head of dairy animals of breeding age and 8 heifer calves started. At present we are milking only 19 cows, some of which freshened last fall and most of which are first-calf heifers. The boys are delivering a little over 700 lbs. of milk a day from the 19 cows they are milking. We have enough heifers coming fresh soon to bring the milking herd up to 30 head. How much larger we make the herd will be a matter of experience. We can decide to milk up to 60 cows and carry in all a total of around 100 head of dairy animals.

On the whole we are well pleased with the production of the dairy heifers we have raised. Some of our first-calf Holstein heifers have milked well over 50 lbs. and a couple of first-calf Guernsey heifers have done better than 40 lbs.

Up to the present time all of our dairy animals, both young and old, are run loose in pens.

Poultry

We cut down on our poultry two years ago and went entirely out of it last year. We now are carrying something over 500 Red pullets. They were an uneven lot of chicks and they were very slow in starting to lay. They at last seem to have struck their stride and are doing very well. So far as mortality is concerned, they have been a healthy lot and death losses have been negligible. We have pens for 2000 layers. We may be said to be feeling our way toward something like that capacity.

Beef Cattle

Even if we have 100 head of dairy cattle, young and old, by next spring, we will still have pasturage for 150 head of beef cattle. At the present time, we have less than 40 beef steers on hand. These will all be finished and sold before the first of the year.

While I am in New Mexico I have to decide whether or not to buy one to three carloads of beef calves, or yearlings, to be left down there until the last week in April and then shipped up here. Naturally we don't want our pastures to stand idle next season. On the other hand I can see no point in taking the risk of buying cattle to pasture in them unless it looks as though the cattle would pay at least a fair price for the pasturage.

What I rather imagine I shall do is to buy one or two carloads and await the spring market before deciding whether or not to buy the rest.

Hogs

This summer we only fattened 25 shoats. At the present time we have two purebred York sows with 18 pigs nursing them. I think we have sold one of the sows and her litter. We shall sell the other one. This does not mean that we are going out of the pig business. We're just marking time. Our present thought is to breed a bunch of gilts to farrow next fall. These gilts we will carry on ladino clover pasture this summer while we're locating some feed to fatten their pigs next winter. If we can't locate feed at prices which seem satisfactory, we'll sell the gilts before they farrow. We might better take a little licking on them than a big licking on a lot of pigs which can't be grown out and fattened at a profit.

Horses and Mules

We are down to two saddle horses and a pair of mules. Somebody will probably buy one of the saddle horses before long and maybe we'll give the mules away. We might as well for all we are using them these days.

Crops

We will be 100 per cent in grass next year except for about 20 acres of oats which will be cut for hay, and soy beans and sudan grass which will be cut for silage. By 1946 it won't make much difference whether we own a plow or not. What reseeding we plan to do I think we can handle with a disc or a field cultivator.

Lumber

Last winter we got out around 100,000 feet of lumber. We have quite a lot more we could cut. The combination of ceiling prices, the Doyle scale, and high wages make lumbering a pastime rather than a business. I wonder if these conditions have anything to do with the nation's reported shortage of building materials?

Manpower

Our manpower at Sunnygables is pretty well distributed at the present time. Our youngest son is in England, if not in Germany by this time. The two boys who have worked for me this past year have been taken into partnership. They are handling the farm alone with the exception of a boy who comes on Saturdays so that they can get a day off every other week. I help them some. They are putting in well over 80 hours a week. They don't feel sorry for themselves because Johnnie on the battle line is putting in a lot more time for even less pay.

There does, however, seem to be something a little screwy about a country in which part of the population, the farmers, put in twice as many hours each week as the rest of the workers of the country. I wonder if after the war is over we shouldn't try putting Sunnygables on a 36-hour week? I think we might raise all we needed ourselves, even if we didn't have much to sell. What a lot of time we'd have for hunting and fishing! The idea intrigues me.

WHILE I trust our observing forebears and the many scientists in their statements that freezing causes dehydration, desiccation or drying out, all of which mean the same, yet to me "seeing is believing." So to satisfy my curiosity I undertook a simple experiment to find out just how much drying out actually does occur in freezing. The experiment was "homemade" and done purely for my own satisfaction, but the results were sufficiently conclusive to convert me to the idea that because of the amount of drying which freezing *can* cause, a proper packaging is of the utmost importance.

MY EXPERIMENT

This is what I did. Clothes were sprinkled as for ironing and were put into two packages. One package was wrapped in cellophane and heat-sealed, and the other was not wrapped at all. Each package weighed exactly 1 pound and 1 ounce when they were ready to go in the freezer. The packages were placed in the freezer room of a home plant where the temperature is kept well below zero. Upon weighing the packages after they had been stored for about two weeks, I found that the cellophane wrapped package had lost only ¼ of an ounce, or 1.47% of its original weight, while the unwrapped package now weighed 15 ounces, showing a loss of 2 ounces or 11.76% of its original weight.

What difference would this loss of weight make? In the case of the clothes, none. But what if a steak were involved? Losing 11.76% of the natural juices would probably make the difference between a juicy, palatable steak and a dry, unattractive one!

I am now a "believer", for I have "seen". *Freezing does cause drying,* for to what else could be attributed the loss in weight of the unwrapped clothes? A heat-sealed cellophane wrapping prevented any appreciable loss of moisture in the case of clothes, and it undoubtedly does the same for food.

CURIOSITY PARTIALLY SATISFIED

It now seems to me certain that proper wrapping is extremely important if drying out is to be held at a minimum, and that heat-sealing cellophane is probably as nearly an ideal wrapping for use in freezing as is currently available on the market. But there must be variations in wrapping efficiency between the "unwrapped" package and the one "heat-sealed in cellophane". All of which seems to call for a little further study if my curiosity is to be completely satisfied.

ANOTHER TEST TO BE MADE

In this new test, clothes will again be used. Steaks come too high in cost and points and we can assume that what happens to the clothes would also happen to food similarly packaged. This time there will be at least four sample packages — two wrapped in cellophane, one sealed and one unsealed, one wrapped in so-called "locker paper", and one unwrapped. For the record, my guess is that in terms of efficient wrapping they will fall just as listed, but I'll report the results later.

SAVING EGG MISFITS

Like every farmer's wife who has a large flock of chickens, I find myself over-supplied at times with eggs which cannot be sent to the regular market. There are those that are poorly shaped, a few that will grade no higher than "peewees", and some very large ones which cannot be safely shipped even as "large". What to do with them? There is no convenient local market for these odd eggs, and a family can and will eat only so many before objections are voiced.

I am working on the idea that these eggs may be frozen in such a way that they would be easily available for scrambling during a "lean" period. There are several possibilities. A report will be made later on my findings.—*A. N. S.*

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY CARE

More germs may get in laying houses, *after* you disinfect. So remove droppings frequently, keep houses clean, and use Par-O-San often as needed. On proper contact, *Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs (spore bearing organisms excluded).* Used as directed, *won't harm birds* or equipment.

Par-O-San dilutes in water, *or in oil when dampness makes this desirable.* Stainless. *Pleasant odor.* Get Par-O-San at hatcheries, feed, drug, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBURY'S
PAR-O-SAN
DEPENDABLE *Pleasant* DISINFECTANT

This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

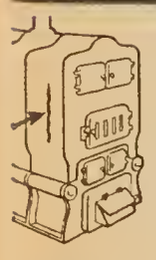
Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Water-tight Repairs that STAY Tight



Leaking auto or tractor radiators, boiler, piping, tanks, water pails—thick metal or thin—can be made water-tight with SMOOTH-ON No. 1 Iron Repair Cement . . . easily, quickly, inexpensively. Used like putty, hardens like metal, assures lasting results. Used by repair men for 50 years. Sold in 1¾ oz., 7 oz. and larger containers. If your hardware store hasn't it, write us.

FREE REPAIR HANDBOOK

170 diagrams with clear, concise directions for dozens of ingenious, practical repairs. 40 pages. Pocket size. Write today for your free copy.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.,
Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Avenue,
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

Do it with SMOOTH-ON
The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors

—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.

LOW PRICE

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W1231 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

STOCK SALESMAN FORFEITS BOND

Some time ago, Donald Gray of Syracuse, New York, a securities salesman, was indicted by a Jefferson Co., N. Y., grand jury and was charged with having appropriated some $30,000 from clients in stock transactions. Gray furnished bail of $10,000 which was forfeited when he failed to appear in Court on November 13. County Judge Howard Donaldson ordered Gray's immediate arrest.

This seems like a good time to refer to a recent warning of the National Better Business Bureau. The Bureau reminds us that savings have increased in the past few years, and that as soon as gasoline and tires are again available, there is certain to be an increase in the number of men who are out to get something for nothing. It will be a good time to heed the Bureau's slogan, "Before you invest, investigate."

—A. A.—

GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD

"We own some stock in the Royal Development Company. Recently, a man came to our house, left a pamphlet and asked us to send the stock to Carl Menzies of New York City. I understand Mr. Menzies claims that he can help owners of this stock to recover some money by representing their interests, as the Royal Development Company went into receivers hands in 1931."

We learn that Carl Menzies is wanted by the Attorney General's office, but that he could not be located at the New York City address given. We are told also that Carl Menzies was mentioned in a Securities Violation Bulletin in 1941 as follows:

"FBI—1170104, Last known address: Detroit, Mich. Born at Canastota, N. Y., Age 38, height 6 ft. ¼ in., weight 182, complexion, dark, hair dark chestnut-gray, eyes blue, finger-print classification: 10 S I Ut 2, S 1 T 9,—Wanted May 8, 1941, on warrant charging embezzlement of whiskey warehouse receipts. Notify Chief of Police, Bay City, Michigan. Wanted also in warrant charging larceny of conversion, Berrien County, Michigan. Notify Chief of Police, Benton Harbor, Michigan, or Capt. Ira H. Marmon, Chief of Detectives, Michigan State Police, East Lansing, Michigan."

This is not the first time that owners of stock of little value have been approached by men who claim that they could save the stock owner some money. Usually they ask for money. Obviously, they are more interested in what they can get out of it than they are in saving money for the stockholder.

—A. A.—

A COUNTER OFFER

"Some time ago, you mentioned a song publishing company on the Service Bureau page. I have a letter from a company in Chicago which I think is the same company you mentioned. They wanted $33.00 for publishing a song, but I did not send the money. I offered to pay them the fee after they sold the song."

You were wise not to send this money. The company, of course, will not publish it unless you do, which shows that they have no confidence they will be able to sell it. As near as we can find, all these companies that publish songs depend on the fees they get for their profit.

—A. A.—

"My daughter, as well as myself, certainly appreciates what you have done for us, and we want to thank you very much. I am grateful to be a subscriber of your very helpful paper. Thanking you again."—*J. F. S.*

—A. A.—

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Tender, Crusty Rolls without Kneading!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with more EXTRA *vitamins.*

NO-KNEADING BREAD ROLLS

1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
¼ cup shortening
1¼ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 egg, beaten
3½ cups flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Place shortening, salt and sugar in a separate bowl; add boiling water. When lukewarm, add yeast and beaten egg; mix well. Add flour to make a soft dough; beat well. Place dough in greased bowl, cover with plate and chill 2 to 24 hours. Pinch off dough and fill greased muffin pans ⅓ full. Brush tops with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 2 hours. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. for 20 minutes. Remove from pan immediately. Makes 2 dozen.

FREE!

NEW WARTIME EDITION OF FLEISCHMANN'S FAMOUS RECIPE BOOK!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for bread, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name_____
Address_____
Town or City_____ County_____
State_____

FMC HIGH PRESSURE FOG PROVED IN ACTUAL FIRE FIGHTING

PROPERTY ACTUALLY ON FIRE SAVED BY KENT COUNTY FIRE DEPT. $226,985.00

FMC HIGH-PRESSURE FOG *will handle the usual run of residence, barn, building and basement fires, as well as grass and forest fires.*

Look at the record! In the past year the Kent County organization made 201 rural runs with FMC High-Pressure Fog Fire Fighters. Property on fire saved—$226,985.00—besides the thousands of dollars of exposed property saved. Total losses just 11—only a fraction of the rural average.

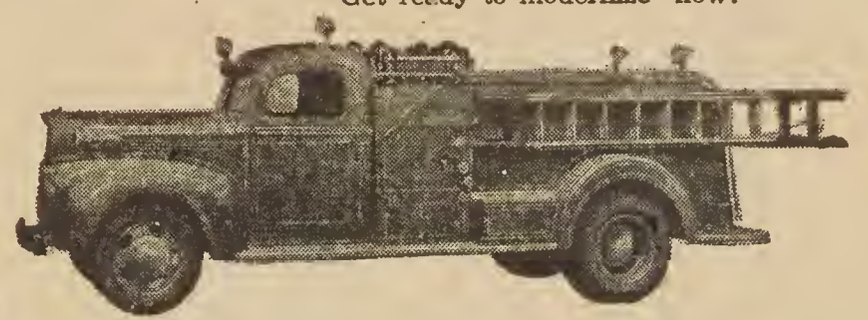
The report shows that a volunteer fire organization—equipped with FMC High-Pressure Fog Fire Fighters—can handle *all types of fires.*

It's the 600 lb. gun pressure! FMC High Velocity and Finely Atomized Water! Just what you need to *blast, cool* and *smother* flame!

One gallon of this finely-atomized water fog, properly used, has the fire-quenching possibilities of many times that of low-pressure water.

Get the facts about this new and revolutionary fire-fighting technique. Get ready to modernize—now!

STANDARD FMC FOG FIRE FIGHTER. *A self-contained fire-fighting unit. Carries its own water supply and complete fire-fighting equipment. Provides two guns of 30 gallons each at 600 lbs. nozzle pressure.*



FMC *Original* HIGH-PRESSURE FOG FIRE FIGHTER

CAN BE MOUNTED ON MOST STANDARD TRUCK CHASSIS

FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

John Bean Mfg. Co., 741 Hazel St., Lansing 4, Mich. • Bean-Cutler Division, 441 Julian St., San Jose, Calif.

BUILDERS OF BEAN HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPS FOR OVER 50 YEARS

Will the End of the War Mean the FALL OF DAIRY PRICES?

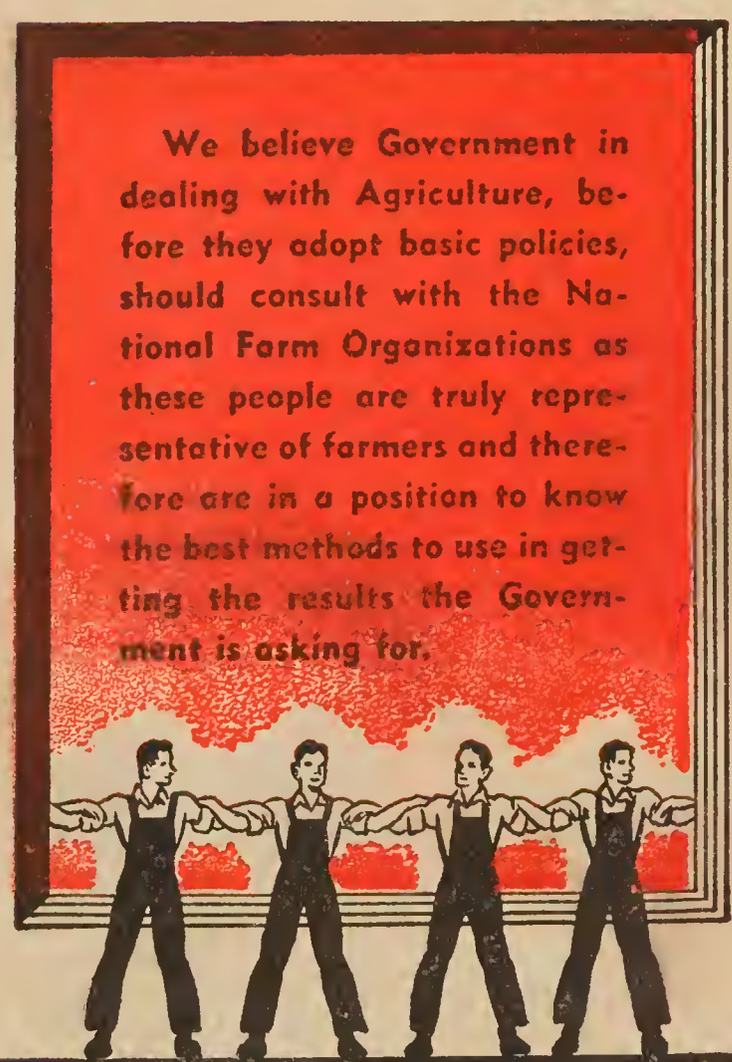
When the war ends, the bugles will blow and a strange silence will spread over more than half the world.

When the war ends, thousands of factory whistles will sound a farewell toot, and silence will spread through war plants all over America. Machines will stand idle.

But when the war ends, Old Bossy, the dairy cow, won't even bat an eye. She'll keep on chewing her cud and producing milk at the wartime rate to which she has been bred and fed. Markets for milk and milk-products will contract sharply, but milk production will continue at forced draft. And dairy farmers everywhere will be faced by one of the worst price slumps in history, unless . . .

United Dairy Farmers Under Wise Leadership Work Together to Stem the Tide

Almost overnight, tremendous new problems will present themselves. What is to be done, for instance, with the enormous stocks of butter, cheese, powdered and condensed milk that have been assembled for shipment overseas? Will these be dumped at distress prices, further depressing the fluid market? Or will their return to consumer channels be so regulated and controlled that the downward pressure on prices is eased?



And how about fluid prices? How about OPA control of other food prices? Farmers know from bitter experience that it is easier to stop a run-away team of horses, than to put a floor under prices when run-away production gets started.

The wise thing, of course, is to set the brakes before the run-away starts, or to keep it on a level and less-dangerous highway if it does start. And that's just what wise and far-seeing dairy cooperative leadership is now trying to do. Every elected officer, every hired employee, and every prudent member of the Dairymen's League is giving his best thought to the problem. Exploratory action is being taken. Plans are being laid. Programs are being set up. All to the end that when Berlin and Tokyo fall, we American dairy farmers will march proudly on. But we'll have to march as an organization—in step, and shoulder to shoulder.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH DECEMBER 16, 1944

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

CHIPS THAT . . . L . . . "Pay Off"

By NOLA WIBEL

LAST October a power-driven saw was presented to the John Jewell family of Lemington, Vermont, by the Periodical Publishers' National Committee to show their appreciation to a farm family who had put forth an all-out effort to increase pulpwood production. Until a year previous, woodchopping had been only a sideline with the Jewell's, as they made a comfortable living with their dairy farm. Then a tractor ran over Mr. Jewell's right leg, confining him to a wheel chair and leaving the responsibility of the farm to Mrs. Jewell and her four sons, ranging in age from six to fifteen.

Mrs. Jewell accepted the obligation with as little ado as it takes to do the dinner dishes. Realizing that some part of the work had to be sacrificed and that the need for pulpwood was great, she sold the livestock and took to the woods. She and her two oldest boys cut pulpwood daily, in that part of the country where the snow lies three feet deep and the thermometer registers below zero for months at a time, 20° and 40° below being not at all unusual. They cut two hundred cords of pulpwood that winter, a remarkable record for a woman and two boys.

The needs of lumber and pulpwood are as great today as they were a year ago, and the quota isn't being reached. Pulpwood requirements alone, for this year, are 16,000,000 cords, one-third of which will be used to package farm products for shipment abroad. Over seventy per cent of all pulpwood products goes directly into military uses or essential war supporting industries. It's hard to believe, when you're cutting pulpwood or lumber, that you are as dangerous to our enemies as the boys who fire the guns. It's because 700,000 separate items made from pulpwood are shipped overseas to G. I. Joe. For example, it takes only *one cord* to make 90,000 rounds of smokeless powder for a Garand rifle! The shell containers are made from pulpwood, too, as are the blood plasma containers, "V" boxes, bomb rings, cargo chutes, mine covers, military maps, aviators' vests, war chemicals, butter and milk containers, etc.

When a man chops down a tree, he not only places in the hands of his son or brother the weapons with which to fight, but he also provides him with the means of getting to the battle front. We think of ships and planes as being made of steel, but 300,000 board feet of lumber is required for decking an airplane carrier, another 200,000 for a battleship. Lumber is used on PT boats, trucks, supply ships and cargo planes.

Running a close second to the military demands are those of the farmer himself. He comprises one of the *biggest* groups of forest products users. A farmer who cuts wood in those months when farming itself isn't requiring all of his time is helping himself as well as his country, and he is providing himself with an additional income, for prices of lumber and pulpwood are at their highest peak.

That the farmer is meeting the demands made on him was well demonstrated when New England Granges turned in their figures on amount of pulpwood produced during a recent drive. At a Woodchoppers' Contest and Field Day held at Plainfield, Vermont, last year, the Granges of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York turned in a total of 103,523 cords of pulpwood. Prizes of War Bonds were pre- (*Please turn to Page* 21)

John Rowell, champion woodchopper of Vermont and a contestant in a recent pulpwood Bucking and Piling Contest, has been cutting pulpwood since his medical discharge from the army, in spite of the handicap of having but one lung.

Here is the champion woodchopper of the Northeast, Mr. Omer Roberge of Berlin, N. H. Roberge cuts wood for the Brown Paper Company of Berlin, cutting, bucking and piling on an average of four cords of pulpwood daily. His net earnings in the woods have amounted to over $100 weekly.

Richard and Leonard Fournie, 14-year-old twins from a Troy, Vermont, 4-H Club, demonstrate their skill in bucking a Balsam fir log into four foot lengths ready for pulpwood.

8 GOOD REASONS *for using the*

WIRTHMORE *Breeding Calendar*

HOW THE CALENDAR WORKS

With its arrangement of 21-day columns, the recorded events serve as a reminder for the corresponding days in the next column. Example: Cow #2 was in heat on July 4. Her number was recorded in the appropriate square. That reminded the herdsman to watch about 21 days later. On July 26 she was in heat again and her number so recorded. On August 16 she was bred, her number was placed in the appropriate square and a circle drawn around it to denote having been bred. Again, that record served as a reminder at the end of the next 21-day period.

For your free copy of the 1945 Wirthmore Breeding Calendar, write to Wirthmore Feeds, Malden 48, Mass.

1 Assures more regular breeding.

2 Shortens period of mediocre production.

3 Increases annual production of herd.

4 Eliminates skips due to oversight.

5 Promotes even production throughout the year.

6 Reminds herdsmen daily of cows requiring attention.

7 Indicates troublesome cows.

8 Increases farm profit.

WIRTHMORE

Manufactured by CHAS. M. COX CO., 177 Milk Street, Boston 9, Mass.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

RECONSTITUTED MILK

The New York City Board of Health is flirting with the idea of selling "reconstituted milk". This milk can be made by mixing whole milk powder and water or by mixing skimmilk and cream. The Dairymen's League has sent up a strong protest to the City Health Department, pointing out that neither consumers nor producers would profit, and urging that no action be taken without a hearing at which both dairy farmers and their organizations could state their objections.

On November 6, a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court confirmed the bar on interstate commerce in filled milk. Filled milk is skimmed milk to which vegetable fats and vitamins have been added. The decision is a victory for the dairy industry.

* * *

POTATO SUPPORT PRICE RAISED

There has been some concern over the tendency to move potatoes to market rapidly, and as a result the War Food Administration has extended the price support program through April. The original plan was that the support price of December would carry through for the remainder of the season, but now the support price will be increased 5 cents per cwt. in January and 10 cents for each of the other months, February, March and April. These support prices of course apply to government loans secured on potatoes. The ceiling prices have not been changed. The ceilings increase 60 cents per cwt. from October through May.

* * *

POULTRY AND EGGS

There have been some rumors that the War Food Administration might pay poultrymen to reduce the hen population by closer culling. Food Administrator Marvin Jones has turned "thumbs down" on the idea.

The W.F.A. has announced that they will take about 25% of frozen egg stocks off the market by having them dried for export.

Northeastern poultrymen are protesting that recent egg price ceilings are unfair. The ceilings reduce the number of grades, and poultrymen claim that it will cause a drop of at least five cents a dozen in the price producers get for medium eggs.

* * *

HAY

Dairymen in New England, New Jersey or eastern New York who are short of hay can write for a list of hay dealers to Leroy Hewitt, President of the New York Hay Dealers' Association, Locke, New York.

* * *

APPLE PRICES

Effective November 23, the Office of Price Administration announced an increase of 15 cents a standard box for apples in Northeastern areas hit by the hurricane. This was one of the actions requested by apple growers following the storm of September 14.

* * *

There have been some changes in the lumber control order to make it easier for farmers to buy lumber. However, building restrictions have not been relaxed.

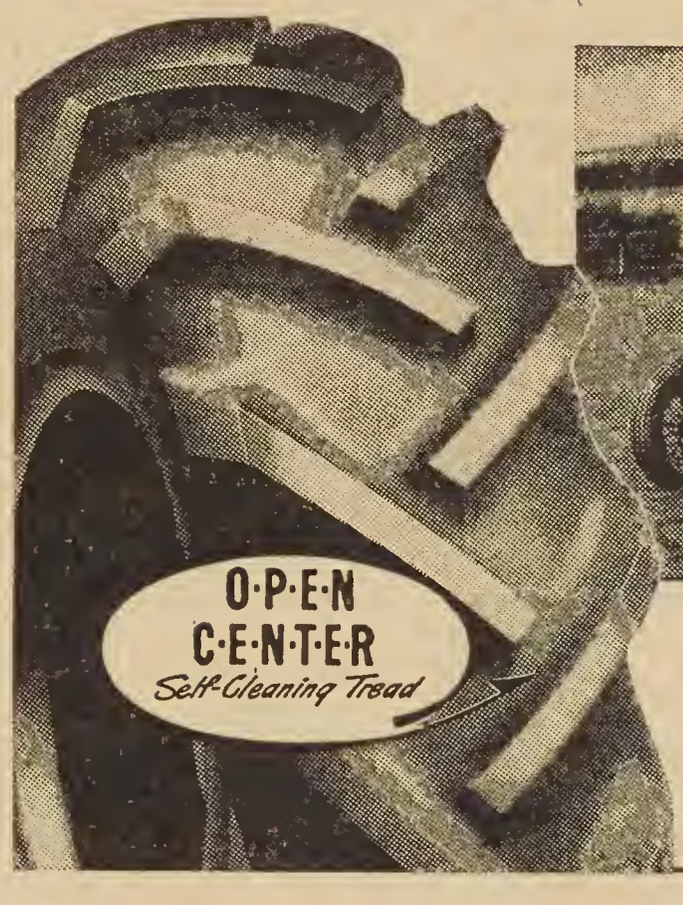
Farmers can now buy milk coolers

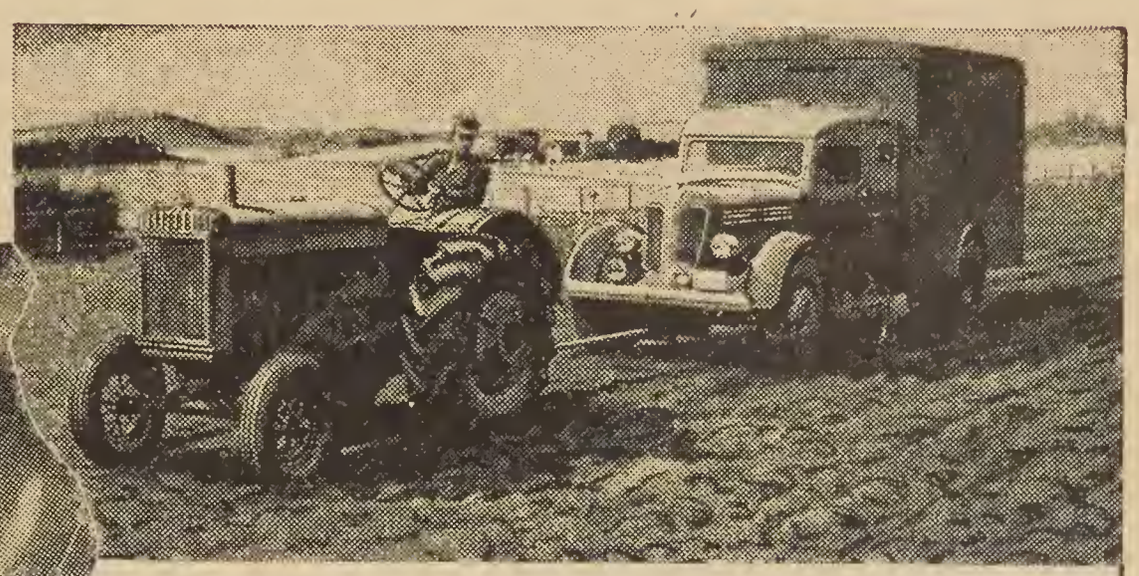
(*Continued on Page* 13)

THE TIRE THAT DELIVERS

22% MORE WORK

PULLS BETTER, SLIPS LESS, DOES MORE WORK. SCIENTIFIC TESTS BY FARM EXPERTS ON CLAY, LOOSE SOIL, SOD, REVEAL FACTS





HOW TESTS WERE MADE—tractor pulling dynamometer truck used by independent farm research group to determine efficiency of open and closed center tread tractor tires. Truck is scientific laboratory on wheels, equipped with instruments that accurately register drawbar pull and tire-slip. Tests made on hard clay loam, loose soil and cover crops proved *open center* tread superior under all conditions—confirming similar tests made on Goodyear's own large Arizona farm.

NOW comes definite proof that the most efficient tractor tire is the Goodyear Sure-Grip with *open center*, self-cleaning tread. Impartial farm experts have completed tests between open and closed center treads—on the same tractors, under identical conditions—with these conclusive results:

The open center tread pulled 6% to 11% HEAVIER drawbar loads with no increase in slip—delivered more power. It pulled the same drawbar loads with LESS slip—did more work with less fuel in same time.

The Goodyear Margin of Saving

Because *open center* tread tires pull better, slip less, they do up to 22% more work in the same time. You can figure out for yourself how much time that saves in busy seasons when you use your tractor continuously.

One look shows you why Goodyear Sure-Grips do more work. That *open center* tread has no mud traps to gum up and rob you of traction. Those wide, open-at-the-center channels sluice out dirt at every turn, keeping the lugs clean, sharp and deep-biting for greater pull.

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

To get this test-proved triple saving in faster work, greater fuel economy and extra traction, insist on *open center* Goodyear Sure-Grips. More and more **farmers** are doing it every day—**why don't** you?

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

A PRODUCT OF GOODYEAR RESEARCH

BUY WAR BONDS • BUY FOR KEEPS

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Send postcard or letter today for Burpee's 1945 Seed Catalog free.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
633 Burpee Building,
PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

FREE

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BONDS
Keep Bombs Falling!
6 WAR LOAN

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

PRODUCTION CONTROLS DO NOT INCREASE FARM INCOME

YEARS ago when I was a boy on the home farm, where we grew a few acres of potatoes each year, I was impressed with the fact that when we had a big yield the price was always low, and vice versa. Therefore, it is perhaps natural to conclude that the way to increase farm income is to control production, but the government has been trying this for years and it just doesn't work.

Writing in *Farm Economics,* published by the New York State College of Agriculture, Professor F. A. Pearson and Dean W. I. Myers point out these facts:

1. By reducing production on an individual crop it is possible to raise its price.
2. Reducing production does not raise farm income.
3. Farm income is determined primarily by the general price level.
4. The most important problem of agriculture is the maintenance of a reasonably stable price level in the United States.

If you think production controls raise farm income, look at these figures from *Farm Economics* showing the relationships between production and price of corn and farm income:

Production	Price	Farm Income
(Figures show	*percentages*	*of normal)*
80	128	102
100	100	100
120	82	98

Note that the income—not the price—to the farmer, between low and big crops, only varied from 102 to 98.

Drs. Myers and Pearson show that the same principle applies to other farm crops.

From these figures it is concluded positively that "a program to increase farm income by reducing production is doomed to fail."

If production controls will not work, what will? The answer, as *Farm Economics* points out, is "the maintenance of a reasonably stable price level in the United States." The only way to maintain a stable price level, it seems to me, is through some form of monetary control to stabilize our dishonest dollar. We heard a lot about the need of this before the war. Then prices began to go up and there has not been so much said about it lately. But, mind you, the time is coming sooner or later when prices will go plunging downward, and a lot of that plunge and the resulting disaster could be saved if we were smart enough and had courage enough to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar. Monetary control would go a long way toward preventing both inflation and deflation.

WHAT IS OUR MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM?

AT THE annual meeting of the Bargaining Agency, my friend Stanley Piseck, cooperative leader and excellent farmer of Newport, New York, said to me:

"Ed, what is the most important problem on these northeastern farms?"

Well, I could think of several, but before I could get an answer out, Stanley continued:

"I'll tell you—it's drainage. Think of the thousands of dollars that farmers lose every year because of spotty yields caused by wet spots, spots too wet to plow in the spring and at the first sign of drought go to the other extreme and bake hard as a rock."

Proper drainage would go a long way towards saving the millions of dollars which are lost every year through erosion. And drainage would extend the length of our seasons and help to take out excess moisture and retain water when necessary. Stanley thinks, and I am sure he is right, that if we are going to continue to meet the competition from the West and South, brought closer by rapid transportation, then better drainage is one of the first things to which we must give attention.

POULTRY PROBLEMS PUZZLE

WORRISOME DAYS are ahead for poultrymen. During the coming year it is logical to expect that civilians will use about 335 eggs per capita, which means a home market for 3,600,000,000 dozen eggs. The armed forces and lend-lease requirements may need another 1,300,000,000 dozen, but sooner or later needs for the Army and lend-lease are going to slacken and the poultry industry will be faced with two alternatives: either to cut production or run into a period of ruinously low prices.

Looking into the future, there are two things that an individual poultryman can do. He can make plans to reduce his own flock approximately to the pre-war level, and he can study his entire business with the idea of cutting costs to where he can produce a dozen eggs at the absolute minimum. Feed costs are well set, and there is not much that he can do about that except to grow part of his feed. So the three most promising ways of reducing costs are: to work out ways of saving time; to breed or buy hens that are heavy producers; and to practice rigorous culling to dispose of hens that are not paying their way.

Northeastern poultrymen have an advantage over other sections in that they are close to the best markets in the world, and in the Northeast the man who produces eggs most efficiently is the one who will stay in business.

MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE HAY

EXPERIMENTS show that leaves are 40% by weight of soybean hay. Putting it another way, 8,000 lbs. out of every ton of soybean hay are leaves, and the leaves contain approximately 30% of the total protein in the hay crop and nearly 40% of the essential minerals. I don't know what the exact figures are for alfalfa, clover and other legumes, but the same principle applies. The leaves are by far the most important part of the hay crop.

How necessary it is, therefore, in haying operations to save the leaves. That is one of the chief reasons why farmers are giving so much attention to better haying methods.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

THE SONG of the angels in the Christmas Story should be on our lips and in our hearts more than ever this year: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Why is there war in the world? Because too many people have no other standard of ethics than the question, "How much money or power or prestige will this action bring me?" No thought of the Eternal is in their hearts. They do not look at their bountiful harvest and say, "Thank You, God!" They do not enter a Church to search their hearts and pray, "Create within me a clean heart, O God!" They do not open the Bible to study the messages of justice and love and cry, "Here am I, O God! Send me forth in Thy service!"

When enough people pause in their mad, vain pursuit of happiness to realize their utter dependence upon the Creator for life, the means of life, and the values of life; when they stop to acknowledge that they have done things which they should not have done and have not done things which they should have done; when they pause to meditate upon the teachings of the great souls of every age and land —then will they sing, "Glory to God in the highest!" The corollary song will follow, "Good will toward all men, children of God, brothers to share His good earth!" And when they sing thus, they will be able to sing, "Peace has come to earth!"

For peace can not be established by rocket bombs, whose only power is to help bring an end to hostilities. After this war, rocket bombs will fly again some Christmases hence unless there is a change in the hearts of many people the world over. But when enough people sing the song of the angels with sincerity and passion, peace will be established and will endure so long as that song is in their hearts and on their lips.—*A Country Parson.*

WARTIME CHRISTMAS

A friend said to me:

"This year I'd like to skip Christmas. The boys cannot be here, so Christmas will just emphasize all the sadness."

I KNOW how that mother feels, but I don't think she is right about Christmas. I feel much the same way. But when our boys went away I resolved not to let the war and all the loneliness get me down. Whether we are on the battle front or the home front we are all in this war, and sometimes I think that it takes just as much courage for us to watch and wait as it does to fight.

From the many letters I get from the boys I know that what they want and expect from the home folks is for us to keep the home fires burning. So this year there will be a Christmas tree as usual at our house, just as there was when the boys were home and just as there will be whether they come back or not. For no matter where they are or will be, they will always be with us and we with them in spirit on Christmas Day and on all the other days to the end of time.

FINISHED IT AT 2 A. M.

"You will be interested to know that the Missus became so interested in reading TOUGH SOD that she read until two o'clock in the morning in order to finish it."

"I got interested in TOUGH SOD while it was running in serial form in *American Agriculturist,* and followed it through with unabated interest to the end. You have combined an attractive love story with the history of the early development of agricultural extension work in a manner that is especially attractive to those of us who lived through that period."

THESE are samples from many letters that are already coming back from readers of E. R. Eastman's new book, TOUGH SOD. If you like a story about the folks and the country scenes you know, you will like TOUGH SOD for yourself and to give as Christmas presents to your friends. To order, write *American Agriculturist,* Department E, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. The price is $2.50 postpaid.—I. L.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JIMMY Gheen, nationally known humorist, kept his audience laughing for an hour the other night at the annual banquet of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency in Syracuse. One of Jimmy's best stories was about a couple of moonshiners who came out of the mountains of Kentucky to ride on a train for the first time. It was a great experience.

Before they got on the train they saw some folks drinking soda pop, so they bought a couple of bottles. When the train started, one of them pried the cap off the bottle and started to drink the contents just as the train entered a tunnel.

"How is it, Johnny? How is it?" inquired the other.

To which Johnny replied:

"Don't touch it! Don't touch it! It's made me blind already!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 141, No. 24. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. C. Bartlett, Asst. Circulation Manager; L. G. Thomas, New England Field Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

What I Learned in 1944

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every year brings something new in farming. It is a business where experience counts and the man who takes advantage of past mistakes and new information is the man who gets ahead.

In the issue of November 4 we asked for letters on the subject "What I Learned in 1944". The winning letters cover a wide variety of farm jobs, and every reader will be able to get at least one suggestion that will be useful in 1945.

Better Ensilage

Perhaps no other farm practice in the Northeast is more widespread and detrimental to higher and cheaper milk production than ensiling corn before it reaches the dough stage.

For two years prior to this one we ensiled our corn prematurely, believing that the farmers were right who said, "Tender corn, like tender hay, is best". But its use reminded us of the Farm Bureau agent who, in reference to this type of silage, warned, "Water can be had much cheaper from the well".

This year, however, we filled our two silos with dough-stage corn. Our last year's silage finished, we began feeding this season's on the following day. Better results were almost instantaneous. Our herd began fattening and giving more milk, with less bought concentrates. We feel certain that this nutritious silage is also responsible for a two-point increase in the butterfat content of the milk. We say this, aware that heredity is the main factor in a milk's butterfat content.

Incidentally, our favorite corn variety is Cornell 29-3, producing such heavy tonnage and grain as to make a lover of the soil happy. If by waiting for corn to mature some of it might get frosted, it will still make better feed than that which doesn't get frosted, but cut too green.

Our higher and cheaper milk production derived by this year's better farm practice makes it a practice we'll never abandon. — *Anthony Saccaro, Grand Gorge, New York.*

* * *

Nitrogen for Sweet Corn

The 1944 sweet corn yield in Central Maine was the lightest in years. Due to lack of manpower we were unable to spread our sweet corn ground with manure, and used 1,000 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer per acre. When the corn was about 18 inches high, we side-dressed with 250 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate in pellet form. On one acre, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the teamsters, we applied 500 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

Our corn showed a very dark green, glossy leaf and carried through a severe drought with a minimum of damage. A large percentage of stalks had two large ears and many stalks had three ears. Our entire crop showed an average of 5 tons of ears per acre, and the acre where we applied 500 pounds of ammonium nitrate picked 7½ tons of fancy corn.

On one side of the field there was ¾ of an acre on which *no* ammonium nitrate was applied, but on which we had spread a heavy coat of manure. This ¾ acre picked less than 2 tons per acre, whereas the very next rows where we had applied 250 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate picked in excess of 5 tons per acre.

We planted but one variety of corn, and the results obtained from side dressing with ammonium nitrate show that we were handsomely repaid for the extra expense and labor. We shall from now on always side-dress with 250 pounds or more of ammonium nitrate.—*H. F. Stratton, Corinna, Maine.*

* * *

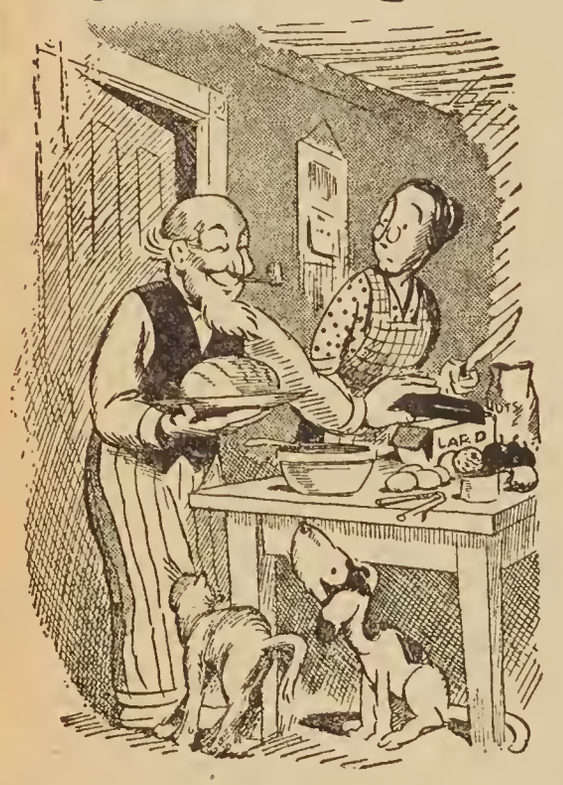
Pasturing Oats

On our farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., 1944 has been a year of drought. Toward the end of June the pastures were bare and the prospects for hay were very poor, as our land is gravelly. The oats, however, seemed good, so we divided the 9-acre field in half with an electric fence and turned the cows in the lower half. We feared for the good seeding of alfalfa, Ladino and other clovers, wondering what the close grazing and tramping would do to it. In three weeks or less the oats were completely eaten, and the seeding looked like a shambles.

Now, however, with only a very little rain, it is one of the best we ever had, better than the other half, from which we cut the oats for hay. Apparently grazing and tramping early in the season is beneficial to seedings of legumes. Perhaps a field of late-

(*Continued on Page* 16)

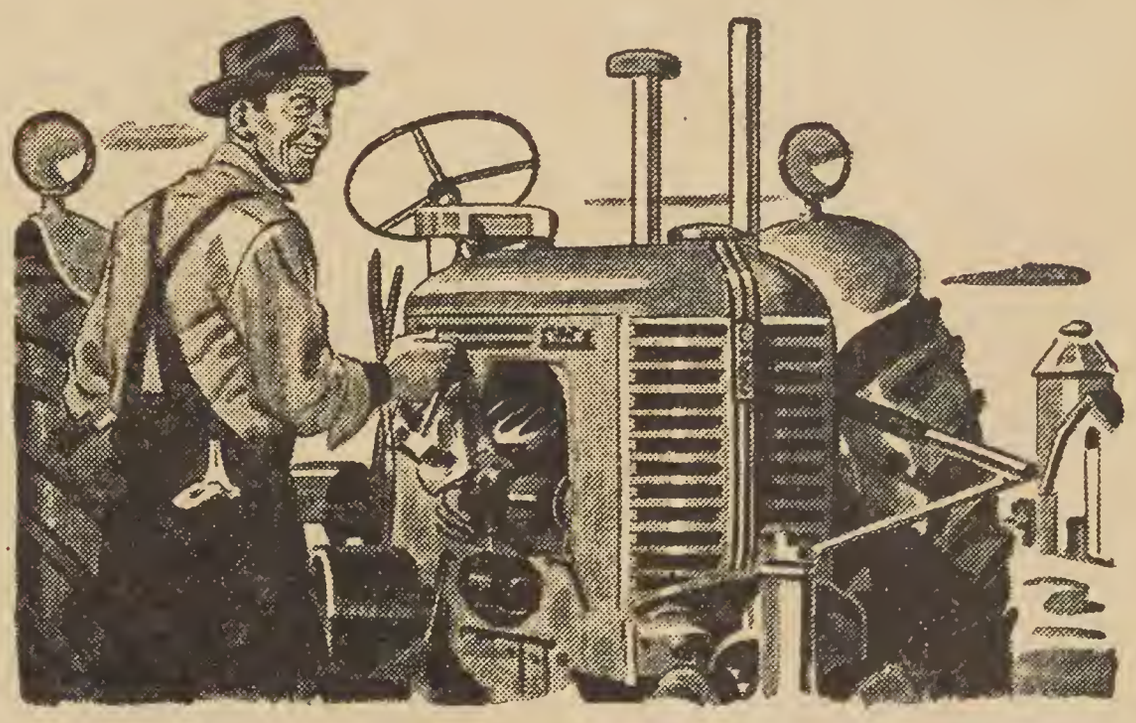
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS time of year I always find I have a love for all mankind, when Christmas-time appears in sight, I want to do whatever's right, I bounce right out of bed each day to do the chores, and then I say, "Mirandy Jane, my loving pet, do you desire that I should get a load of wood and kindling, too, how else, my dear, can I help you?" She looks at me suspiciously, of course, I know she's wise to me, but I behave myself because around this house she's Santa Claus; I must be careful till she makes a couple more of them fruit cakes. If I don't watch my p's and q's, I'm 'fraid the old girl might refuse to spend her egg cash for a pair of slippers or a rockin' chair.

I even think that I can see some good in neighbor's soul, by gee; the old boy's not so bad at that except he's too big for his hat, he thinks he surely knows it all, that I am just an old foul ball, but Christmas spirit's in my heart and in this month I will not start an argument with any one, tho that will ruin all my fun, as long as neighbor stays at home and don't decide he's got to roam around here lookin' for a fight, I'll do my best to treat him right. Yes, sir, I plan to stay right here and send out greetings of good cheer to folks who sent their cards to me — I don't know half of them, by gee.

It's Tractor "Checkup" Time



Now that winter is here . . . it's a pretty good time of year to check up on the tractor parts you may be needing next spring.

Because, if you wait until plowing time, you may be out of luck. Repair men may be scarce, parts may be hard to get—or impossible to get. So inspect your tractor *now*—check what you're going to need, and send in your order at once!

Of course, if you've used Gulflube Motor Oil in your tractor, your engine will probably be in first-class condition. For Gulflube is a sturdy oil that *protects your engine longer,* and does a lot to prevent mechanical breakdowns due to lubrication failure! Be sure to keep your tractor filled with Gulflube—the *premium* oil at a *thrifty* price!

You might also do well to make use of the many other Gulf Farm Aids described below. For instance:

GULF TRANSGEAR LUBRICANTS E.P.

(For winter, we recommend S.A.E. 90.) An extremely high-quality lubricant for use in transmissions, rear-axle drives other than hypoid, and final drives. Unusually efficient, even under extreme pressures.

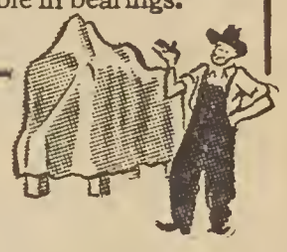
GULFLEX WHEEL-BEARING GREASE

This remarkable grease is smooth, and of medium fiber. Resists action of water. Gives you better lubrication, and up to three times longer service. More stable in bearings.

CHECK THESE OTHER EFFICIENT GULF FARM AIDS!

Gulf Kerosene
"That Good Gulf Gasoline"
Gulflex Chassis Lubricant
Gulflex Waterproof Grease
Gulf Livestock Spray
Red Top Axle Grease
Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulfspray
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Screw Worm Killer
Gulf Fly Repellent and Tick Killer

HERE'S A "PRE-STORAGE" TIP FOR YOU!



Here's a good way to keep your tractor from damage due to exposure. Before putting your tractor in storage, apply Gulf NO-RUST No. 1 to all metal surfaces. Merely swab or brush heavy coating on surface of metal for solid protection against rust, exposure, and extreme weather conditions.

60 PAGES OF HELPFUL SERVICE HINTS!

Get Gulf's Farm Tractor Guide by writing Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. It's FREE and has complete information on tractor care. Write us the type of tractor you operate. We'll send you the Guide by return mail!

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS!

Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable either at your Good Gulf Station or at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for home and farm at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk gathering stations, and feed stores.

GULF Farm Aids

For Spring Delivery!

Special Discount if you order NOW!

Here's how you can save money and make sure, right now, that you'll have all the farm lubricating oils, greases and stock spray you'll need next season. Take advantage of your Sinclair Agent's Spring Delivery Discount Offer Now.

ORDER NOW what you'll want next season. Then your Sinclair Agent will have plenty of time to get your order in stock. This will avoid any last-minute transportation delay so common in wartime.

SAVE MONEY. When you order now your Sinclair Agent gives you a special discount and guarantees the price against any rise between now and spring delivery.

You set your own delivery date and pay no money until delivery is made. Figure out your full requirements of lubricating oils, greases and stock spray for next season and then phone or write your local Sinclair Agent today. This way you play safe and save money.

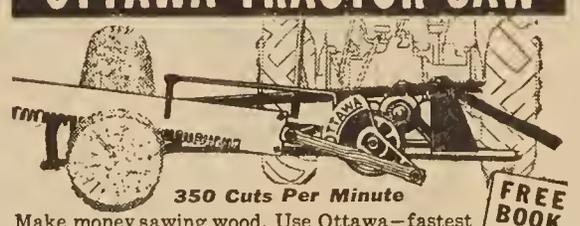
Sinclair quality farm oils are used by thousands of leading farmers in 41 states.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

WANTED Dealers or local silo representatives for HARDER WOOD STAVE SILOS AND ACCESSORIES. Lifting restrictions will open wide field for profitable sales. Contact us today.

HARDER SILO COMPANY,
BOX A, COBLESKILL, N. Y.

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW



350 Cuts Per Minute

FREE BOOK and Price List

Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.
OTTAWA MFG. CO. D1231 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Grange in Favor of An "Economy of Plenty"

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

DECLARING for an economy of plenty, shared equitably by agriculture, labor and industry, the National Grange at its Winston-Salem, N. C., convention said the need is urgent for planning to prevent depressed prices and losses to farmers.

It pointed out that agriculture has stepped up production far above normal levels at the direct request of the government and to protect the nation's supply lines in time of war. Farmers will continue to do their part, it was declared, but the nation was reminded that price ceilings have prevented farmers from accumulating reserves to carry them through a period of ruinously low prices. Also, it was brought out that high wages and other factors which agriculture cannot control have resulted in abnormally high costs to farmers. The nation was declared to have an obligation to see the farmer through the post-war adjustment period.

Exports Needed

A system of price supports was urged to obtain needed production and to prevent low prices that bring disaster when there are temporarily glutted markets. Marketing agreements, support loans and storing would be used for occasional or regional surpluses. For those crops with large exportable surpluses a two-price system was urged. Consumers would pay prices which would reflect parity to farmers for that part of their crops consumed domestically. Each farmer would be free to decide to what extent he would produce surplus for the world market.

Continuation of taxes at high levels was urged to help pay cost of war out of current revenues and to help prevent inflation. Farm credit would be placed under a bi-partisan board. In the sphere of world affairs the Grange favored a strong organization of sovereign nations, with a world court, but it would reserve declaration of war to Congress. It was declared that the chief lenders, including Uncle Sam, ought to have more control of the proposed world bank, and that it was not the duty of America to assume responsibility for restoring war-torn nations. The American market was declared to be primarily the property of the American farmer so long as he could supply it, but it was recognized that a sound system of international trade was desirable. Devastated lands would be given loans to restore their productive ability, rather than be restored with American money.

The Grange voted to meet next year in the Missouri-Kansas area, with decision left to the executive committee. Kansas City was favored. Kenzie S. Bagshaw, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, was re-elected to the committee. Other officers hold over.

Henry Sherwood, master of the New York State Grange, attended his first national meeting as a delegate and served on the busy committee on agriculture.

"Join a Farm Organization"

President Edward A. O'Neal brought the felicitations of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He urged farmers everywhere to join some organizations and said he wished there were more Grangers in some sections. He said the recent elections should drive home to the farmer that he must organize as never before. "A member of Congress who has been a good friend of agriculture told me he was defeated this year because the farmers in his district stayed home", related O'Neal. "We can say what you please about Sidney Hillman's PAC, but you have got to take your hat off to what he has done. Farmers, too, have got to do a little organizing of their own."

O'Neal said he believed in a managed currency, "but we have got to do more than talk about it. I believe we have got to export some of our surplus crops unless we greatly reduce production. But we have got to make sure that our foreign trade does not swamp this country with a lot of farm products to compete with our own. Farmers have the most to fear from foreign trade."

Eric Johnson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, likewise stressed the need of world trade to help absorb the high production of American agriculture. He also said there were many underpaid people in the cities who never had enough to eat and that they offered a substantial outlet for a good share of farm production. He said the large farm is here to stay, but he viewed the tendency to bigness as a threat to American institutions. He made a strong plea for an America of the average man, with not too many at the top and fewer at the bottom, with everyone having opportunity based on private enterprise. He viewed rejection of certain Congressmen in the recent election as indicating that the American people want peace based on world harmony and good will.

Goss Talks Prices

Stop-loss floor prices, established at levels which will not encourage surplus production, were advocated by Goss as one means of protecting farmers from ruin in the post-war period. He said that when peace comes, agriculture will find itself geared to production 40 per cent above normal, with large surpluses, all orders filled and no place to dispose of its production except at ruinously low levels.

Unless there is developed a program sound enough to do the job and flexible enough to meet varying conditions, Goss said the outlook for farmers was not good. He advocated support prices to encourage production of any desired crop, and stop-loss floors low enough to hold down production of crops in surplus. He said these floors might be set at 60, 80 or 90 per cent of parity, or at any desired level depending upon the nature of the crop.

For crops with exportable surpluses he urged adoption of the two-price program, now in operation in the milk industry. Under the two-price program, dairymen produce milk for a fluid market at one price and any surplus is sold in the surplus market for whatever it will bring. Under the Grange program a commodity like wheat with exportable surplus would move at two prices. Farmers would have allotments or quotas which they could market at one price, and any surplus would move at world prices. Surplus might be diverted to industrial uses. There would be no production control except as incentive or stop-loss support prices influenced the decision of farmers.

Subsidies Denounced

Goss warned that floor could not be held at 100 per cent of parity without inviting production of surpluses that would result in regimented production control. He said production control would not work and would only pile up surpluses of other crops unless

(*Continued on Page* 16)

Yes, *ma'am! You too,* can

Bake with SUCCESS INSURANCE

. . . says Mother Maca

With Amazing

MACA YEAST

The Fast, Dry Yeast.

USE JUST LIKE COMPRESSED YEAST!

● There's nothing new to learn when you use this wonderfully convenient yeast. Maca requires no special methods or recipes. It acts so fast, rises so quickly—your baking is all done in a few hours. And *what* a baking it is! Maca Yeast gives bread and rolls a rich, golden beauty, a smooth, even texture and a delicious old-fashioned flavor.

Stays Fresh for Weeks Without Refrigeration

Think how Maca saves you extra trips to the store on bake days! You can always keep a handy supply on your pantry shelf. For your complete protection, we date every package.

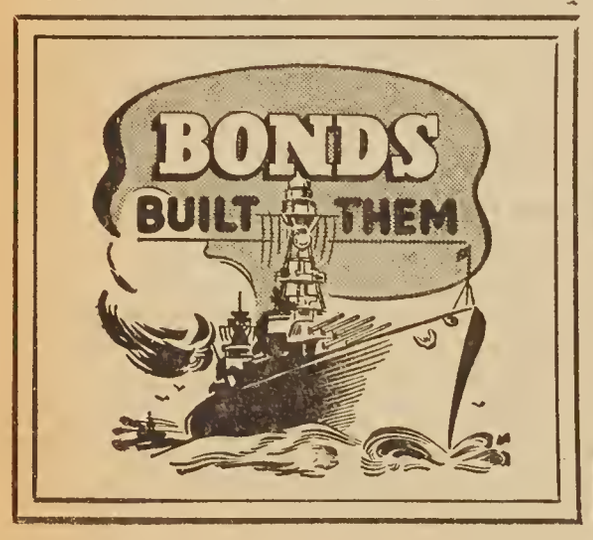
So bake with success insurance! Use Maca, the *original* fast, granular yeast. Ask your grocer for Maca today!

By the way: Maca is serving the armed forces—so, sometimes, your grocer might be out of it. If he is, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast). It, too, gives bakings a grand old-fashioned flavor.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY
1750 N. Ashland Ave. • Chicago 22, Ill.

COPYRIGHT 1944, NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*



NORTHEASTERN BOYS WIN WITH VEGETABLES

FARM boys from the Northeast made an outstanding showing in the 1944 National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association production and marketing contest. Winners were announced at the tenth annual convention of the organization held in Rochester, New York, December 8 and 9.

Donald F. Sullivan, nineteen-year-old Potsdam, New York, youth who helps his father operate a 100-acre dairy farm, was named as national champion in the contest in which youths of 44 states competed, Professor Grant B. Snyder, of Massachusetts State College, advisory chairman of

RICHARD WALSH
Newbury, Mass.

DONALD SULLIVAN
Potsdam, N. Y.

the group, announced. Richard F. Walsh of Newbury, Massachusetts, won the Northeast Regional award.

Sullivan, who is vice president of the St. Lawrence County 4-H Club Council, has been active in 4-H Club work for ten years. His first project produced $6 in vegetables while this year he utilized his spare time so effectively that his 3½ acre project yielded $931 worth of vegetables. He also has had successful poultry and forestry projects.

At the Vegetable Growers' annual banquet, Sullivan was awarded the top scholarship of $500 and Walsh $200 from a $6,000 fund provided for the contest by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Other major winners from the Northeast, each of whom received a $100 sectional scholarship, included: Betty Sharp, of R.F.D. 3, Hamburg, N. Y.; Shirley and Gertrude Jaquith, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, George DeRidder, Jr., of Ballston Spa, New York; Walter Spink, of R.F.D. 1, Wakefield, R. I.; Roger Gleason, R.F.D. 2, Groton, N. Y.; Bernice Quimby, Barnet, Vt.; Lyla Mullen, of Stafford, N. Y.; and Winston Merrill of R.F.D. 2, Littleton, New Hampshire.

* * *

ALBANY MEETING FOR POTATO, VEGETABLE MEN

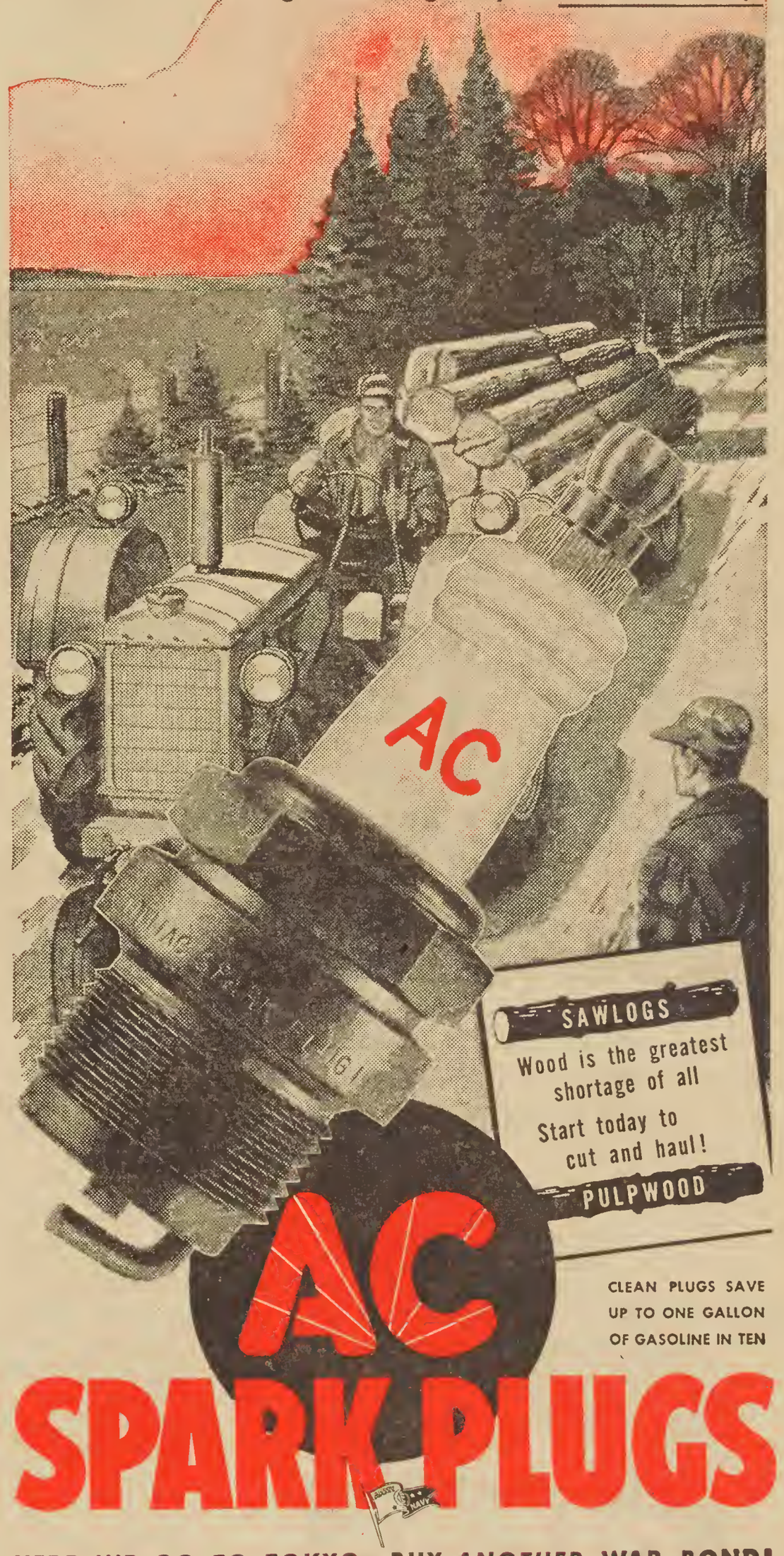
As for some years past, the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association will hold joint conventions at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany on January 4 and 5.

On the evening of January 3, directors of the two groups will meet separately for dinner, and committees will be appointed.

The next day there will be joint sessions of the two clubs in the morning, and there will be a forum discussion of postwar government controls, subsidies and prices. In the evening there will be a joint banquet.

The morning of the 5th, the two clubs will meet separately for their business sessions, and in the afternoon H. E. Babcock, editor of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff", will close the meeting with a talk on **National Agriculture in Peacetime.**

Spark plugs repay you for regular care with *quicker starting* and more *engine power.* Help to maintain *top performance* in your tractor (1) by having plugs cleaned and regapped at your nearest AC Spark Plug Cleaning Station when you change engine oil and (2) replacing worn plugs with AC's of correct Heat Range. AC's give you *utmost reliability.*

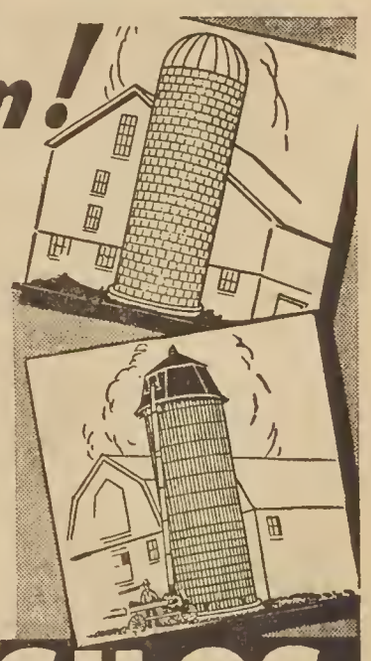


HERE WE GO TO TOKYO—BUY *ANOTHER* WAR BOND!

Get the Worm!

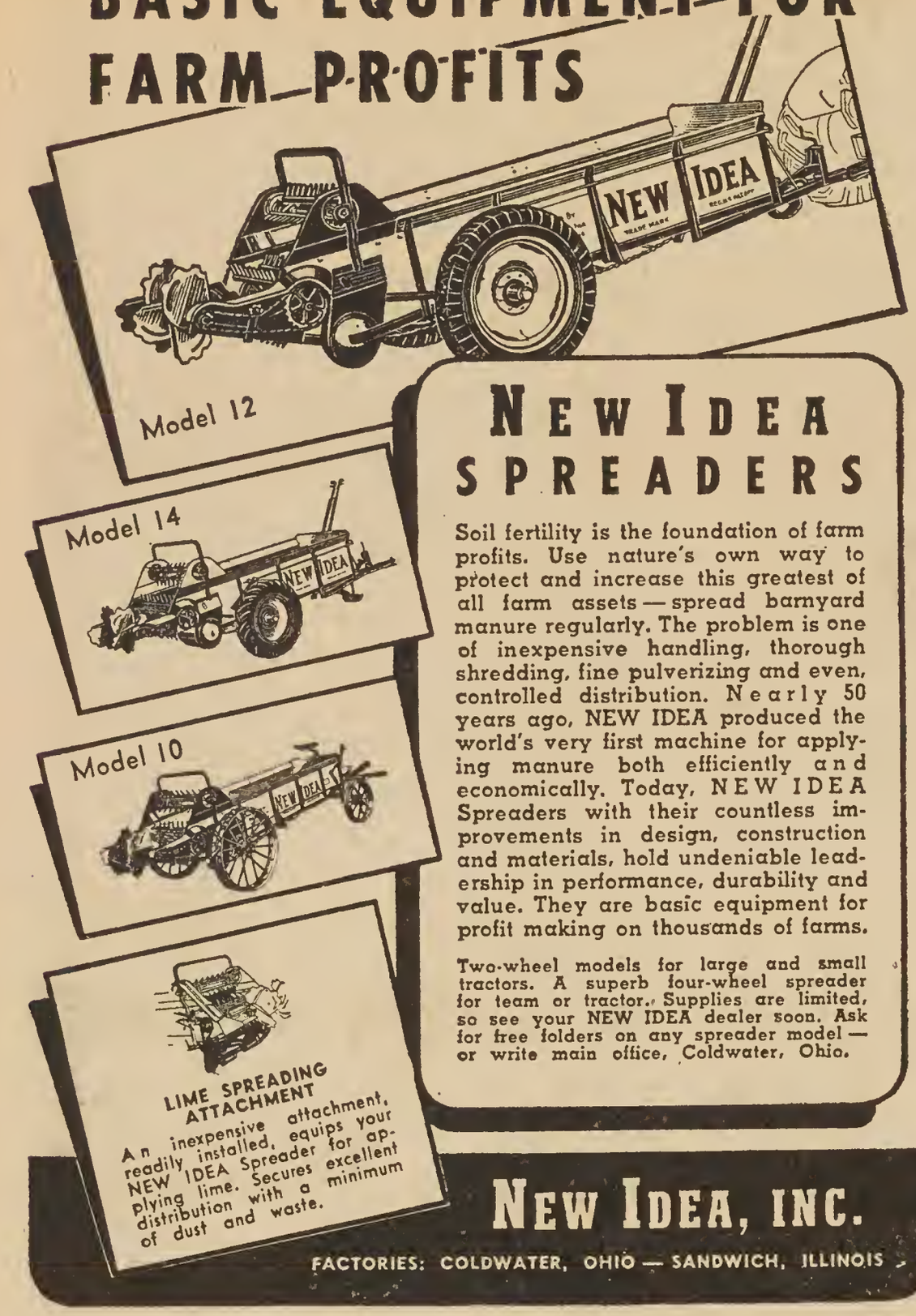
It's going to pay to be an "early bird" in planning your 1945 feeding program. Especially if you want to get the most nutritional value out of "green gold" grassland forage crops. Because of shortage of materials, manpower and shipping facilities, there won't be enough Craine Silos to go around next spring. So look ahead. Get your own "priority" on a "Better-Built" Craine by ordering *now.* Take delivery this winter . . . and be *sure* of safe storage for home-grown feeds next year. Write *today* for information!

CRAINE, INC. 1224 Pine St., NORWICH, N.Y.



CRAINE *better built* SILOS

BASIC EQUIPMENT—FOR FARM—PROFITS



NEW IDEA SPREADERS

Soil fertility is the foundation of farm profits. Use nature's own way to protect and increase this greatest of all farm assets — spread barnyard manure regularly. The problem is one of inexpensive handling, thorough shredding, fine pulverizing and even, controlled distribution. Nearly 50 years ago, NEW IDEA produced the world's very first machine for applying manure both efficiently and economically. Today, NEW IDEA Spreaders with their countless improvements in design, construction and materials, hold undeniable leadership in performance, durability and value. They are basic equipment for profit making on thousands of farms.

Two-wheel models for large and small tractors. A superb four-wheel spreader for team or tractor. Supplies are limited, so see your NEW IDEA dealer soon. Ask for free folders on any spreader model — or write main office, Coldwater, Ohio.

NEW IDEA, INC.

FACTORIES: COLDWATER, OHIO — SANDWICH, ILLINOIS

Big Demand for Wood! Prices Never as High! QUICK PROFITS with OTTAWA

Speed Up Production!

Thousands NOW making more money with an OTTAWA LOG SAW. You can beat the labor shortage with this powerful machine. Saws the human way, only many times faster. Easy to start in any kind of weather.

350 Saw Strokes per Minute

Air cooled motor—a blessing in winter. No shut-downs or strikes. Many exclusive OTTAWA features. Uncle Sam needs you to help relieve the nation wide fuel shortage. No priority needed when you buy an OTTAWA. Plan to get yours at once!

What Users Say

"My 6 H-P Ottawa is a mighty magnet of power and energy. It is always ready to work in any kind of weather and makes log sawing a pleasure. It is easy to operate profitably and economically."—*Edward Androus, California*

FREE Big Catalog

Write today for your FREE copy of the Ottawa Catalog. Contains complete information of the "6" and other Ottawa Saws.

FELLS TREES • SAWS LOGS

Buzzes Up Poles and Limbs

Unbeatable combination! 3 in 1 machine. Does everything you need fast and easy. You can turn wood lot into cash quickly and profit by present high prices.

USE ENGINE FOR BELT JOBS—When not sawing wood, use the engine to grind feed, pump water, etc. Pulley furnished.

THOUSANDS IN USE EVERYWHERE

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY 3631 Pine Street, Ottawa, Kansas

The Question Box

SEEDING LADINO

Would you kindly send me information regarding seeding with Ladino clover. We have a ten-acre lot off which we harvested oats. When sowing the oats we seeded it with sweet clover for pasture, but got very poor results. If we put a mixture of timothy, red clover and Ladino clover on in early spring, could we expect to pasture it fairly early? Please state if it would be necessary to plow before seeding.—A. K., New York.

Your idea of seeding this land to a mixture of timothy, red clover and Ladino clover in the spring is good unless it is a very dry piece of ground. If it is, I would want to substitute alfalfa for the red clover. I have seen Ladino clover mixtures come on very rapidly and furnish an abundance of grazing in the seeding year, sometimes as soon as six weeks after sowing, but you cannot depend on this, for in a very dry season you may not be able to pasture such a mixture until late in the summer or early in the fall. To insure pasture quite early next season, I suggest that you use about a bushel and a half to two bushels of oats as a companion or nurse crop for the seeding, and that you pasture these oats off before they head out.

Pasturing off the oats will do a lot toward insuring a good seeding. It will be much better to pasture them, so far as the seeding goes, then to let them ripen for grain. If we have favorable rains during the late spring and summer, your Ladino clover mixture should be ready for pasturing shortly after the oats have been pastured off.

You ask whether or not it will be necessary to plow this field. I think it would be best, although it may not be absolutely necessary. If it is a light soil that can be worked into a good seed-bed with a disk, plowing may not be necessary, but a disk does not work well on much of our stony land.—*George H. Serviss.*

—A. A.—

CREOSOTE

What causes creosote, and is there any cure for it? I have heard that green wood will cause it, but we are burning dry wood and the creosote runs.—B. S., New York.

It is true that creosote is more troublesome where green wood is burned. However, the fundamental trouble comes from too rapid cooling of the smoke after it leaves the stove or furnace. As long as the smoke and gases from the fire remain hot, the creosote is not deposited on the sides of the chimney. There are two ways to prevent this deposit: one is to insulate the pipe and the chimney so that the smoke will not cool so rapidly; the other is to put an extension on the chimney so that you will have a greater draft. Then the smoke will be drawn out faster, before it has time to cool and condense on the walls of the chimney.

—A. A.—

ANGORA WOOL

"I have just received my latest issue of the AA and after reading it I wondered why you have never called to the attention of your subscribers the opportunities that are open to farm families in the Angora wool business.

"Here is a business that is the ideal side line for the average farm. The demand and the market for Angora wool is unlimited, and the growers in this country are able to meet only about 15% of the demand. We have two of the strongest marketing organizations in existence, and the more growers that go into this business, the stronger our organizations will become.

"One of the strongest recommendations is that SO FAR we haven't had any New Deal interference.

"Number one grade Angora wool, clipped, is now $8.70 per pound, and plucked is about $10.50 per pound. The average wooler will produce from 16 to 20 ounces a year, of which at least 80% should be number one grade. Our records show that our feed cost is one-half cent a day per rabbit. Figure it out: feed will run not over $2.00 per year, per unit, and wool returns will run from $8.00 to $10.00 per unit.

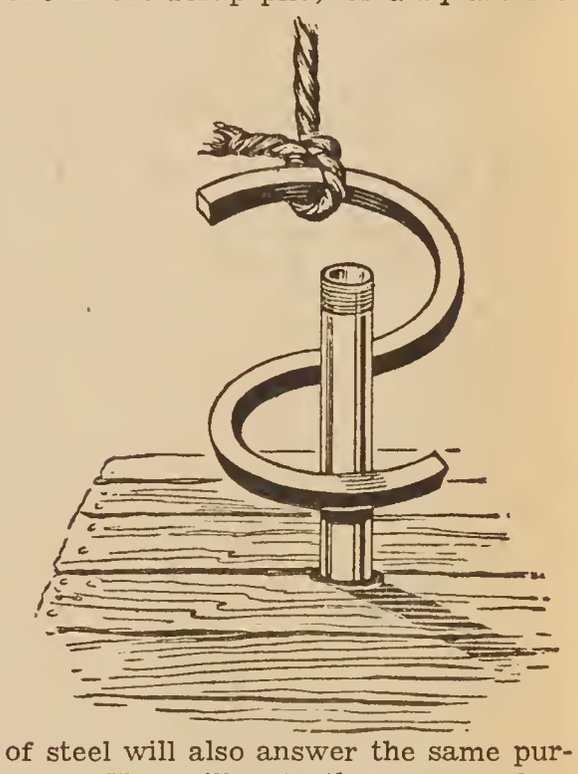
"If you are interested in this cash crop, you can get full facts and figures from the Federation of American Angora Breeders, Foxon Road, East Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Allan T. Gilbert of this address is president of the Federation." — *Paul R. Cagwin, North Stratford, New Hampshire.*

—A. A.—

PULLING PIPE

To get pump piping out of a well is not easy, and many methods are used, but here is a method that works every time, and it is very simple too, as I have shown in the illustration. The cost is slight and the job can be done in less time.

This home-made device is made from a square rod of iron (you may have one in the scrap pile) or a square rod



of steel will also answer the same purpose. You will note the square edges bite into the pipe and hold it firmly when lifting it upward out of the well. Two hooks will allow you and your helper to walk a pipe right up and out of the well with very little trouble or time wasted. I have shown you how to bend the hook in the sketch. If the pipe is a long one, you will need two hooks. Try this and be satisfied it is the handiest gadget for this work you will ever find anywhere.—*H. W. S.*

—A. A.—

MULCHING AN ORCHARD

Where apple trees are mulched, how much mulching material is needed per acre?

The Massachusetts College estimates that it takes 1 lb. per square foot per year of air-dry material for the area actually covered. Usually, mulching material is put under the trees in a circle from the trunk out to the outer branches.

—A. A.—

Looking for just the right Christmas gift for a friend or relative? We suggest a copy of E. R. Eastman's lovable and exciting farm novel, TOUGH SOD, now published in book form. To get a copy, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

IODINE
Prevents Goiter Troubles

Wherever troubles due to Iodine deficiency are *known* to occur, there can be no question about adding *sufficient Iodine* to the rations of all farm animals. Elsewhere, supplementing feeds with Iodine is a wise and desirable safety-first measure. Cost is negligible.

These facts are so well established that most feed manufacturers include sufficient Iodine in their products. This message is merely a friendly reminder to you to make sure that your live-stock and poultry get the Iodine they need.

Write us about any of your Iodine problems or consult your agricultural experiment station or county agent. They are always eager to help.

As a germicide, Tincture of Iodine is a farm essential. It is the foe of infection. Keep it handy in the house and in the barn.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.
75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

"FIRST AID" to the Handy Man

For sealing cracks in farm machinery, tractor and auto parts; stopping leaks in piping, stoves, heaters, pumps, tanks; for repairing tools, utensils, etc., use Smooth-On No. 1 Iron Repair Cement. **No heat required, no dismantling. Makes quick, easy repairs that last.** Get Smooth-On at your hardware store in 1¾ oz. 7 oz. and larger containers. If they haven't it, write us.

FREE REPAIR HANDBOOK
40 pages of tested, practical repairs. Clear directions. 170 diagrams. Pocket size. Write today to
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Do it with **SMOOTH-ON**
The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

MASSACHUSETTS NEWS

No Milk Shortage Danger—With seasonal upturn in milk production now under way, threat of repetition of last year's early winter milk shortage has been averted in opinion of Market Administrator Samuel W. Tator. Credit for averting shortage this fall belongs largely to the dairy farmers of the Boston milkshed who, despite wartime shortages of labor and farm machinery, have increased their milk production substantially. Statistics for the past several months indicate that farmers have maintained their production on a level 7 per cent above the corresponding months of 1943. It is expected that final November statistics will show daily average deliveries per producer on an even higher level above last year.

* * *

Decatur Re-elected — Joseph Decatur of Wayland has been re-elected President of Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation for 1945 at annual meeting held in Worcester November 28th. Other officers re-elected include: Carleton I. Pickett, 1st Vice-President; S. Lothrop Davenport, 2nd Vice-President; Howard S. Russell, Secretary.

* * *

Poultry Finance Committee — Howard Whelan of Avon, William Monahan of Framingham, and Sanford Alger, Jr., of Brockton have been appointed by President Christie of The New England Poultry and Egg Institute to serve as Massachusetts members of the Institute Finance Committee.

A special effort will be made to enlist support of cooperative sales organizations. Producers of hatching eggs and chicks will be canvassed through an appeal from hatcheries to whom they ship their eggs. A special sub-committee will also contact commercial firms doing business with New England poultrymen. Campaign to secure this increased financial backing is for purpose of enlarging scope of promotional work on poultry and eggs thus putting the industry in a better position to meet post-war changes in marketing procedure.

* * *

Larger Tobacco Supply—Early winter estimate of Connecticut Valley tobacco production points to a 15 per cent increase over last year. Total crop which is now estimated at 32,636,000 pounds is 17 per cent above average. "Recent damps" under favorable temperature conditions have enabled growers to "take down" a substantial part of the crop. Leaves are reported as having more than usual tobacco "gum" which makes for heavier weights.

* * *

Squash Display—Novel exhibit in connection with annual mid-winter vegetable growers meeting at Union Meeting in Worcester, January 3rd, will be a special display of New England varieties of squash in a department store window on Main Street. Window will be arranged by Worcester Vegetable Growers' Association, and will carry message of welcome to other local associations affiliated with Massachusetts Federation of Vegetable Growers Associations.

Feature speaker at meeting will be Professor Paul Work of New York State College of Agriculture. He will discuss packaging and market problems of growers who ship to near-by markets. Program is being arranged by Paul Dempsey of Waltham Field Station.

* * *

Mastitis Control — Serious consideration is being given to the need of a statewide mastitis control plan following a recent meeting called by Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association. A committee has been set up to recommend best procedure and to study laboratory facilities. In any event it is probable that special emphasis will be placed on educational features of control.—*Walter Piper.*

COWS-IN-CALF SOWS-IN-PIG
NEED SPECIAL FEEDING HELP

Be sure
TO SUPPLY PLENTY OF CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D!

During the period of reproduction, cows and brood sows draw heavily on their mineral supplies. Because of this, they need plenty of calcium and phosphorus to maintain their bodies and to build sound skeletons in their young—and they need adequate Vitamin D to put these minerals to work!

Vitamin D is highly essential to cows-in-calf and sows-in-pig. It speeds assimilation of calcium and phosphorus, helps promote "mineral health"—also helps prevent rickets and develop strong healthy young.

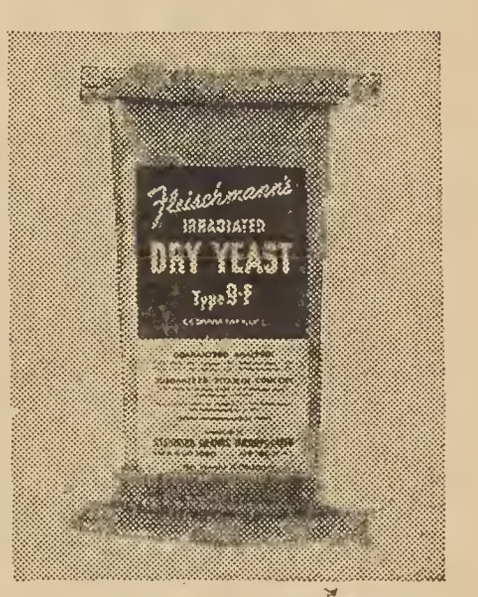
Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a rich, dependable and economical source of Vitamin D.

That is why FIDY is included in so many quality feeds, minerals and concentrates. To make sure the rations you buy contain this important ingredient, look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the feed tag.

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't secure rations containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, send $3.50 for a 5-lb. bag (postpaid) or see your local dealer. Contains enough to fortify the rations of four brood sows for a year and twenty-eight pigs to market size or ten milking cows for one year. Directions for all four-footed animals inside package. Address Desk AA-12.

FREE BOOKLET. Tells you about the value of Vitamin D for four-footed animals. Send for your copy. Address Desk AA-12.



Fleischmann's
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Rich in VITAMIN **D** For Four-Footed ANIMALS

5

big advantages of

PORUS-KROME*

1 PORUS-KROME applied to the cylinder walls of gasoline and Diesel engines multiplies the life of the cylinders from 4 to 20 times.

2 PORUS-KROME on the cylinder walls multiplies the life of the ordinary piston rings from 3 to 5 times.

3 PORUS-KROME, with its thousands of tiny pores and channels which hold lubricating oil and feed it back as needed, improves lubrication and holds lubricating oil consumption at a constant low level.

4 PORUS-KROME and piston rings wear so slowly that high power development is maintained for many more hours . . . many more miles . . . than with ordinary cylinders.

5 PORUS-KROME means greater engine reliability because it reduces scoring and scuffing and the risk of piston seizure and because it cuts down the number of overhauls caused by cylinder and ring wear.

All of these advantages add up to a substantial saving in engine operating costs.

VAN DER HORST TRADE MARK

U. S. PATENTS 2,048,578 AND 2,314,604

PORUS - KROME

Good for the Life of your Engines

* PORUS-KROME is pure, hard chromium which is applied to cylinder bores by the patented Van der Horst process. It has tiny pores and channels in its surface which serve as reservoirs for lubricating oil, feeding it back as needed. It reduces corrosion and wear and multiplies cylinder life 4 to 20 times.

VAN DER HORST CORPORATION OF AMERICA OLEAN • NEW YORK CLEVELAND 11 • OHIO

AN AFFILIATE OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES

How to Grow Big Cows

Part I --- STARTING THE CALVES

By C. L. Dickinson

SOME FARMERS may like to milk cows just so they can crawl out of bed at 4:30 these cold winter mornings and snuggle up against the cows to get warm. But most northeastern farmers keep cows because good cows are great converters of hay, ensilage and pasturage into a product (milk) that always has a ready market at a price better than could be obtained by selling the hay and other feeds grown on the farm.

Since cows can convert hay and pasturage and other relatively cheap feeds into a valuable product, good dairymen have been striving for many years to grow the kind of cows that are best equipped to consume large amounts of the cheapest feeds—roughage of all kinds. And many dairymen are succeeding.

The Starting Point

They start with a good calf. A good calf is one that has the inheritance to grow into an efficient producer of better than average amounts of milk and butterfat. Let's set the minimum at 350 pounds of butterfat. If the dam and the sire of the calf can't transmit that much production, don't waste money trying to grow it.

The secret, if there is any, of growing big cows is to keep the calf gaining every day from the baby stage right up to the time she is four or five years old. A lot of different methods are practiced by good dairymen, but whatever the method, they are all aimed at getting the maximum growth and developing the big middles, the wide spring of ribs, the deep, long bodies so essential if the future cow is to have the kind of manufacturing plant that can take in a lot of the lowest cost feeds, hay, pasturage and other roughage crops, and convert them into energy and meat and milk.

I'm going to talk about the dry calf-starter method of raising calves. In these days of high milk prices and tremendous demand for milk products for human food, it is both economical and patriotic to use the smallest amount of milk possible in raising calves. There are several good dry calf starter rations on the market. These grain rations are fortified with extra vitamins and they contain dry milk products. This makes it possible to limit to about 350 pounds the amount of whole milk needed to get the calf off to a good start. As the calf grows, its digestive system develops so that it can handle enough grain and hay to furnish all the nutrients the calf needs for good growth. This early development of a digestive system that can handle a lot of hay helps to grow the heifer into a cow with a big middle.

Nature provided the new-born calf with a small stomach, designed to handle a little milk at a time, and with the equipment for getting the milk directly from the place where it is made at just the right temperature. When we take a calf away from its mother and try to teach it to drink out of a pail and to eat dry feed at an early age, we're starting an argument with Mother Nature. The easiest way to win the argument is to follow nature's method as closely as possible, so when the calf is taken away from its mother it's a lot easier to teach it to drink out of a pail if you put about three pounds of *warm* milk freshly milked from the calf's mother in the pail and then hold the pail high enough so that the calf has to reach up and stretch its neck a little to get at the milk. Hold two fingers in the calf's mouth and let it suck the milk between your fingers. If the calf is real hungry before you start to teach it to drink out of the pail, the job is fairly easy.

Feeding Grain

After the calf has learned to drink milk from the pail, feed it at least twice a day and limit the milk to the amounts shown in the table below:

Age of Calves	*Large Breeds not more than*	*Small Breeds not more than*
Second week	9 lbs. daily	6 lbs. daily
Third week	10 " "	7 " "
Fourth week	9 " "	7 " "
Fifth week	7 " "	6 " "
Sixth week	6 " "	6 " "
Seventh week	4 " "	6 " "
Eighth week	Wean calves from milk *	

* Smaller Breeds may be weaned from milk at 9 to 12 weeks depending on the size and vigor of the calf.

When the calf is a few days old begin to teach it to eat the calf starter. Take a little of the grain in your hand and let the calf suck your fingers when it has finished drinking its milk. Work a little of the grain into the calf's mouth. Some farmers drop a half a handful of the calf starter into the feeding pail after the calf has drunk its milk. The calf gets the grain in its effort to get the last drop of milk.

During the third week, start feeding early cut, bright green mixed hay. Keep fresh water where the calf can have all its wants. Put a little calf starter in a box fastened to the side of the calf pen.

As soon as you begin to reduce the milk (during the 5th week) the calf will eat more hay and grain.

After the milk is discontinued, keep increasing the calf starter and hay, feeding all the calf will clean up twice a day. Remember to keep the feeding pails and grain boxes clean. Calves don't like their meals from dirty dishes any better than we do.

When the calf is four months old, begin to change the calf starter for fitting ration.

Growing heifers from four months to maturity is another story to follow.

Two good Holsteins and their calves on the farm of R. W. Schallenberg, Westernville, New York. The cow at the left is the dam of the one at the right.

FROM PASTURE . . . INTO BARN

. . . now your cows need a

PICK-UP

FIGHT "WINTER FATIGUE"

WITH KOW-KARE CONDITIONING

Now is the time to fortify your cows against the terrific strain of feed-to-milk conversion during the housed-in months. The relatively dry, hard-to-digest diet of the off-pasture months place a terrific burden upon digestion and assimilation. To promote appetite and full conversion of expensive feed, it is wise to supplement the feed with the potent drug-mineral-vitamin ingredients of the Kow-Kare formula. Kow-Kare helps fight winter let-down, aids in conditioning cows for safe calving and promotes healthier offspring.

Besides its medicinal ingredients, a daily intake of only two ounces of Kow-Kare provides the animal with: Calcium 69.4 grains; Phosphorus, 35.8 grains; Iron 44 grains; Iodine 2.3 grains, and at least 750 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D. Begin now; use Kow-Kare with the feed this winter. Feed, Drug and General Stores have it, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Send for booklet on cow ills, "Home Aids to Cow Health."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
DEPT. 12, LYNDONVILLE, VT.

Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied

MEDICINAL TONIC
including...
IRON . . . IODINE . . . CALCIUM
PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D

Plan Now for Your New Silo

Now is the time to plan for your 1945 silo.

Lumber will continue to be a war need. There's not enough to go around in Unadilla standard of quality.

Get your order in early for your Unadilla Silo. It is made of highest quality materials available. Don't be satisfied with just any silo. To be sure of a *Unadilla,* specify your need early.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

Magic Electric Welder

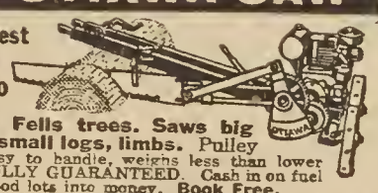
110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Also 32 volts.
MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
241LA CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest 6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE

BIG FREE BOOK



Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 2431 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

It's Machine-Guns Today... Machines for You Tomorrow

Buy

WAR BONDS

For UDDER IRRITATIONS

Use Dr. Salsbury's *Creamy* UDDER OINTMENT

At the very first signs of teat or udder irritation—cracking, chapping, scratches or abrasions — massage affected parts with *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Udder Ointment. It is *creamy*, not "sticky." Disappears as you rub. *Pleasant to use.*

This creamy ointment is carefully prepared at Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, is antiseptic on contact. Massaging with it soothes and softens the skin, helps stimulate local circulation and thereby promote healing.

So, use Dr. Salsbury's *creamy* Udder Ointment promptly whenever your cows have teat or udder irritations. A *full half-pound* costs only 50¢ at drug, feed, other stores, hatcheries. Get a jar now, and keep it handy.

AUTOGENOUS GARGET BACTERIN—For vaccinating milk cows against garget. Tailor-made for your own herd from milk samples sent to us from affected quarters.

Send for literature and directions for collecting sample.

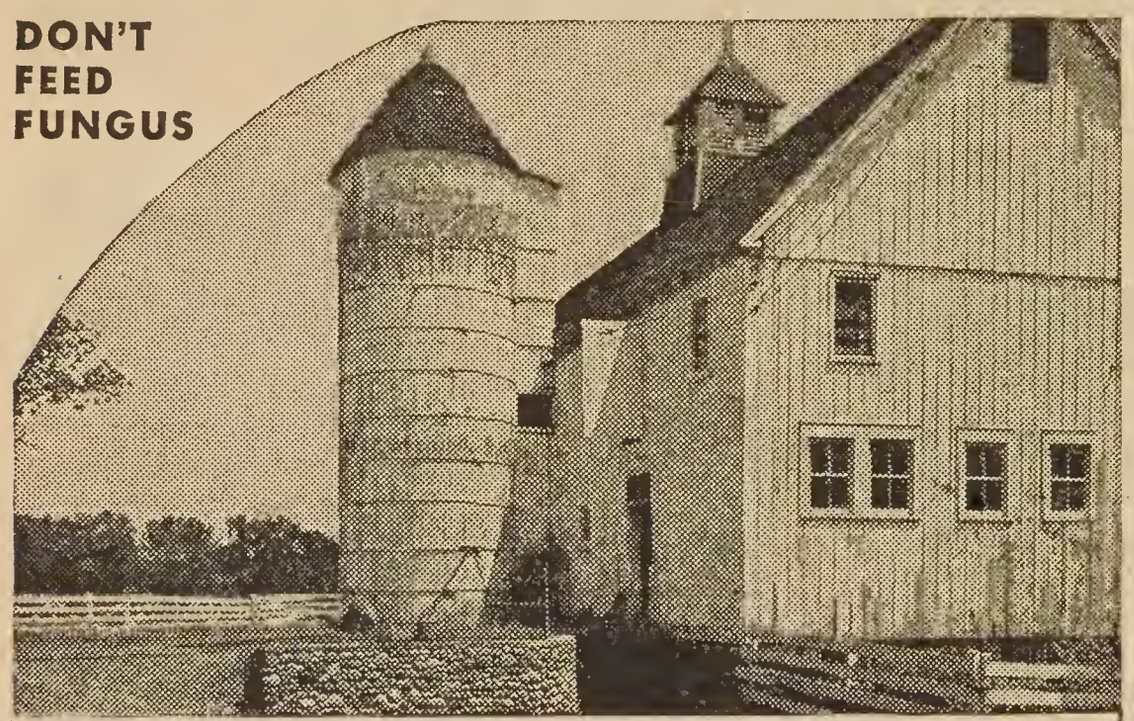
DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

GET THE *Genuine*

Dr. SALSBURY'S UDDER OINTMENT

FOR DAIRY COWS' TEAT and UDDER IRRITATIONS

DON'T FEED FUNGUS



You Can See the Need for CUPRINOL Stops Rot

Especially with silos, when paint wears off, rot thrives—unless the wood has been treated with a preservative. Previously wood preservatives have been too costly or impractical for general use. But now with Cuprinol, you can have effective wood protection at little more than the cost of a priming coat. One treatment only is needed.

Apply Cuprinol by brush, spray or dipping. Use it either by itself or under paint. Cuprinol penetrates the wood fibres, eliminates the nourishment on which rot and insect borers feed, and gives lasting protection that paint alone cannot give.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to ensilage, just as it is harmless to animals, poultry and stored farm produce. The cost is low, the protection long. At your farm supply stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

BUYING CHICKS

Buying chicks is one of the most important jobs that a poultryman does during the year. A serious mistake can certainly throw a monkey wrench in plans for pullets in the fall of 1945.

Some poultrymen may be wondering whether or not to buy any chicks. All the figures indicate that egg production will be plenty high, and that there should be a reduction in our poultry population of from 10% to 15%. Some reduction will come from enthusiasts who rushed into the chicken business without much experience. Most poultrymen, I expect, will plan to buy about as many or perhaps a few less than they did last spring. Certainly poultry-keeping is going to stay as an important source of income to the Northeast.

There are some good figures to show that it is more profitable to buy chickens early than it is later in the spring. The poultryman who has adequate quarters can raise early chickens just as easily as he can later in the season. There has been a tendency for some years for the peak of egg prices for the year to come earlier in the fall. Therefore, late chicks never get into production until egg prices begin to slide downhill.

Where to Buy

Where to buy is always a question. If you have had good success in previous years, it is a good idea to buy from the same place. The important thing is to know what you are buying. Chicks that are bred for production are certainly worth the extra cost but, on the other hand, the fact that a man charges a premium for his chicks is no guarantee that they are better than average.

Probably the most misunderstanding comes because of the various programs used in testing breeders for pullorum. One hatchery may test its breeding stock every year, remove the reactors and advertise that their chicks are from tested stock. But as long as there are reactors, there is the possibility that the test missed a few. Then, if chicks get chilled or overheated, there is likely to be trouble.

Another hatchery may have tested *until no reactors are found.* If you want to be sure that you are buying chicks that do not carry pullorum, that's the kind of a hatchery to buy from. The poultryman who understands the situation and knows what he is getting is least likely to be disappointed.

It is not too early to think about buying chicks. Study the advertisements, ask questions if you are not satisfied with the information given, and when you reach a decision put in an order specifying the date on which you want them delivered.—*H. L. C.*

—A. A.—

LAZY HENS

Some of my pullets seem to spend most of their time on the roosts. What can I do to keep them more active?

Probably a good culling of your flock is indicated. These birds may lack vigor, and there is a chance that they might have picked up some internal parasites. If you are able to keep dry litter on the floor, and still these pullets are not interested in scratching and eating, particularly if they have not started production at all, I doubt if it would be profitable to keep them.

—A. A.—

MORE FEED—MORE EGGS

Usually a drop in egg production is preceded by a drop in feed consumption. The real cause may be a cold snap that tends to make the birds inactive.

Once a hen has stopped laying, it takes some time to get her back into production. Therefore, anything that can be done to keep the hens eating pays dividends. Some poultrymen stir up the mash in the hoppers every time they go into a pen. It certainly increases the hens' interest in feed. Others depend on wet mash or pellets. Any variety that can be given to the ration seems to stimulate a hen's appetite.

PLUMPNESS FOR PROFIT

"I'm lively—I'll thrive and I'll grow,
And when off to market I go,
I'll be plump, I'll be round,
I'll bring so much a pound
That you'll have big profits, I know!"

• Kerr Chicks eat no more than ordinary chicks, BUT mature more quickly into tender, meaty broilers and roasters—go to market sooner!

120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.) by slow tube agglutination method. 240-acre breeding farm. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 37 years' fair dealings.

Special discount for advance orders. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Kingston, Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PENNA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore (Dept. 21).

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Kerr Chickeries

Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P. and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

WRITE TODAY —for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.

FREE CHICK BOOK

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-11, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

SUNNYBROOK

PROFIT-BRED CHICKS

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED. OFFICIALLY PULLORUM TESTED.

STARTED CHICKS — SEXED PULLETS
BABY CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your order well in advance. Write for free folder and prices. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Crosses.

Sunnybrook Poultry Farm
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N.Y.

Feeding Lambs

By John P. Willman

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *On page 9 of the November 18 issue there was an article by John Willman on feeding lambs, with a comment that the article would be concluded in an early issue. Here is the balance of the article. Before reading it we suggest that you review what Professor Willman has to say in the November 18 issue.*)

THE RESULTS of experiments at Cornell University, and at other experiment stations show that lambs make satisfactory gains on a wide variety of rations. The ration must be palatable, adequate, and not too costly if the lamb-feeding operations are to be profitable.

Good results may be expected from a ration of shelled corn and good quality alfalfa hay. This ration may be improved slightly through the feeding of 0.05 to 0.10 pound per lamb daily of linseed meal. This addition may not be profitable if linseed meal costs a great deal more per ton than shelled corn or other grain.

A ration of shelled corn, corn silage or pea-vine silage, and good legume hay needs a supplement of only 0.10 to 0.15 pound of linseed meal per lamb daily.

A summary of experiments conducted at Cornell University shows that the lambs made good gains when full-fed shelled corn and corn silage even though they were given only 0.25 pound daily or less of mixed or alfalfa hay and about 0.25 pound of linseed meal daily per lamb.

When oats, barley, wheat, or a mixture of these is fed along with good legume hay, it is not necessary to feed protein supplements.

Protein Requirements

An average of the results obtained in the Cornell Experiments indicates that economical growth and fattening can be obtained from rations containing between 10.0 and 10.5 per cent of total protein (air-dry basis) when shelled corn is the chief grain and corn silage serves as the chief roughage.

Earlier experiments have shown that there is little difference in the value for lambs of the protein in linseed meal, soybean meal, whole soybeans, and corn gluten meal. In these tests the rate of feeding each of these supplements was determined by its protein content. It was necessary to feed more linseed meal having a protein content of 30 or 32 per cent than of soybean oil meal having a protein content of 41 per cent. It was noted however that the lambs fed linseed meal were easier to keep on feed than the lambs fed the other protein-rich concentrates. The choice of these feeds should be determined on the basis of price per ton.

In lamb feeding operations, shelled corn is commonly used as a basis for comparison. If we assume that shelled corn has a value of 100 per cent then hominy feed is worth from 95 to 100 per cent. Barley, oats, rye and wheat, have values of about 90 per cent, and beet and cane molasses have values of 85 per cent.

Roughage

There seems to be little difference in the value of alfalfa, clover and soybean hays. A good grade of mixed hay, if high in its content of legumes, is an excellent roughage. Timothy hay, corn stover and blue grass hays are inferior roughages and if they are fed they should be supplemented to supply protein and calcium.

Corn silage is worth about 56 per cent as much per ton as good alfalfa when substituted for part of the alfalfa hay in a ration for lambs, and 37 per cent as much as good alfalfa hay when fed as the sole roughage.

The careful feeder gets his lambs onto feed gradually. Hand-fed lambs should clean up all of their grain and concentrates within about 15 minutes and all lambs should stay at the trough until the grain and concentrates are cleaned up. It pays to feed roughage liberally.

Lamb feeding is somewhat speculative. Much of its speculative nature may be removed by careful and intelligent feeding and management, and by feeding lambs year after year. Efficient rations, confortable and clean quarters, regularity of conditions and common sense go a long way toward making the fattening of lambs a profitable enterprise.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(*Continued from Page* 3)

without red tape by signing a simple statement to the effect that the cooler is needed and that it will be used for cooling milk.

Plans are going ahead to take the agricultural census early in 1945. The notice to this effect which has been sent to farmers in the past will be omitted.

* * *

CROP GOALS

New York State farmers meeting in Syracuse recently, proposed tentative crop and livestock goals for 1945. The goal for milk remains the same as for 1944, but a reduction of 10% is recommended in poultry and eggs, a 12% increase in the number of broilers, and a 5% increase in turkeys.

Potato goals were left the same as last year, although the national goal has been tentatively set at 3,100,000, as compared to slightly over 3,000,000 acres in 1944.

War Food Administration officials suggested an increased acreage of dry beans, but farmers, considering the present ceiling prices, proposed a 25% reduction.

Some reduction in canning crops is proposed, with decreases of 25% in snap beans, 4% in peas, 6% in sweet corn, but an increase of about 3% in tomatoes.

A NEW ONE EVERY FOUR MINUTES

and some days we do better than that!

The SURGE MILKER

Every four minutes of every working day a bright new Surge starts on its way to somebody's barn . . . some days we do better but we still can't make quite enough to go around.

You can certainly get a Surge but you can't get one right this minute because a lot of people like the Surge . . . a lot of people want one.

A lot of people have seen the Surge milk cows and they know it is a fast milker. A lot of people want to produce clean milk and they know the Surge is easily scrubbed clean.

That's why a lot of people would rather wait until they can get a Surge.

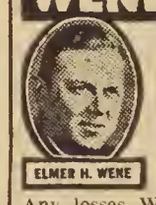
We are doing everything we possibly can to cut down your waiting time.

Surge DAIRY FARM EQUIPMENT

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y.
842 W. Belden Avenue • Syracuse 1, N. Y.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS "Maine-Bred to Stand the Gaff"
4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT
RESERVE YOURS NOW!
The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best — at a reasonable price.
Buy from Clements.
CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, Winterport, Maine.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $15. PER 100
OCTOBER 1st TO MAY 1st
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

SAVE MONEY NOW ON WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

ELMER H. WENE
Day-Old or STARTED PULLETS
Broiler and Roaster Chicks
More 2-to-5 yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by pedigreed males from 200-300 Egg R.O.P. Hens than any other N. J. plant.
FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE
Any losses Wene Super-X R.O.P. Sired Chicks first 14 days replaced without charge. Leading pure or cross-breeds — BLOODTESTED. U. S.-N. J. APPROVED. 1,800,000 Hatching Capacity. Hatch year around. BIG MONEY-SAVING DISCOUNTS NOW. CATALOG FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. N-4, Vineland, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
Chicks and Poults
Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	11.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	13.00

H. Mix $10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., $9.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great layers.
Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM is the home of a famous strain of White Leghorns, pedigree bred and progeny tested under R.O.P. supervision; among the best records in laying contests of any Eastern Leghorn breeder in recent years. Also New Hampshires. Catalog.
HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM, R4-Z, TROY, N.Y.

Buy War Bonds *and* Stamps.

CHICK-BED
THE PERFECT LITTER FOR LAYING HOUSE AND BROODER
CHICK-BED COMPANY • CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Cut PULPWOOD for SPARE-TIME CASH

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good O.H.I. Ass'n. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
150 Minnesota HOLSTEIN cows, Bangs tested; several just freshened, bal. to freshen during Nov. 50 HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY cows, several fresh now, bal. in early winter. 100 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, from yearlings to 3-yr.-olds. 50 HEIFERS, extra large, mostly HOLSTEINS; will freshen during Nov. and Dec. 10 Reg. purebred AYRSHIRE heifers; will freshen soon. 25 HORSES, matched teams and single chunks. Reasonable Terms.
GLADSTONE BROS., ANDES, N. Y.
We Deliver. Will buy good dairies at all times.

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

1 Purebred Holstein Bull, 3 Years Old.
2 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN BULLS, YEARLINGS.
WYKAGYL FARM
Willson G. Lane, Tel. 2311, Dover Plains, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY BULL CALF
Three nearest dams average 12,500 lbs. M., 651.2 lbs. F. Backed by the blood of Foremost Prediction, Langwater Foremost and Mixter May Royal. Complete pedigree sent on request. Herd State Approved No. 151. Federal accredited.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

GUERNSEY UDDERS AND PRODUCTION.
GET ONE OF OUR BULLS—AND MORE MILK. VALOR — FOREMOST — MIXTER FAITHFUL BREEDING.
CROCKER FARMS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

YEARLING BULL READY FOR SERVICE.
Best of Breeding and from high producing dam. A real bargain for immediate sale.
R. HILDYARD, Ferndale, N. Y., Sullivan Co.

JERSEY

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL
OF SERVICE AGE. WELL BRED, IS A 4-H PROJECT, COMES FROM IMPORTED STOCK. TEL. 667-W-1.
Wesley Lay, Seneca Falls, N. Y. R.F.D. 1.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CLOSE AND FRESH COWS
Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed.
Also, HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY heifers, 3 months to two years. Exceptionally fine group for December breeding. All are well bred, well grown and calfhood vaccinated.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.,
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Dairy Cows with Size and Quality.
FRESH AND CLOSE. BLOOD-TESTED.
HORSES—Western Matched teams and singles.
Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

COMING SALES

Dec. 18	Jefferson County Dispersal, Watertown, N. Y. (See Ad on opposite page.)
Dec. 21	4th Western New York Consignment Sale, Batavia, N. Y. (See Ad on opposite page.)
Jan. 4	Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lititz, Pennsylvania.

COMING EVENTS

Dec. 29-Jan. 2	Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 5	Annual Brown Swiss Breeders' Meeting. Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 23-26	Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings and Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vermont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

ANGUS BULL CALVES
7 to 8 mos. old. Sired by Black Mar B., the bull I bought from John & Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa. The sire of this bull is now senior herd sire at Great Oaks Farm, Rochester, Mich. His dam is Blackcap Harrison 68th. She was sired by Blackcap Revolution. She has produced more Int. Grand Champions than any cow in America. The dams of these bulls are all Glencarnock breeding. These bulls are thick and low down. PRICE $150.00 TO $200.00.
T. M. SCOON, GENEVA, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus, 60 Cows and Heifers.
50 Calves at foot. Also 35 yearlings, heifers and steers. Also two registered herd bulls.
Howard G. Davis, Branchport, N. Y.

KENRIDGE FARM Offers a fine lot of March and April purebred ABERDEEN ANGUS HEIFERS, sired by Globe Hill Prideman and Edella Bandolier of Globe Hill. T.B. and Bangs Accredited.
Erle L. Zuill, *Mgr.*, Cornwall, N. Y.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull
Best of breeding.
BERTHOLD COBURN, Chelsea, Vt.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: 35 or 40 Grade Sheep,
GOOD AGES, BRED. ALSO ONE REGISTERED CORRIEDALE RAM, 5 YEARS OLD.
J. W. LOWE, GREENVILLE, N. Y.
TEL. 60-F-4.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., $4.50 each, 8-10 wks., $5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C. — Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old $5.00 each, 10 weeks old $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

YORKSHIRES
BRED SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS.
Write for prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

HEREFORD HOGS
HIGH WINNING HERD. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS IN 46 STATES. BRED GILTS, BOARS, PIGS. UNRELATED. CIRCULAR.
YALEHURST FARMS, Peoria, Illinois

Yorkshire Boars Ready for Service.
ALSO GILTS READY TO BREED. ONE BOAR IS EXTREMELY FANCY.
LELAND W. LAMB, Newfield, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES
BOARS READY FOR SERVICE. ROLLER AND CLAN BREEDING.
ELM VIEW FARMS
E. G. VAN der VEER, R.D. 2, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BOARS FOR SERVICE.
Chester White — Berkshire — Yorkshire — Duroc
100-125 lbs., $35.00. Younger Boars $10.00 and $15.00 each. Vaccination 85c extra if desired.
CARL ANDERSON, VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASS.

ADVERTISING RATES
Northeast Markets Page.

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT — Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE —Farms for Sale, Rent or Wanted; FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

Advertising space is limited to the following units: one inch deep one column wide at $6.00 per issue; one-half inch deep one column wide at $3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at *American Agriculturist*, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 17 days before publication date. No Baby Chick Advertising accepted on this page. Flat charge of $1.00 will be made for box numbers. Issues are published 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.

GOATS

HEAVY MILKING **SAANEN GOATS**
BRED AND UNBRED. ALSO 1944 DOE KIDS. PRICES REASONABLE.
TWIN PINE GOAT FARM
BISMARK ROAD, WANTAGH, L. I., NEW YORK.

DOGS

COLLIE SHEPHERD
Cattle Dogs and Pups with herding instinct. 20 years raising cattle dogs.
WILMOT, East Thetford, Vermont

WANTED FOR RESALE
Puppies and Dogs. Give full information, breed, sex, age, lowest prices, etc.
KREIMEYER'S 2024 BROAD ST., UTICA 3, NEW YORK

1 LITTER ST. BERNARDS — A.K.C.
Cocker Spaniels — Collies — Shepherds
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

Collie Pups, Also English Shepherds.
Herders, heel-drivers for generations.
J. ALDRICH, R. 3, CONCORD, N. H.

NEWFOUNDLAND, the dog for all purposes. They guard your place and do as you want them to. Also, Fox Terriers, Small and Medium size. Cocker Spaniels all colors. English Pointers, Fox and Coon Hounds. All these puppies are in fine condition and ready to ship.
ROBINSON KENNELS, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

Guaranteed Trained Foxhounds
AND RABBIT HOUNDS. ALSO YOUNG STOCK, NICE BEAGLE PUPS $5.00 UP.
John Bilecke, North Attleboro, Mass.

POULTRY

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

MAPES
RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRES
make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roosters, or capons.
Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS
MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"
HOLD 20 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old — Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE McGREGOR FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

NATHAN BREEDING FARM
LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, CROSSES.
Bred especially for livability and production. 100% Pullorum Free stock. Pedigreed ancestry. For strong, healthy, profitable stock — order from
NATHAN BREEDING FARM
Box 400, CUDDEBACKVILLE, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED **REDS**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

POULTRY

Rhode Island Red Breeding Cockerels
SELECTED FROM OUR PEDIGREED BREEDING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. & G. FARMS
ROUTE 5. BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

Breeding Cockerels, S. S. W. LEGHORN and S. C. R. I. RED
exceptional birds individually banded from our best producing and transmitting families.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

TRACTOR FOR SALE
MODEL "B" ALLIS-CHALMERS
used only 300 hrs., with ALL equipment, and much brand new; includes trailer and light snowplow; ideal for small farm. Will not sell separately. AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER FOR CASH. Particulars given after Dec. 18th and upon statement of your financial ability.
LAWRENCE WINANT, MILLBROOK, NEW YORK

One 5-1 Pasteurizer Cherry-Burrell,
100 gal. One 20 Case Empire milk cooler. One O. & S. 10 H.P. Boiler. All of this equipment is in A-1 condition.
W. H. TANTS
R.D. 2, Altamont, N. Y. Tel. Altamont 2873

SEEDS

VICLAND OATS $2.00 per Bushel.
STATE CERTIFIED, HIGHEST YIELDING, SMUT-RESISTANT SUPERIOR QUALITY SEED. ORDER NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT.
Sundown Seed Farms, Ringoes, N. J.

MAPLE SYRUP

SAVE SUGAR use SKYVIEW MAPLE SYRUP. Make delicious candy, cakes, etc., with our tested recipes. Send a box to the boy in service. Grade "A" gal. can $3.75. Grade "B" (slightly darker) $3.25. Express prepaid. No C.O.D.
SKYVIEW POULTRY FARM,
Route 1, Andover, New York

HONEY

FOR SALE — HONEY
60 LBS. BUCKWHEAT AT $9.00, NOT PREPAID. 60 LBS. MIXED FALL HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, $9.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
F. W. LESSER, R.D. No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT —
ON SHARE BASIS. Location below Poughkeepsie. 500 acres, large apple and peach orchards, hay fields, barns, old liveable large house.
Write Box 514-SH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

OTEGO COUNTY, 1020 ACRES,
3 units, modern barns, 190 cattle, milking machines, tractors, houses, stocked and equipped, $42,000.00. $32,000.00 income. 1 mile from town on large river. Will also sell farms separate. BOX 514-BR, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, FOR GENERAL FARM WORK
on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington. $85-115 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full qualifications in first letter.
BOX 514-CF, c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED—March 1st, Farmer to work farm ON 50-50 BASIS. Must be honest, capable and reliable. Also, good with cows. Some knowledge of hogs. All modern power equipment used.
BOX 514-V, c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York

Man Wanted to Work on Mink Ranch
OR BUTCHER HORSES. STEADY WORK, YEAR AROUND, GOOD PAY.
Williams Mink Ranch, Ontario, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, please be sure to say you saw the ad in . . .

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

...Troubled with
SCABTEATS..

... bruised teats or teat obstructions?
TREAT THEM WITH
Dr. Naylor's
SULFATHIAZOLE
MEDICATED
DILATORS

Get to the seat of the trouble at once! Carry the healing medication *inside* the teat canal with these soft surface medicated Dilators. Fit both large and small teats ... Keep the teat canal open during healing. More than just Dilators, they are actually small medically impregnated surgical dressings. Packed in antiseptic ointment. If not available at your dealer, write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO., 14 MORRIS, N. Y.
Large pkg. $1.00
Small pkg. .50
MAILED POSTPAID
H. W. NAYLOR
Dr. of Veterinary Medicine

Dr. Naylor's
DEPENDABLE VETERINARY PRODUCTS ARE SCIENTIFICALLY TESTED UNDER PRACTICAL FARM CONDITIONS

CUT OR BRUISED TEATS AND UDDERS ...

DON'T let wire-cut, scratched or bruised teats and udders invite infections or lead to cows giving less milk.

Balsam of Myrrh's antiseptic action promotes healing. Its soothing ingredients bring quick relief from soreness, also reduces teat inflammation at calving time.

Effective for superficial swellings, strains, muscular pains or lameness, galls, calks and fouls. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

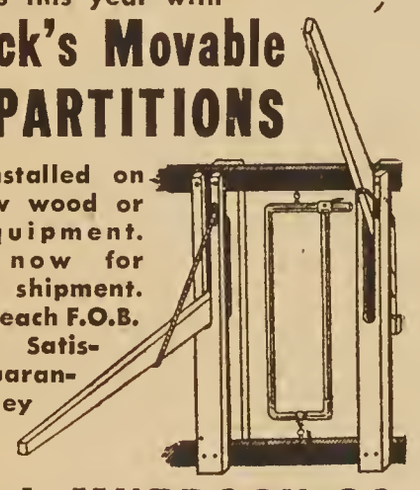
LARGE ECONOMY SIZE
$1.25
at your feed store or druggist. Or mailed postpaid from G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., for 98 years makers of ...

Balsam of Myrrh

ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

"Did you lose a cow or two last year with a damaged udder? Why not stop these losses this year with

Murdock's Movable
COW PARTITIONS



Can be installed on old or new wood or steel equipment. Available now for immediate shipment. Only $3.00 each F.O.B. Bloomville. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

THE R. J. MURDOCK CO.
BLOOMVILLE, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Clever, well-broken, blocky chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians, Chestnuts, Sorrels, Roans, Bays, Greys, Blacks; plain, medium and as good as grow. Can furnish carload, singles and matched pairs. Main line railways, quick shipping facilities.

Saddle horses and Shetland ponies, gentle for women and children. Shetland geldings, mares and stallions, spotted black and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, chestnut and white, snow white, jet blacks, seal browns, blood bays, sorrels and chestnuts with silver mane and tail.

Ponies can be shipped singly in crates by express. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

AFTER living on our "dream" farm for 18 months, I have come to the following conclusions:

1. Living on a farm is truly the life. Working on a farm is quite another thing, but never a thing apart.

2. Enjoying a farm is always possible, but seldom at all times probable, or even practical.

3. Farming is a highly detailed business, not a summer vacation.

4. Values on a farm never are and never will be city values, neither in satisfaction or in dollars and cents.

5. Fundamental farming laws are as hard and fast as the moral law.

6. Farm enjoyment comes largely from farm accomplishment.

7. Farm accomplishment means making something out of almost nothing—(seeds, livestock).

8. Women love the farm only when they love the country.

9. On MOST farms women carry more of the burdens than the men do.

10. Any farm is a liability to any man without a good woman there.

11. Working conditions are hard enough in both the city and on the farm, but in the city much the harder.

12. A successful farmer would be successful in the city, and the reverse, a city failure—a sure farm failure.

13. Planning ahead is a farm necessity, even though few plans work out as expected. Not all for the worse; some even for the better.

14. Many things pile up on a farm. While you may unpile some, the pile is always there—(hard to get used to).

15. The unhappy farmer is the sloppy, shiftless, lazy farmer.

16. The prosperous farmer is the good land farmer, but he overworks generally.

17. The happy farmer is usually a so-called small farmer who by hard work has about paid for his farm.

18. The good farmer always has faith in God and men—(otherwise he would not place so much confidence in them in advance).

Here are a few details about our farm:

1. So far, grass and hay have been our best and most profitable crops.

2. Our cash crops have been good and bad—not dependable.

3. Our canning crops have been both successes and failures.

4. We have found chopping hay and straw and blowing it away to be the most satisfactory, easiest and cheapest.

5. Our livestock has consistently made money—more or less.

6. Therefore, I am going to do less and less plowing and cultivating, and more and more haying — corn, of course, the exception. Conditions and supplies seem to indicate this course anyway.

WE HAVE ENJOYED IT ALL.

May you and yours have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with PEACE ON EARTH!

—A. A.—

THE GAINES DOG RESEARCH CENTER, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., reports that there are many advantages to a dog house made from a barrel. They have a blueprint of such a house which they will be glad to send to any subscriber of *American Agriculturist* who requests it.

—A. A.—

"TOUGH SOD" You enjoyed reading "Tough Sod" as it appeared in *American Agriculturist*; your friends will welcome a copy in book form as a Christmas present. Send your order to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Price is $2.50 per copy.

..not 2 ..not 5 ..but 10

Yes, most feeds contain some kinds of minerals—salt, ground limestone and even iodine.

But today, with the *kind* of feeds you can get, a complete mineral feeding program is a *must*—to get the most in production and maintain good health.

There's a good answer to this problem. You'll find it in

Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Near's MinRaltone with Vitamin D supplies your livestock with 10 ESSENTIAL MINERALS in recommended quantities and proportions.

Send coupon. Get literature that tells you why it pays to feed Near's MinRaltone . . . and a feeding program for your stock.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE
Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.
Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.
I have a dairy of.....cows, ...young stock.
(Give number of each.)
Name .....
Address.....

Jefferson County Dispersal
58 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Monday, December 18
THE HAROLD L. SAWYER HERD.
Sale held in covered, comfortable sale place on what is known as the COLD CREEK FARM, 1½ miles south of WATERTOWN, N. Y., on ROUTE 12.
Herd T.B. Accredited under Federal and State plan for Bang's and young animals vaccinated.
Sale necessary because the barns destroyed by fire.
30 milking cows, one-half fresh and close springers, 23 bred and open heifers, 6 heifer calves.
HERD HAS CTA RECORDS AND GOOD BREEDING.
SALE STARTS AT 12:30 P. M. SHARP.
Harold L. Sawyer, Owner, RFD, Watertown, N.Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

4th Western New York Consignment Sale
60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Fair Grounds, Batavia, N. Y.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21
Starts at 12:30 P. M. Sale held in heated, closed pavilion, plenty of seats.
All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, some Bang's Vaccinated.
45 Fresh and Heavy Springers, a number with production records. 25 hand-picked Canadian animals, free listed and eligible to go anywhere. A select offering of yearlings and heifer calves. 8 bulls ready for service, all from good record dams.
A CHANCE FOR YOU TO BUY SOME GOOD CATTLE WORTH THE MONEY. COME.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions *prove* that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year $1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

FRESH COWS AND SPRINGERS
ALSO FALL COWS
Our Authorized Cattle Dealers have on hand a nice selection of GOOD cows to choose from. No CASH necessary. Payments can be spread over a long period out of milk production. Write today for full particulars.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
(Specialists in Livestock Financing)
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-1136.

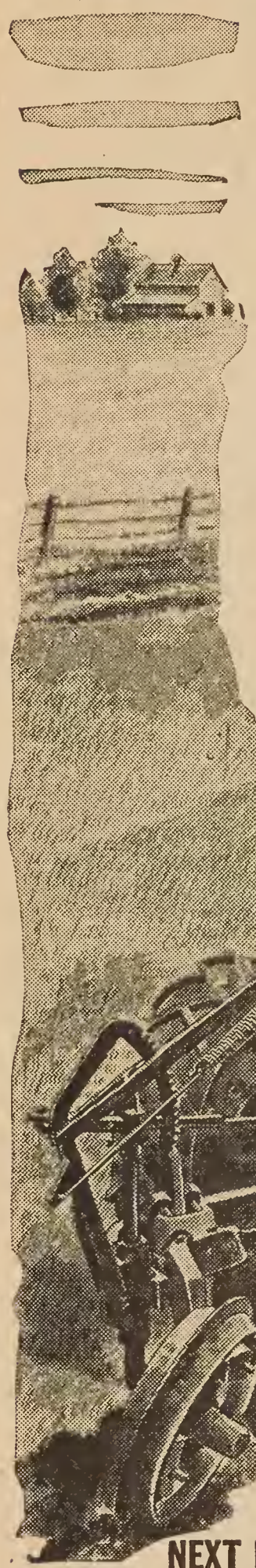
THE ENEMY IS STILL THERE!
Keep Buying Extra Bonds!

GOOD BLDGS; STOCKED & EQPD.
On asphalt hway, short run to depot town, city advantages within 35 minutes; 8-room dwelling, elec., cement-basement barn, etc.; 100 acres, about 60 for crops, stream-watered wire-fenced pasture, woodlot; owner includes 11 cattle, team, machinery and crops at $4500., part down; picture pg. 34 Big Free Catalog—Bargains many States.
STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

Cut PULPWOOD for SPARE-TIME CASH

AYRSHIRES
FASTEST GROWING DAIRY BREED
Write for literature and names of breeders near you with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N
85 Center Street :: Brandon, Vermont

Look Ahead...buy HIGH COMPRESSION



The most significant improvement in tractor design in many years has been the development of high compression engines, *designed to operate on gasoline.*

Starting with a few thousand tractors in 1936, the convenience, extra power and flexibility of high compression tractors have been so impressive that there has been a steadily increasing swing to high compression—and this swing will be much greater after the war.

Look ahead when you buy your next tractor —get high compression. Enjoy the advantages of easier starting, quicker warm-up, better idling. Get more work done in a day with less effort expended. Save money on oil by cutting down crankcase dilution.

Before you place your order, ask your dealer to demonstrate a high compression tractor for you, or refer you to a neighbor who has one.

NEXT BEST THING TO A NEW HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR...A *POWER BOOSTER* OVERHAUL FOR YOUR OLD ONE

Before you have your tractor overhauled this year, talk to your dealer about a *Power Booster Overhaul.* If your tractor has a low compression engine, you especially need to see your dealer early so that he can place his order now for the parts that are necessary to give your tractor the added power of high compression. Due to the great demand, there is a shortage of high compression replacement parts for certain models. See your dealer now.

ETHYL CORPORATION
Agricultural Division
Chrysler Building
New York 17, N. Y.

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

TAYLOR'S OIL *(Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).*
FOR ACHES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.
At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, $1.50.

FOR **INDIGESTION** (due to hyperacidity)

Many sufferers use Frye's PAN-BISDA as an effective palliative. Try PAN-BISDA for relief of stomach distress, gas pains, sour stomach, bloating and heartburn, due to hyperacidity.

Sold for over fifty years, famous PAN-BISDA is time tested and is not laxative. It will be a joy to eat in comfort and feel grand again. All drug stores carry PAN-BISDA so get a bottle today.

PAN-BISDA

Buy More War Bonds

What I Learned in 1944

(*Continued from Page* 5)

seeded oats, ready to be grazed when the first pasture is gone, may have a useful place on a dairy farm.—*Harold Regnault, Pleasant Valley, New York.*

* * *

Housing Pullets

One thing I did in 1944 that I do not expect to repeat in 1945 is to delay putting the pullets in winter quarters until November first. This year I did this to my sorrow. The pullets went into a light moult, showed little activity and fell off in production. Next year I shall put the pullets in their winter quarters on October first in clean disinfected houses with clean perches, clean roosts, clean drinking fountains and with a litter of wheat straw a foot deep. This, I think, is the proper way to start the pullets on full egg production for the winter.—*M. Joslin, Chemung, New York.*

* * *

Bucking and Blowing Hay

Harvesting hay is the big job on northeastern dairy farms, and this year we did the job with a winning combination—a buck rake and an ensilage cutter. The ensilage cutter was converted into a hay chopper by riveting serrated plates on the outside roller. We used a two-man crew, one on the rake, the other on the chopper. The only pitching was from the pile to the cutter table. Both men worked outdoors—no tugging and pulling in a hot, dusty mow.

Unless the hay was very heavy, the buck rake picked it up clean from the swath without preliminary raking. We'd take all the rake would pick up clean, then dump it, tiering it up three high; then buck the pile and bring a full load to the chopper each time, usually a half ton, depending on the type of hay. The buck rake would dump the load and be on its way. Both machines worked continuously — no time out to pitch off or mow away. When the rake got ahead of the chopper, we'd make piles in the field. When the chopper began to gain, we'd stop raking and bring down an extra pile.

We've pitched hay the old-fashioned way, worked in front of a loader and on a pick-up baler. For our money, the easiest, fastest way to get hay into the mow in prime condition, ready to feed, is the buckrake-chopper combination.—*Harry Garry, R.D. 2, Voorheesville (East Berne), New York.*

* * *

Spraying Potatoes

I have always raised potatoes in large amounts, but I never had my potatoes sprayed until this year. As long as I plant potatoes, I shall always have them sprayed; that is something I learned in 1944. Spraying keeps the potatoes free from blight, and the vines are so much stronger and stay green longer.

This year I had potatoes that weighed 2 pounds and 2 ounces, and plenty that weighed 2 pounds down to 1½ pounds to 1 pound, so I am passing this information on to others who do not spray.—*Mrs. Fred Morley, R.F.D. 1, Springville, New York.*

* * *

Blowing Grain

This year of 1944 I filled my grain barn by using the blower equipment used in filling my silo. I placed the blower outfit as close as possible to the doorway. Then I attached a length of pipe to the regular pipe to reach to the center of the grain bin. By closing up the entrance door except where the pipe entered, it was then a very simple task in terms of labor to dump the bags into the blower which had for its power the farm tractor. Much time and labor were saved by this method. —*Henry S. Clements, Ellicott Road, Caledonia, New York.*

Grange in Favor of An "Economy of Plenty"

(*Continued from Page* 6)

there was complete control over diversion of acreage from one crop to another. Likewise he denounced subsidies to hold down consumer prices as unsound and abhorrent to farmers.

The National Tax Equality League was branded as a "misnomer" in a report by the Grange Committee on Cooperation. Convention voted to distribute this report widely. Goss in his address suggested that corporate and private business might better adopt the patronage-dividend idea than attack it. He said that if the cooperative system was efficient and sound, it would survive. In the committee report, surprise was expressed that farm cooperative program is being attacked by business interests on the ground that it is threatening "legitimate business interests." It pointed out that this attack is spearheaded by the so-called Tax Equality League, which has asked Congress to change cooperative laws so that patronage dividends of cooperatives would be taxed as profits.

Public Mislead

The Grange said the league purposely or otherwise has sought to mislead the public about the farm cooperative movement. It said that the farmer who operates his farm with the hope of making a profit is just as much a part of the private enterprise system as any non-cooperative corporation. It said "the cooperative corporation itself is set up to act as an agent for farmers in purchasing supplies, in marketing their produce, and in performing other essential services. The cooperative can have no profit, since all of its savings belong to the farmers who use it. These savings are returned to them in accordance with laws governing their operations."

The Grange declared that it would fight for and protect legitimate cooperatives, but that it would not defend agencies whose business practices violated established principles. It said the objective of many business men who joined the Tax Equality League was to destroy the cooperative movement. The Grange challenged them to show their good faith "by joining with us in working out a tax program equitable to all private enterprise."

Congress was asked to prohibit use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for roll-back subsidies to consumers as a means of appeasing labor's demand for higher wages. The Grange said the CCC was set up to stabilize farm prices and this objective should be clearly defined and the war food administrator be given final say on use of its funds.

—A. A.—

CONTROL EROSION

After the war there is certain to be much interest in contour farming to avoid erosion. While it is relatively simple to lay out fields on the contour, it is necessary to understand how it is done. You will find some excellent directions in a booklet called, "You Have What It Takes to Contour and Terrace." If you are interested, drop a card to the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

America's farms will need Men

Many a farm-bred boy is now "plowing" roads through jungles, clearing airstrips and digging foxholes. When this "battlefield farming" is done there are many reasons why he'll be needed back on the land, many reasons why it will provide him a worthwhile livelihood:

> America's farms are today doing a bigger job than ever before . . . feeding not only our armies but helping to feed our allies and many of the liberated peoples as well.
>
> Many farms are now being worked by older folks who had thought their active farming days were over, and with the help of temporary workers and neighbors.

After the war, farms, which normally provide livelihoods for almost a quarter of this country's workers—will continue to need men so that there will be plenty of food for a healthy, vigorous America and for export, too.

Cut More Wood to Cut the Paper Shortage

Farm implements will require Nickel

One of the farmer's unseen friends before the war was Nickel.

Nickel steels and other Nickel alloys helped make possible the implements that put many a farm on a paying basis—the sturdy, agricultural machinery that has helped men of the soil increase and improve their crops.

Today these Nickel alloy implements are standing up to their jobs, just as Nickel in fighting equipment is serving the farmer's sons in uniform. Tomorrow Nickel, as an ingredient of many alloys, including Monel and Stainless Steel, or as a protective coating, will help give the farmer and industry even better tools with which to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world.

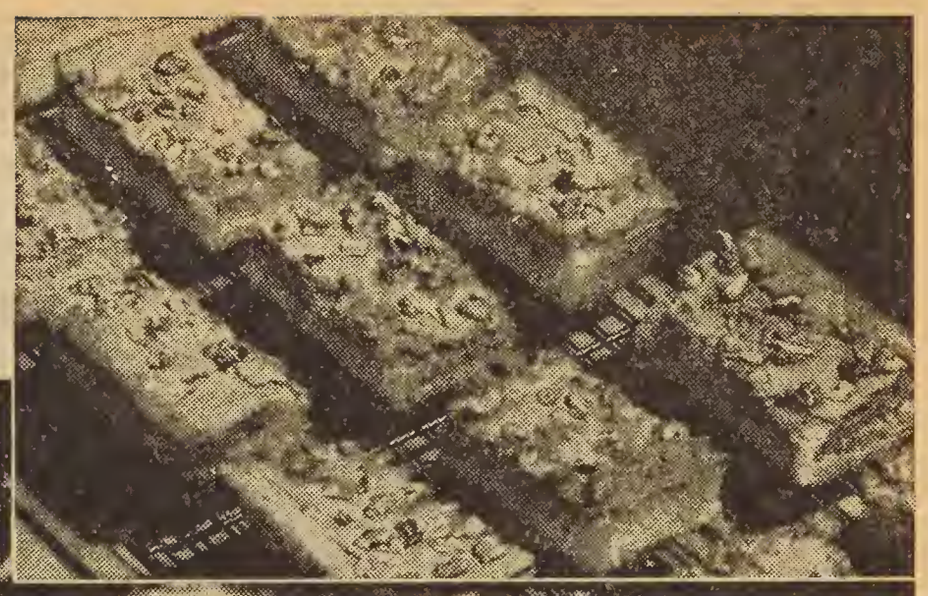
Manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's Technical Staff.

The International **NICKEL** *Company, Inc.*
New York 5, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . sole producers of MONEL *. . . producers of other high-Nickel alloys.*

Holiday Food... and Fun

By LOUISE PRICE BELL



Meringue Dream Bars are delicious holiday sweets . . . easy to make, and eat!

EVERY homemaker in the country saves sugar in order that she may make some Christmas cookies and other Yuletide desserts. It's worth scrimping a bit before and after the holidays to have some tasty goodies to serve the family and drop-in holiday callers.

Most of us have old-time favorites, but we also like to try new recipes. So here is one to try this year:

MERINGUE DREAM BARS

½ cup butter or substitute fat
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
1½ cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter (or substitute), add sugar gradually, then add eggs and beat until light and fluffy. Sift, measure flour, then resift with baking-powder and salt. Add to creamed mixture and stir in flavoring, then spread as thin as possible on two oiled 9-inch square cake pans. Now frost with the following:

1 egg-white
⅓ cup shaved nutmeats
1 cup brown sugar

Beat egg-white until stiff but not dry; fold in brown sugar and spread over batter. Sprinkle with nuts and bake at 325 degrees for 30 minutes. Yield: 30 bars.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN COOKIES

½ cup butter or substitute fat
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup corn syrup
1 egg
½ cup milk
½ cup chopped nutmeats
1¼ cups quick-cooking oatmeal
1 cup all-purpose flour
½ cup cocoa
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda

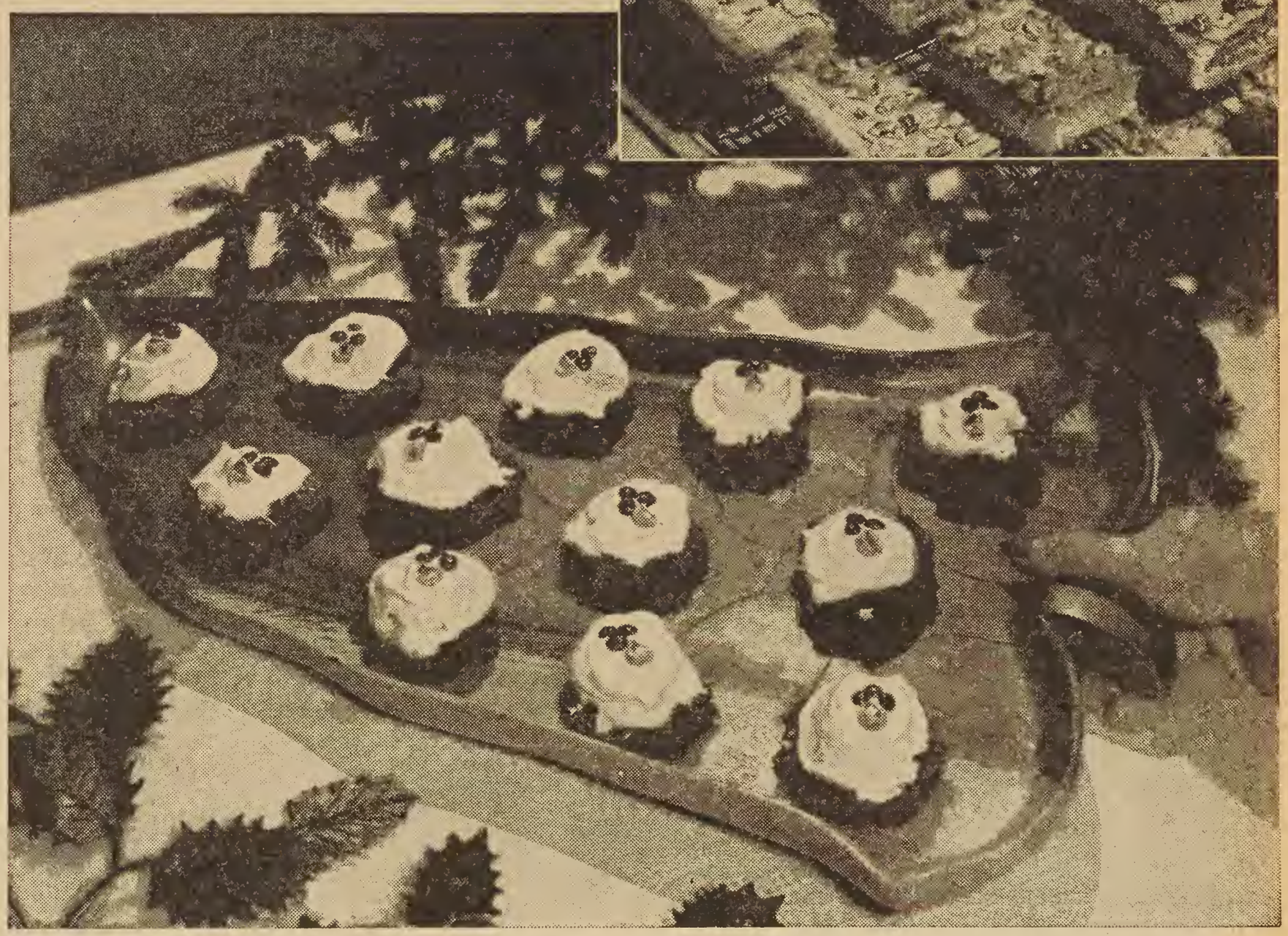
Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and beat until light, then add corn syrup and egg and mix well. Sift and measure flour and resift with cocoa, soda and salt. Stir in the oatmeal, add nuts, then add creamed mixture and milk to dry ingredients. Drop by teaspoon onto oiled baking-sheet and bake in 350 degree oven about 15 minutes. Ice with

Snow Icing

1 egg-white
1 teaspoon cold water
¾ cup confectioners sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg-white and water until stiff; add gradually confectioners sugar, salt and vanilla. Beat until stiff enough to spread, then swirl on cookies. Decorate with tiny red candies and pieces of green gum-drops to simulate a tiny holly spray. Or use red and green candied cherries.

Here is a quick and easy dessert that pays huge dividends in the praise received and deliciousness offered. And it's mighty good-looking, too!



With edible sprays of holly atop the "snow" on these Snow-on-the-Mountain cookies, there's no mistaking the season!

YULETIDE FRUIT BASKET

½ cup butter or substitute fat
1½ cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
Canned sliced peaches (from your own fruit cupboard)
Maraschino cherries (or plump red, home-canned ones)

Cream shortening, add sugar and egg-yolks and beat until light and fluffy. Add vanilla to milk, then add flour and milk alternately. Beat until smooth, then fold in stiffly beaten egg-whites; bake in well-greased, wax-paper lined 8-inch pan in 350 degrees oven for 50 minutes. Cool, then scoop out center of cake, leaving a one-or two-inch shell. Fill cake shell with sliced peaches and cherries and serve at once. (Be sure to wrap cake crumbs and save for later use, perhaps folded into whipped cream as a post-holiday dessert).

Any of these suggested goodies would be suitable for dessert for your Christmas dinner. With the cookies you might like to serve home-made ice cream.

After the meal is over and everyone feels well cared for so far as appetites are concerned, introduce some simple games to keep all of the group amused and perhaps cause a laugh or two. Laughter aids digestion, you know!

CHRISTMAS, 1944

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

Christmas this year has more to give
Than last year, and the gift will live
In every heart of those today
Who watch small children at their play:
Who still can walk beneath a sky
Where no swift wings of terror fly,
Who need not still their frightened sons
With lies to drown the roar of guns.

If gratitude's perennial flower
Has ever bloomed, let now this hour
Measure the spreading tree anew:
The fairest green that ever grew
Out of the legend of the years,
Watered by love and hope and tears.

CHRISTMAS GAMES

If you have small red cardboard stockings at each place for place markers, your first game can utilize these. The guests will find their places with the little markers bearing their names and won't notice that on the back each carries a subject upon which each person is to talk for thirty seconds, after dinner. Use one word for the subject and write it small so that it *will* go unobserved. Such suggestions as "Turkey", "Behavior", "Appetite", and "Dessert" might be used, with very simple ones for the children, such as "Santa Claus", "Candy", and "Toys".

Following this, pass pencils and ask each person to write as many words as he or she can, using "stocking" as the word from which to get the letters. (King, cot, togs, etc.) Give a jar of home-made jelly or pickles as a prize.

After you move into the living room where chairs are a bit more comfortable, have a quiz. Read some proverbs and ask the guests in turn to recite a proverb that expresses the opposite meaning. For instance if you give: "Too many cooks spoil the broth", some one might say "Many hands make light work". In reply to "He who hesitates is lost", some one could reply "Look before you leap". In reply to "Out of sight . . . out of mind" a player could pop up with "Absence makes the heart grow fonder". In reply to "You're never too old to learn", a rebuttal might be "You can't teach an old dog new tricks". "Slow and sure will make secure" can be challenged with "The race is to the swiftest". "Better late than never" can follow "The early bird catches the worm". Contrary to "Birds of a feather flock together" is "Opposites attract", and there are many others you can use to make a jolly, thought-provoking quiz.

Next test the poetical or jingle-making ability of your family and friends. Give one line of a jingle and point to any person in the group for a second line that will not only rhyme with it and be the proper length, but make both sense *and* rhythm. Here are some suggestions, but you can use your own ideas and have them suitable to the guests, if you wish. Keep them rather Christmas-y in tone, however.

SUGGESTED FIRST LINES

1. The turkey surely tasted good
2. Christmas comes hut once a year
3. I think we're having lots of fun
4. Children like their Christmas toys.
5. Santa is a grand old man
6. Christmas makes us think of snow
7. Mary thinks her coat is grand
8. I think that I shall never see

POSSIBLE SECOND LINES

1. And *I* ate far more than I should.
2. And brings together those most dear.
3. I wish, tho, that the work was done!
4. And Daddys act like little boys!
5. He brings us everything he can
6. But often *it* decides to go.
7. We'd hetter all give her a hand.
8. A meal that looks as good to me.
Etc., etc.

Conundrums are always fun, so here are a few and you can add more.

1. What ships have our soldiers been seeing? (Ans.) Hardships.
2. What is the difference between a teacher and an engineer on a train? (Ans.) Teacher trains the mind; engineer minds the train.
3. What do we often cut, hut never eat? (Ans.) Playing cards.
4. What plays when it works and works when it plays? (Ans.) A fountain.
5. What have you seen, can rememher, but will never see again? (Ans.) Yesterday.
6. What is the center of gravity? (Ans.) The letter V.
7. What is it that if you drop him a line asking him to come to you is very likely to die if he obeys? (Ans.) A fish.
8. What never asks a question but is often answered? (Ans.) Door-bell.
9. What is an old story but we like to find it on the Christmas program? (Ans.) A chestnut.
10. What happens twice at Christmas but only once in a thousand? (Ans.) The letter S.

Be Becomingly Clad!

No. 2563 is a front-button shirtwaist dress that's just made for school! U-neck version included in pattern is nice for parties. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2566. The bare neckline and the vertical shirring at the midriff distinguish this beguiling basque frock. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3887. Your little girl can button this applique jumper herself and she'll adore the applique ducks. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, jumper, 1½ yards 35-inch; blouse, 1⅛ yards 35-inch fabric Applique pattern included.

No. 3729. Cunning cone-shaped pockets and gay ruffles make this wrap-around very appealing! Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric with 3¾ yards ruffling.

No. 3873. Just the frock for teensters to go dancing in! Made very quickly because there are only three pieces to the pattern. Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12, 2⅝ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2547. Very wide shoulders on this jumper give you that coveted slim tapered silhouette. Notice the deep pockets and slashed neckline. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, jumper, 1⅝ yards 54-inch fabric; blouse, 2¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our Fall and Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

REMOVING LINEN STAINS

PROMPT removal of stains before laundering is one of the best guarantees of keeping table linen spotless. A hot iron often sets stains. Under no circumstances should a soiled tablecloth be stored for any length of time.

All spilled food should be brushed or scraped off gently, then the simple methods of removal are tried first; cool, clear water does no harm and will dissolve sugars and starches. The *way* of cleaning is important; gentle and patient—no violent rubbing—is best; just pat with pad or cloth to dissolve the stain rather than remove it by force. For greasy stains use absorbents, chalk, talc powder, cornstarch or cornmeal. Carbon tetrachloride is also a grease solvent and is non-inflammable.

Glycerine is best for dissolving tannin stains from fruits, tea, coffee or gingerale. It works gently, and if the first application does not remove the stain, repeat several times.

A gentle bleach is sodium perborate, two or three teaspoonfuls in one cup water; the stain can be soaked in it for several minutes at a time and the treatment repeated. All stain removers need to be washed out thoroughly afterwards, rinsing in hot water and soap suds. Sometimes it may be necessary to use more than one remover, as in the case of mayonnaise, which contains both egg and fat. Cold water removes the egg, while one of the grease solvents or absorbents is needed for the fat.

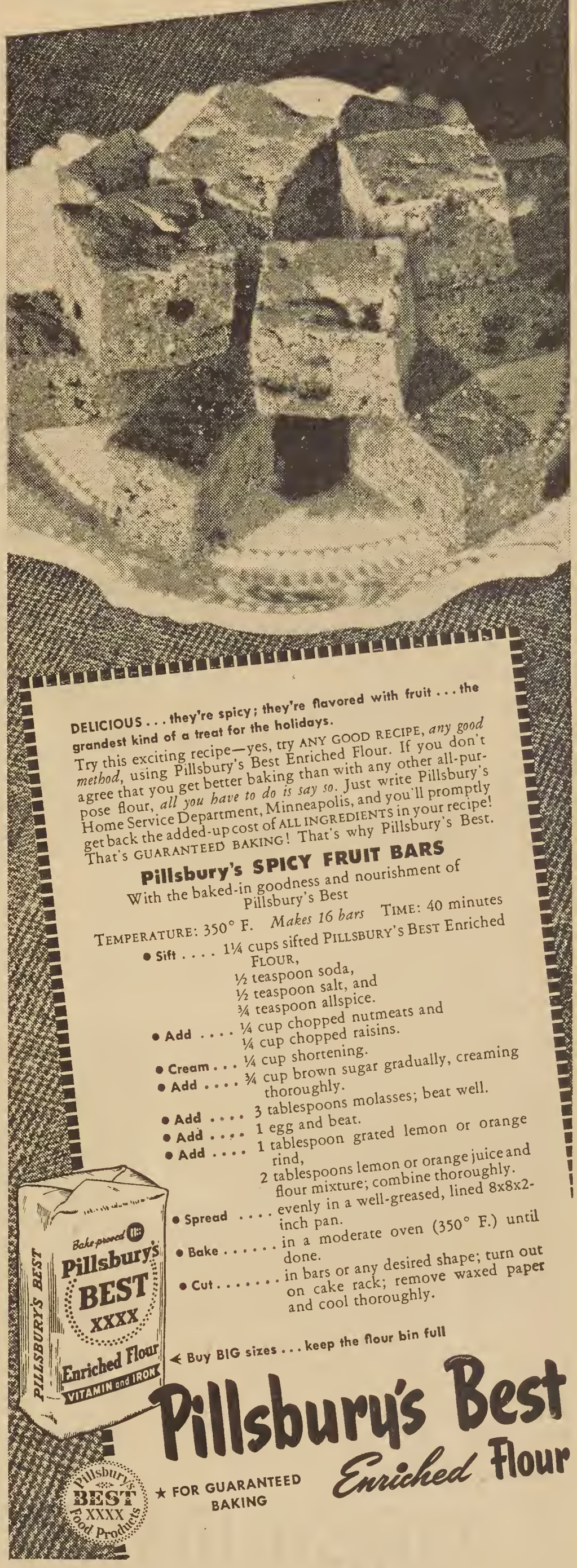
The good old method of pouring boiling water over the stained portion spread on a bowl works well for grapejuice, pear stains, fresh coffee and tea (without cream). If cream is present, carbon tetrachloride is needed.

If linens are being put away for the duration they should not be starched. They keep white if wrapped in blue tissue. However, the linen fiber may get tired if left folded in one position too long. They really need to be used occasionally, laundered and put away folded differently to prevent cracking in any one spot.

—A. A.—

Everybody likes to get a good book for Christmas because it's a gift that brings lasting pleasure. Why not order today a copy of E. R. Eastman's thrilling country life novel, TOUGH SOD, now published in book form? It costs just $2.50, and may be ordered from *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spices, fruits and nutmeats and GUARANTEED BAKING, too!



DELICIOUS . . . they're spicy; they're flavored with fruit . . . the grandest kind of a treat for the holidays.

Try this exciting recipe—yes, try ANY GOOD RECIPE, *any good method*, using Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour. If you don't agree that you get better baking than with any other all-purpose flour, *all you have to do is say so*. Just write Pillsbury's Home Service Department, Minneapolis, and you'll promptly get back the added-up cost of ALL INGREDIENTS in your recipe! That's GUARANTEED BAKING! That's why Pillsbury's Best.

Pillsbury's SPICY FRUIT BARS

With the baked-in goodness and nourishment of Pillsbury's Best

TEMPERATURE: 350° F. *Makes 16 bars* TIME: 40 minutes

- Sift . . . . 1¼ cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST ENRICHED FLOUR, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, and ¾ teaspoon allspice.
- Add . . . . ¼ cup chopped nutmeats and ¼ cup chopped raisins.
- Cream . . . ¼ cup shortening.
- Add . . . . ¾ cup brown sugar gradually, creaming thoroughly.
- Add . . . . 3 tablespoons molasses; beat well.
- Add . . . . 1 egg and beat.
- Add . . . . 1 tablespoon grated lemon or orange rind, 2 tablespoons lemon or orange juice and flour mixture; combine thoroughly.
- Spread . . . . evenly in a well-greased, lined 8x8x2-inch pan.
- Bake . . . . . in a moderate oven (350° F.) until done.
- Cut . . . . . in bars or any desired shape; turn out on cake rack; remove waxed paper and cool thoroughly.

Buy BIG sizes . . . keep the flour bin full

Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

QUILT PIECES. COLORFUL COTTON PRINTS. 2 POUND BOX AND QUILT PATTERN BOOK. $1.00 POSTPAID. WAYNE FOX, PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

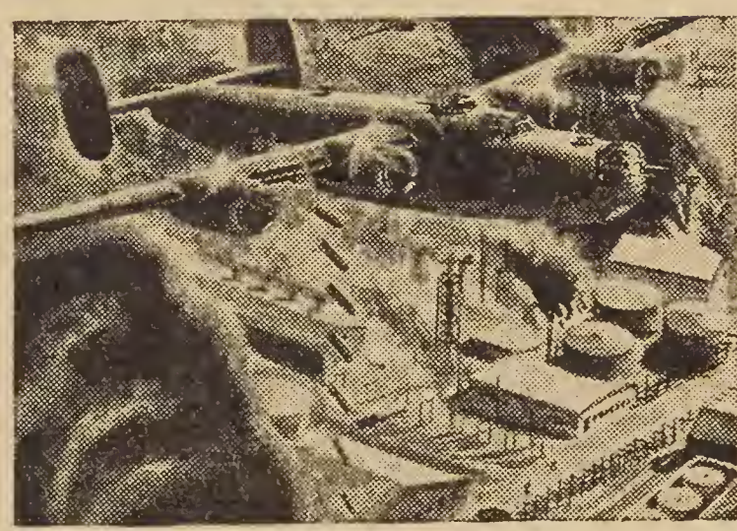
BUY WAR BONDS

8 QUESTIONS

for everyone whose boy wears Wings

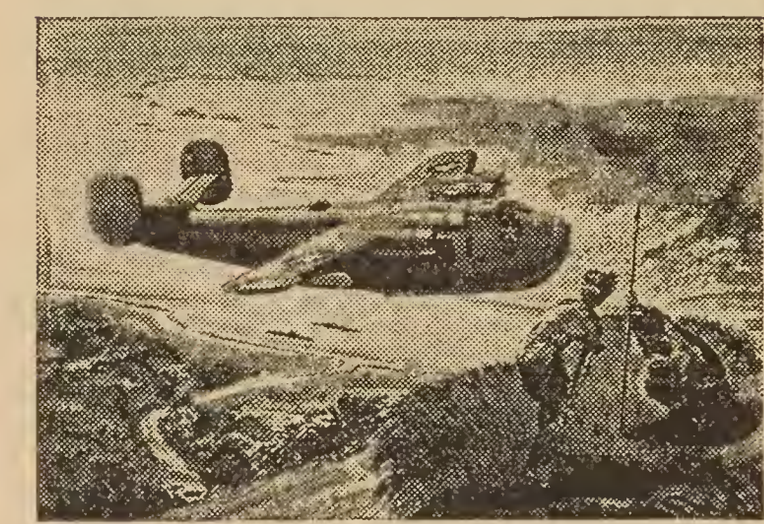
IF YOUR BOY wears flight-crew wings on his chest...or the ground-crew wing insignia on his shoulder . . . you can be certain that his batting average on this quiz would be 100 per cent. Before you look at the answers (*lower right corner*), read the captions under these eight pictures and see how many of the planes *you* can identify correctly . . .

1. This tiny Consolidated Vultee plane is used as a flying ambulance, speeding wounded men from jungle clearings to base hospitals. As an observation plane, it hovers in the air as "the eyes upstairs" for our artillery. It has even directed tanks battling on the ground below. Can you name the plane?

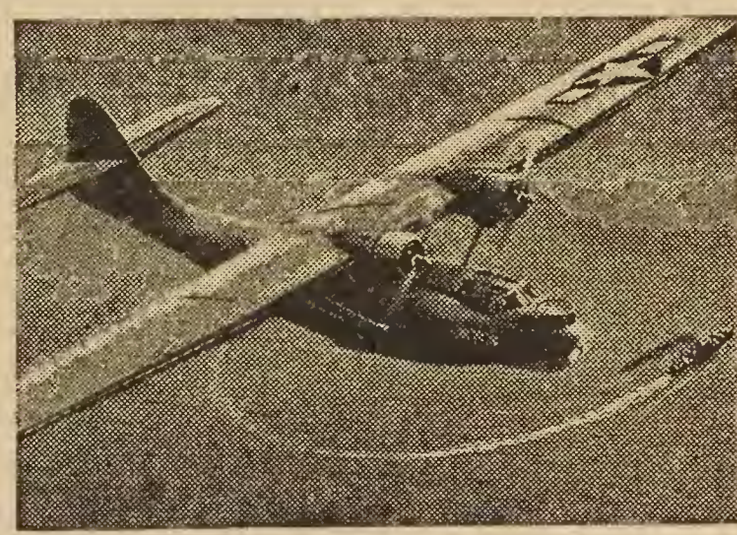


2. This 4-engine, long-range Consolidated Vultee bomber has made front-page headlines for over 2 years. It has been dropping tons of bombs on Axis targets from Berlin to outposts in the far Pacific . . . was the first to bomb the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania. Can you identify it?

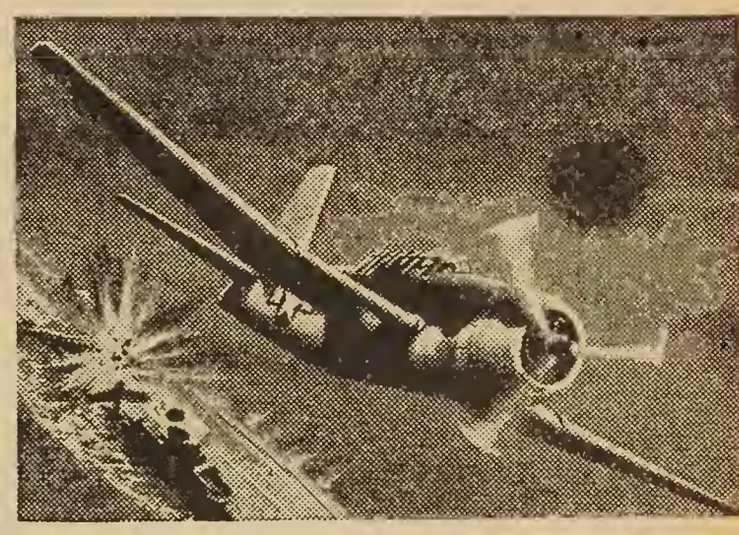
3. Shuttling military supplies and personnel around the world, this cargo-carrying version of the famous Consolidated Vultee long-range bomber flies regularly across both oceans . . . and on the dangerous Himalayan route over "The Hump" to China. What is the name of this plane?



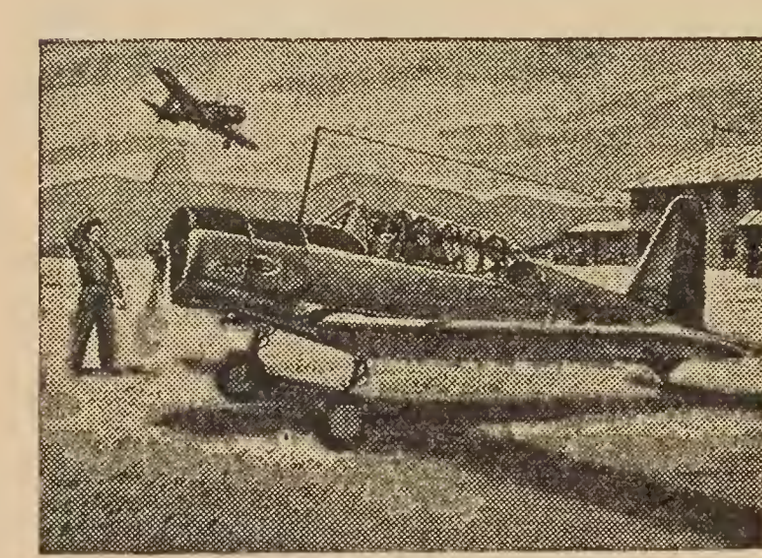
4. With its crew of 10 men, this huge 4-engine Consolidated Vultee patrol bomber has played an important role for the U. S. Navy, both on long-range patrol duty and as a cargo carrier. As spacious as a railroad freight car, it can carry a 15-ton cargo. Do you know this plane?



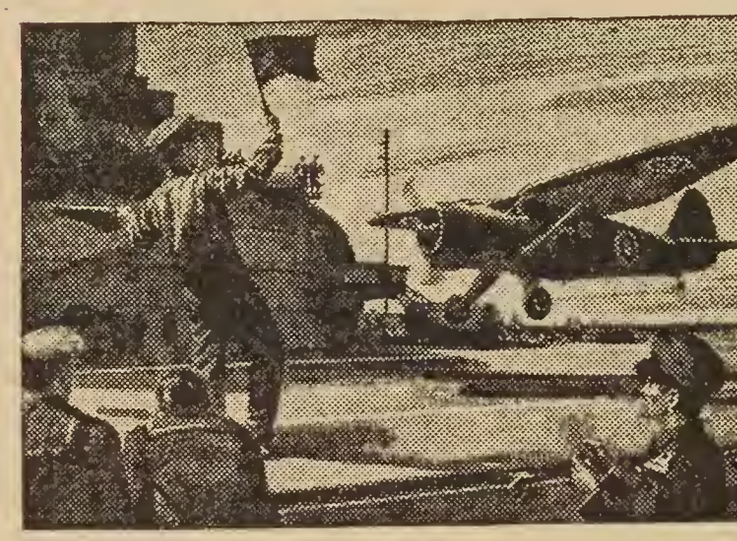
5. Tracking down the German battleship, *Bismarck,* was only *one* of many illustrious episodes in the war history of this famous twin-engine Consolidated Vultee Navy patrol bomber. It has also doubled as a torpedo plane, cargo carrier, and rescue plane. Can you name it?



6. The Japs, especially, can attest to the deadly accuracy of this hard-hitting Consolidated Vultee dive bomber. Unique hydraulic brake flaps on the wings enable the pilot to aim his bombs with amazing precision control during the dive. What is the name of this plane?



7. Your boy — like most of today's pilots — probably received his basic flight training in this Consolidated Vultee two-seater plane. Its power, flying characteristics, and general behavior aided him in graduating to the more advanced type of plane he is flying today. What is the name of this basic trainer?



8. This one may stump you. It is a high-gull-winged monoplane, designed and built by Consolidated Vultee under the direction of the Army Air Forces. It is used for teaching British Royal Navy fliers, operating from aircraft carriers, how to navigate. Essentially, it is a famous American peacetime light plane. Can you name it?

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation is the world's largest builder of airplanes.

ANSWERS All eight of these planes were designed, developed and built by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation. Their names:

1—Flying Jeep. **2**—Liberator bomber. **3**—Liberator Express transport plane. **4**—Coronado patrol bomber. **5**—Catalina patrol bomber. **6**—Vengeance dive bomber. **7**—Valiant basic trainer. **8**—Reliant navigational trainer.

No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

FROM "FLYING JEEPS" TO LEVIATHANS OF THE AIR

Chips That "Pay Off"

(*Continued from Page* 1)

sented to the winning Granges, in addition to similar awards to men competing in the Pulpwood Bucking and Piling Contest, an event not only exciting in itself but enlightening from the viewpoint of those who have taken up the axe for the duration.

The winner of the contest was a French-Canadian by birth, Omer Roberge of Berlin, N. H., who cuts wood for the Brown Paper Company of the same town. With seemingly effortless ease, he carried off the top honors by bucking and piling three-fourths of a cord in twenty minutes. The second place winner was a barber, Mr. George Dupuy of North Creek, N. Y. He has turned his clipping shears over to his wife in the day time, cuts an average of seven cords of pulpwood a day, then goes back to barbering at night. Two other contestants, Ernest Caron of Greensboro, Vermont, and John Rowell of Tunbridge, Vermont, are discharged veterans of the present world war, boys who know from first-hand experience what the need of pulpwood means to the boys overseas. Since their discharge, both men have been cutting pulpwood, Mr. Rowell doing it under the handicap of possessing but one lung.

Youth has taken a hand at this woodchopping, too. Two fourteen-year-old twins, Richard and Leonard Fournie of Troy, Vt., demonstrated their skill as woodsmen by felling and bucking into four foot lengths a large Balsam fir. They are members of a 4-H club which has formed pulpwood crews for aiding in the war effort. In direct contrast to those boys are men in their late seventies and early eighties who have come out of retirement to cut wood again as a means of meeting the labor shortage which persists in the woodlot as well as in the factory.

Before anyone actually starts to cut pulpwood, certain facts need to be known in order to avoid disappointment in sales. To begin with, there are two types of pulpwood: long fiber (spruce, fir and hemlock), and short fiber (hardwoods and poplar). Both types are required in the making of pulpwood, just as both cement and sand are used in making concrete. The long fiber woods give "structural strength" to the mixture; the short fiber acts as an extender. Since the mills may have enough of one type but not enough of the other, arrangements for immediate sale should be made *before* cutting begins with a *responsible* mill representative or dealer. An estimate of the pulpwood and saw logs available on your woodlot should be made in advance by marking with paint or an axe the trees to be cut. Wise selection is advised, for proper thinning and cutting will improve the woodlands. Any advice needed may easily be procured from the County Agents and local Foresters.

The Government hopes that the farmer can do this job by his own labor, but if help is needed it may be arranged for through the U. S. Employment Offices or County Agents. Men who are interested in obtaining work as woodchoppers can earn from $75 to $100 a week and over. Part-time workers can make a noticeable increase in their income.

Meeting the labor shortage has been solved in some cases by the ingenuity of farmers themselves. Mr. Crawford Davis of East Burke, Vermont, built for himself a mechanically driven loading truck. The loader of the truck is driven from the differential, and from there sprocket and sprocket-chain take care of the rest of the moving parts. It cost Mr. Davis only $350 to build it, and in its first year of operation it loaded approximately five thousand cords of pulpwood. It requires the labor of only four men and loads as high as thirty-five loads a day. Its chief advantage lies in the fact that it may be transported anywhere it is needed.

Small woodlot owners are apt to feel that they haven't enough material to be of any value, but it's the small owners who are being called upon to meet the shortage, for the big timberlands are being cut and still the requirements aren't being met. To the American farmer, his small woodlot is a forgotten crop. His woodland is usually too young for saw logs but big enough for pulpwood. Chances are that it needs to be thinned anyway, and this is the time to do it when prices are high. The contribution to the winning of the war isn't to be forgotten either. If you can't tote a gun, swing an axe!

—A. A.—

"—And help Pop with my homework!"

WHAT'S NEW IN FARMING?

Under the trademark "Arboneeld", the DU PONT COMPANY announces that it will market, as soon as possible, a chemical to be used in treating wood. This treatment, it is said, makes soft woods hard and hard woods harder. It reduces the tendency to swell, shrink or warp, and makes them more durable. In addition, it is more fire-resistant and more decay-resistant. It would seem that the uses for wood so treated would be almost without limit.

—A. A.—

An easy way to solve your Christmas gift problem is to put on your list TOUGH SOD, by E. R. Eastman. This heart-warming, true-to-life farm novel is now available in book form and contains some thrilling chapters which, because of paper shortage, had to be omitted when published in serial form in *American Agriculturist*. To get the book, send $2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

IN THIS WAR the railroads have done twice as big a transportation job as in the first World War.

But they are doing another job which may not be so well known, as is shown by these contrasting facts:

In the last war, the operation of the railroads took money out of the United States Treasury.

In this one, the railroads are putting money into the Treasury.

In the last war, when the Government took over the railroads, even though freight rates and passenger fares were raised, Congress had to appropriate more than $1,600,000,000 to meet deficits.

In this war, the railroads have been managed by their owners. A far bigger and better transportation job has been done. And, since Pearl Harbor, the railroads have turned into the United States Treasury the tremendous sum of $3,250,000,000 in taxes — and today are paying federal taxes at the rate of nearly $4,250,000 every 24 hours.

And, on top of all this, the railroads in the same months since Pearl Harbor have paid for the support of state, county and city governments another $750,000,000 and are today paying state and local taxes at the rate of $800,000 per day.

That's five million dollars a day paid in taxes — ten times as much as the owners receive in dividends.

ASSOCIATION OF
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DURING November I attended representative meetings of farmers in the states of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. I also spent several days in New Mexico.

Two of the meetings I attended —the annual get-togethers of the Illinois and Iowa Farm Bureaus—were attended by hundreds of farmers and their wives.

Midwest Politically Strong

From what I heard and observed at the meetings and from dozens of private conversations with individual farmers from Pennsylvania to New Mexico, I have come to the conclusion that the corn and hog farmers of the Midwest, through the state farm bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be very influential in Congress. Next in order of political power will come the cotton raisers. Farmers in the Northeast and ranchers in the Range States, as well as most farm interests on the West Coast, are again due to be pushed around by the experienced and powerful coalition of cotton and corn and hog farmers speaking largely through the American Farm Bureau Federation.

No New Program

When I saw this coalition forming in the early days of the New Deal, I used to be critical of it and fight it. Now I have changed my mind in regard to it. It is too powerful to fight. *It has not changed its original program.* The only sane thing for northeastern farmers to do is to adapt their practices to this program.

I believe we should strike out immediately to raise more of our own feed supplies, first in the form of pasturage and hay and next in the form of small grains. In addition we should immediately begin to make the fullest possible use of the research, educational and cooperative action facilities at our disposal to popularize and service a diet for northeastern people which is high in fresh milk, fresh eggs, meat, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Begin at Home

The place to begin to popularize this diet is right at home in our own families and, like it or not, in the families of our hired help. Then we should push it in the small towns and cities and finally in the big metropolitan areas.

Unless the third of the country's population which lives in the Northeast does progressively go on a diet higher than it now is in fresh fruits and vegetables and animal products, northeastern agriculture, operating under national policies dictated by the cotton South and the Midwest, has little future.

If the federal government is to continue to subsidize food, it should subsidize consumers so that they can use more animal products and fresh fruits and vegetables in their diets.

Piling up enormous stocks of grain at artificially high prices in government storage chokes off the production of animal products and swings the consumers of the country toward a cereal and soybean diet.

Subsidization of consumers to enable them to buy animal products and fresh fruits and vegetables for their diets makes a market for grain, maintains a high production of animal products and therefore safeguards soil conservation, and builds a healthier people.

Perhaps to protect the health of their people and their agriculture the northeastern states may have to strike out on a program of their own — a program which recognizes the ever-normal granary for what it is fundamentally, a defeatist program, and substitutes for it, even at government expense (you see I know who won the election), *the progressive policy of an ever-normal feedlot, an ever-normal poultry flock, and an ever-normal dairy herd to the end that our people may eat better than any other people in the world and our farms keep busy.*

NEW MEXICO NOTES

I arrived at my son's ranch just south of Roswell, New Mexico, the evening of November 23rd. I spent the next four days there.

As I had predicted, the sun shone each one of those days. The nights were quite cold—down to 22° one night —and the days did not warm up as much as I had expected. Cotton picking was in full swing. Combining of maize was being completed, and oats, barley, and wheat were showing nice and green. Alfalfa still appeared to be growing and on many fields stood six or eight inches high.

LABOR VERY SCARCE

Were it not for German prisoners the section of New Mexico in which I stopped could not possibly get its work done. Hundreds of German prisoners were picking cotton. Now, picking cotton is no task for a superior race and I am told that it took considerable persuasion to get der Fuehrer's disciples into the proper frame of mind to help out with the cotton harvest. A nice old Mexican lady will pick from 200 to 400 pounds of cotton in a day. When the German prisoners were told to pick cotton, some of them tried to get by on 50 to 60 pounds a day and they weren't too careful to pick clean.

Finally, the government and the growers agreed on 100 pounds of clean cotton per day as a fair amount for a prisoner to pick. They then took the prisoners out to the cotton fields and left them there until they had picked that amount. This plan had the desired effect, and since there appear to be unlimited numbers of prisoners they are harvesting a lot of cotton even at the low rate of 100 pounds apiece per day.

NO MECHANICAL PICKERS

While they are being talked about, no mechanical cotton pickers have yet been introduced into the Pecos Valley. One presently insurmountable obstacle to their being used is the fact that if cotton were picked any faster than it now is, the gins available would be unable to take care of it. Incidentally, I was told by representatives of Ohio grain elevators that the rapid harvesting of grain by combines and the picking of corn by mechanical pickers were going to make it necessary to rebuild the elevators of the Midwest to put them in shape to take grain in faster and to deal effectively with more moisture and more trash in it.

BIG MAIZE CROP

In the dry land farming area of northern Texas, an enormous crop of maize is being harvested. There is insufficient bin space for it, and thousands of bushels are being piled on the ground. One grain buyer told me that he was accustomed to clean out from 300 to 400 pounds of sand and gravel from each truckload of grain he bought.

FEEDER CATTLE HIGH

In September and October there was not much demand in the Southwest for yearlings and weanling calves. The ranchers, however, had pretty good grass and were not anxious sellers. Nevertheless, some sales were made for as low as $10 per cwt. Then two things happened. Due to OPA rulings, slaughterers discovered that it was more profitable to handle veal than beef and they began to buy weanling calves from the range and slaughter them for veal. About the same time, the wheat and barley acreages in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas began to come on fast. The farmers who owned these acreages felt forced to go into the market to get cattle to graze them off. Otherwise they would not make a crop. In fact I saw some fields of barley which were headed out because their growth had not been checked. Cattle to graze the barley and wheat, particularly yearlings, were bid up in price 15 or 20 per cent and the range cleaned of everything the ranchers would sell. This was the situation I found when I got to Roswell.

A WINTERING CONTRACT

By persistent effort and the help of a number of friends I finally located a carload of Hereford yearlings — part weighing 500 pounds and part weighing 600 pounds. I bought these yearlings. My next concern was to work out a contract for wintering them. Since this would be a family affair with my

Merry Christmas

son, I did not have to be too careful about this contract, but I wanted something that I could turn over to the Cornell Department of Animal Husbandry to follow through with me.

With the advice of experienced cattlemen, and particularly with the help of the officials of the local Production Credit Association, my son and I set up the following formula to determine what I shall pay him for wintering my yearlings:

He is to get 1c per cwt. per day on the beginning weight of the yearlings for maintaining them — that is 5c a day for a 500 pound yearling. In addition, he is to get or pay me for gains or losses in weight 80 per cent of the purchase price per pound for each pound they gain or lose.

This formula works out so that it will cost me about $20 to winter for 150 days a 600 pound yearling which gains 125 pounds.

My carload of yearlings will be shipped to me the last week in April. I will turn them out on good pasture on arrival and will either begin to kill them fat off grass toward the end of July or will put them on a sixty-day feed.

Of course I don't know whether the deal will work out profitably or not, but it is an arrangement I have always wanted to try. It just seems foolish to me to buy a yearling and ship him away from ankle-high alfalfa pasture and unlimited grazing on winter oats and barley into a snowbound Northeast where he will have to be housed for five months, fed feed harvested with expensive labor, and cared for with more expensive labor. At the same time I feel pretty sure that next spring during May, June, and early July a steer will gain as fast on my improved pastures as anywhere else in the country, and when he is ready to kill he's right up here where the consumers are.

COLLEGE EXPERIMENT

The Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University is starting its second year of experiment in the wintering of calves from the Range country. The Department divides a carlot into four parts. One part is immediately put on full feed of grain. Another part is put on a little grain for 56 days and then on full feed. A third group gets two pounds of corn a day and 1 pound of supplement, plus all the silage and hay it wants. Then it is pastured until July or August, when it is put on a short feed. The fourth group is handled just like the third group except that no corn is fed.

CROSS-BRED BRAHMAN CALVES

When I was down in New Mexico last February, a rancher who had had a turn of dairying in Otsego County, New York, showed me 66 half-bred Brahman cows with calves at their sides. He could hardly wait until I got down there this time to show me these quarter Brahman calves.

They were a wonderful lot—heavier and more vigorous than any Angus or Hereford calves I saw. These calves had been weaned and were on irrigated pasture. So we drove out to the ranch to see their mothers. Some of them had newly born calves at their sides and the cows themselves were in the best condition of any range cows I saw on my trip.

It's just too bad that the grazing ability of the Brahman can't be developed in the presently somewhat lazy Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn. Of course the Santa Gertrudis breed of the King Ranch was developed mainly from a foundation of Shorthorn and Brahman blood.

U.S. Marine Corps photo

"ARE YOU WITH US?"

Your part is easy—but it's just as essential as fighting

FARM boys fighting for us over half the world want to know if we at home are loaning our dollars—while they give their lives.

The job isn't over yet, by a long shot. The toughest part is just beginning. War in the Pacific is no picnic, and will probably be the costliest in history. Distances are vast—supplies and equipment must travel thousands of miles, in huge quantities, to many places. Your money is needed as never before—to buy B-29 Superfortresses at $600,000 each; torpedoes at $12,000; 16-inch shells at $750. These are just a few examples of thousands.

Japan knows it can't win—but it *expects us to lose.* Japan thinks our home-front is soft, that we'll quit before we've licked them. That's why they fight on fanatically. Let's give them our answer, in the 6th War Loan . . . buy BIGGER War Bonds!

This is a BIG farm year—
Now Buy BIGGER Bonds!

Here are 6 big reasons for buying the most you can—$100, $500, $1,000 in the big 6th War Loan. War Bonds give you:

1. The best and safest investment in the world.
2. At maturity, $4.00 for every $3.00 you loan.
3. The convenience of cash—plus increase in value!
4. Funds to replace and restore worn-out farm equipment, soil fertility, and buildings.
5. Funds for educating your children; a nest-egg for your own security, travel, retirement.
6. The increased purchasing power vitally needed to win the Peace.

6th WAR LOAN

THEY still die—
will YOU buy?

BUY BIGGER BONDS NOW!

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SPEED VICTORY IN '44
CUT MORE PULPWOOD

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

NEW JERSEY POULTRY BUYER FINED

Our subscriber, Robert Fralinger of Bridgeton, New Jersey, sends us a newspaper clipping. It reports a fine of $175 against Jack Fine, poultry dealer, as a result of inaccurate and false weights. The fine was imposed by Justice of the Peace Maurice Florentine. The complaint was made by Mr. Fralinger.

Mr. Fralinger claimed that the weight of three poultry coops was deducted twice from the gross weight of poultry by Fine. He notified Mr. Fine of the error, and Mr. Fine promised to make restitution but did not. Then Alfred Lirio, Cumberland County Superintendent of Weights and Measures, went to Fine's house and seized all his sales records for the past year. Inaccuracies were discovered on twenty-four sales slips. Fine was fined $25.00 for failing to keep accurate weight slips, $50 for failing to make prompt settlement with Mr. Fralinger and $100 for giving false weights.

Mr. Lirio warns poultrymen to be on their guard against poultry dealers and to report any apparent irregularities promptly.

—A. A.—

NOT HOME

"I bought some bulbs at the County Fair from a woman who claimed to be a representative of the Dutch Bulb Company of Long Island City, New York. The bulbs did not grow so I wrote the company and my letter came back."

We made inquiry of the New York City Better Business Bureau who reported they have no record of such a company, and that they are not listed in the telephone directory.

This experience would indicate that County Fair authorities could well use caution in permitting representatives of unknown companies to have access to the fair grounds.

—A. A.—

SETTLED

"Through your help, I settled with the insurance company for $35.00 for damage done to a shade tree. I asked for $50.00 but I thought it would take more time and money to fight the case than I would get."

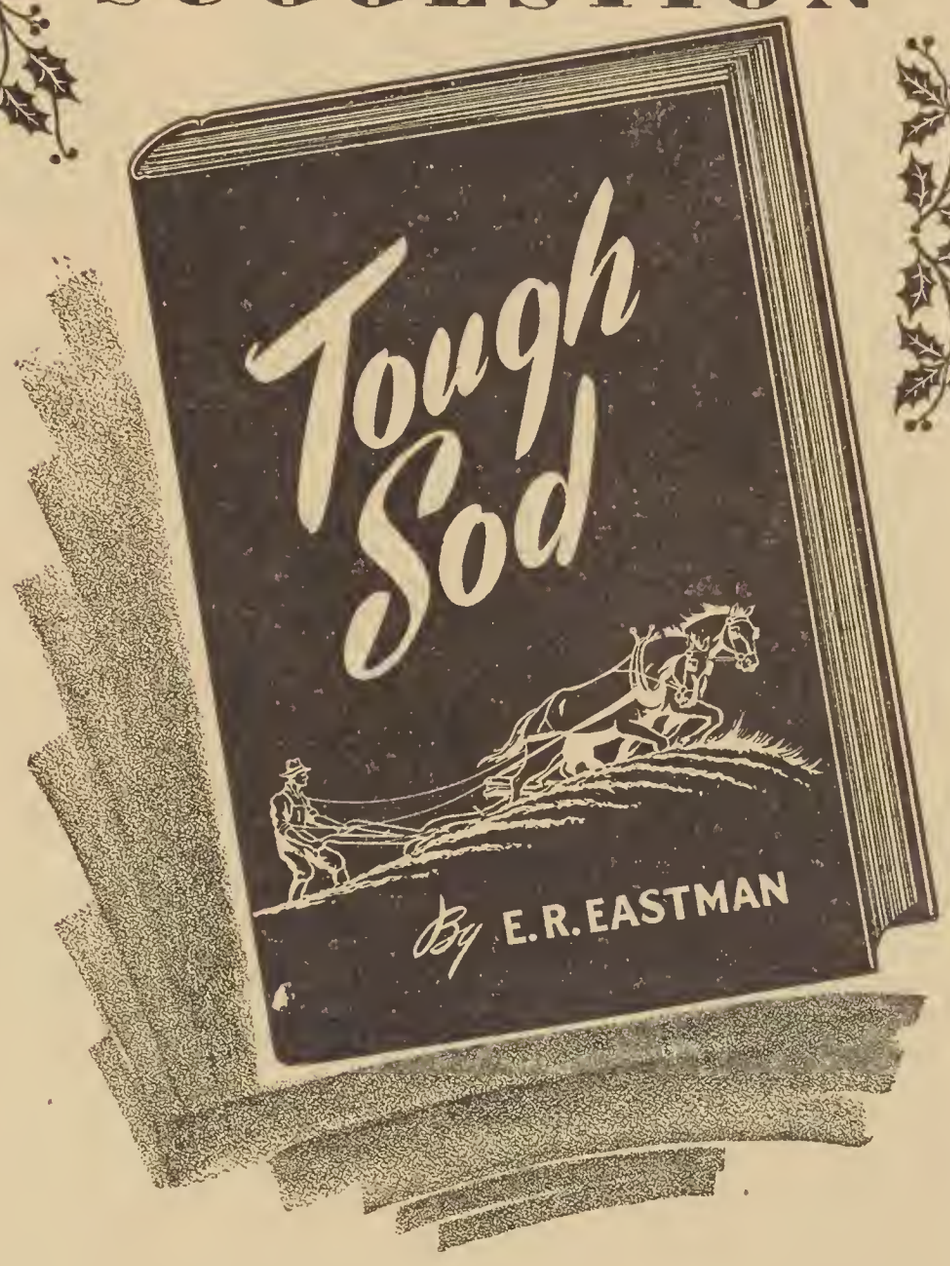
This letter concerns damage done to a shade tree by an automobile accident. The company that held the insurance on the car did not deny liability, but there was a dispute over the amount of the damage. From the standpoint of the value of the timber, the settlement was doubtless satisfactory, but it is difficult to put a value on a shade tree on a lawn We feel that our subscriber was justified in asking for more, but wise in taking the best settlement we could get.

Merry Christmas

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Earl Du Bois, Fulton (Settlement on chicks)	$ 12.31
J. W. Stevens, Arcade (Settlement on chicks)	25.00
Louis Hyatt, Modena (Money refunded on nursery stock)	11.10
Fred Wright, Schaghticoke (Settlement on damage done to shade tree)	35.00
Mrs. Hazel Kneeskern, Cherry Valley (Claim adjusted)	22.00
Mrs. Earl Hoffman, Utica (Money on bus ticket refunded)	13.34
VERMONT	
R. W. Stevens, Montgomery Center (Payment for maple syrup and sugar)	71.20
Bernard Palmer, Norwich (Claim settled)	1.53
Mrs. Raymond Bovat, Milton (Settlement with mail order company)	11.98
MASSACHUSETTS	
John Upright, Conway (Claim for insurance)	217.14
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Elmore P. Johnson, North Haverhill (Payment for rabbits shipped)	45.68

A Christmas SUGGESTION



THIS heart-warming, true-to-life farm novel is now available in book form and contains some thrilling new chapters . . . . an ideal Christmas gift for a relative or friend.

TOUGH SOD is proving to be one of the best sellers of the season. This is what W. J. Waters, News Editor of *The Ithaca Journal,* writes about it:

"TOUGH SOD is a novel of the country, based on the changes that have taken place in rural life in the last 50 years. . . . It is the story of youthful Allen Clinton, who wanted to try the new ways, and of Ezra Chittendon, who hated change and wanted to preserve the old methods of doing business, of controlling his neighbors, and of farming the land. . . .

"Ed Eastman tells this story well. It is chock full of farm experiences — some happy, some terrifying, — and the conflict of Allen and Ezra is highlighted by a tender love story. TOUGH SOD is a wholesome, warm novel of rural America."

As the edition of TOUGH SOD is limited, and orders for it are pouring in to *American Agriculturist,* you will want to order your own copy at once, and as many more as you need for Christmas gifts. If you wish, we will mail the book direct to the person to whom you wish to send it as a gift.

ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!

THE BOOK is handsomely bound in a durable green binding with gold stamping and contains 246 pages. The price is $2.50 per copy. Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. TS., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Enclosed please find $..... for which please send me ..... copies of "TOUGH SOD".

NAME .....
(WRITE PLAINLY)

ADDRESS .....

AUTOGRAPHED COPIES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

MUST FARM PRICES

PLUNGE

to Ruinous Levels After Every War?

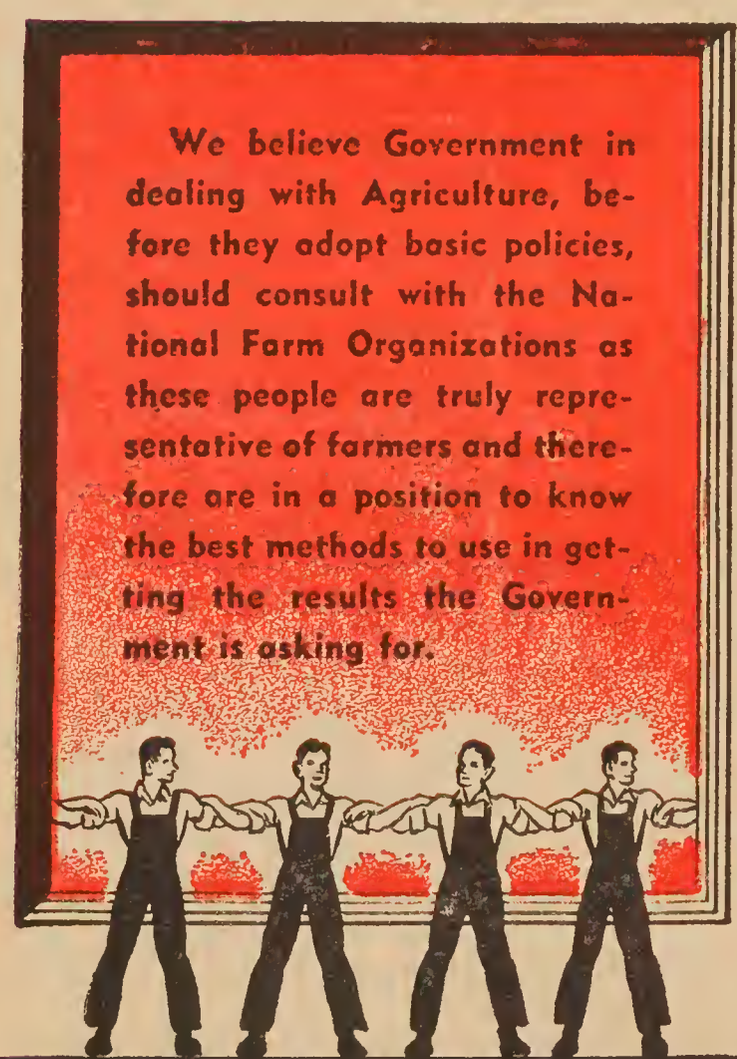
What Can Farmers Do to Maintain Prices at Parity and Thus Avoid the Menace of Another Great Depression?

History always repeats, they say. But must it? History shows that the end of every major war has seen farm prices plunge to ruinous levels, and industrial prices and profits rise to giddy heights. The result has always been depression — more severe after each succeeding war.

Will it happen again? It will, unless something drastic is done to prevent it. Here's the reason why:—

Industry Will Have No-Surplus Goods, and a Big Demand; Agriculture Will Have a Great Surplus, and Little Demand!

After this war, as after other wars, industry will have no manufactured stocks on hand, a great backlog of orders waiting like a vacuum to be filled, and vastly expanded facilities with which to fill them. Industrial profits and industrial wages will stay high and climb higher. The "full employment" they're talking about won't be hard to attain. But it won't do much good if agriculture — the recognized floor under national prosperity — is in distress. And agriculture is quite likely to be in distress, because . . .



After this war, as after other wars, agriculture will be caught with huge stocks of stored up food in the hands of the Army and Navy, *and with no ready market for that food.* More — agriculture's forced-draft production cannot be shut off over night. The high food-production rate will continue for at least one year, and maybe longer. Production that will only increase the surplus, and force prices still lower.

Long years of debt, poverty and subsistence-living will face farmers everywhere. Another great depression will be just around the corner. That is, these things are almost certain to happen unless farmers everywhere unite and pool their efforts under wise leadership to head off the disaster.

Economists, legislators and the public at large must be made to realize that agricultural prosperity is fully as important as full industrial employment . . . and that farmers must be assured of *true parity prices* or depression, despair and another war will be liable to engulf the world once more.

The Dairymen's League — a great, six-state organization of dairy farmers, working for the interests of all dairy farmers, organized and unorganized alike, will play an important part in safeguarding farm interests during these critical times.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE